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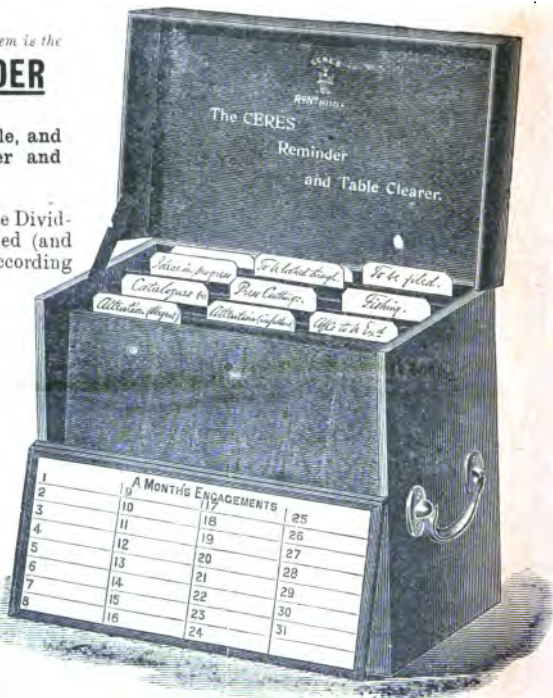
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THE
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1899

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THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK
AND DIRECTORY

1899

FIRST YEAR OF NEW ISSUE

EDITED BY

EMILY JANES

SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN WORKERS
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

NINETEENTH YEAR

LONDON
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK

1899

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1844

PREFACE

THE germ of the *Englishwoman's Year Book* first appeared in the year 1873, when Miss Louisa M. Hubbard began an organised effort to arouse Englishwomen to a sense of their own powers, and at the same time to give them the information which might enable them to meet the demands laid upon them by the changing conditions of modern life. In January 1875 the mass of suggestive matter which she had collected appeared in *The Handbook of Women's Work* published by Mr. Alsager Hill, editor of the *Labour News*, at his office in Long Acre. To this was added, as an afterthought, the addresses of a few institutions, agencies for general benevolent purposes, and schools for the daughters of clergy or professional men.¹

In 1881 *The Handbook* was enlarged and issued under the title of *The Englishwoman's Year Book and Directory of all Institutions for the Benefit of Women and Children*, and year by year until 1898 it has been published at a very considerable expenditure of time and money, cheerfully given with unflagging generosity by one whom her friends know, and whom the world is beginning to know, as one of the most illuminated and devoted of the women of the nineteenth century.

I feel it a great honour that, now that failing health has obliged Miss Hubbard to relinquish her self-appointed task, she has asked me to take up her work. I have accordingly prepared a new edition of *The Englishwoman's Year Book*, trusting that I may appeal to the suffrages of those who have watched the progress of the book in the past, and that I may be justified by the support of a far

¹ See *A Woman's Work for Women*. By Edwin A. Pratt. London, George Newnes, Limited. Price 2s. 6d.

wider circle, since it is obvious that unless such a work can focus the aspirations and the needs of our countrywomen in general, it cannot attain to a sufficient circulation to warrant us in continuing to offer it to the public as a future "guide, philosopher, and friend." With this end I venture boldly to enlist you as contributors to future issues. There are certain blank pages upon which I would invite you to enter such criticisms and suggestions as may occur to you, promising that they shall receive most careful consideration. In this way you may make the book worthy of its title, for it must reflect many minds, and meet very various tastes and requirements, besides which it must bear the test of time before it can assume its ultimate shape. Indeed, who can predict finality for a Year Book? It is of its very essence that it should suffer change by alteration, deletion, and expansion, and although we must be conservative of what is useful, we must spare no effort to put our knowledge into an accessible and portable form. If I had not had the help of many friends I might well have shrunk from adding the editorship of *The Englishwoman's Year Book* to my numerous avocations. Happily I have found a most zealous and energetic sub-editor in Miss Evelyn Bunting, and she has relieved me of a very substantial part of the labour attaching to my office. We have been assisted in clerical work by Mrs. Lawrence, Miss M. M. Rowles, Miss Lynette Mitchell, Miss Jones, and Miss Hester Birkenshaw, while Miss Petherbridge, of the Secretarial Bureau, has furnished us with a comprehensive Index. Among others to whom I am indebted for most generous and willing aid I may mention the following persons who have worked upon various sections of the book :—

EDUCATION

The Heads of the various Women's Colleges and other Educational Institutions, and especially Miss Kennedy, Secretary of Newnham College; Miss Galloway, Secretary of Queen Margaret's College, Glasgow; Miss Rogers, Oxford; Miss H. M. White, Alexandra College, Dublin; Miss Lumsden, St. Andrews; Miss Steedman, Teachers' College, Cambridge; Miss Royce, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Miss Brough, and the Committee of the Head Mistresses Association; Miss Oldham, Dublin; Miss Kinnear, Glasgow; the

Hon. Mrs. Fraser, Mr. John Ablett, Miss Noble, the Education Secretaries of the County Councils, Miss Fanny L. Calder, Miss Ella Pycroft; Mrs. Power Lalor, Mr. Carl Heath, Mr. W. G. Lipscombe, Miss Barlow, and the Librarian of the Education Department.

FOR PROFESSIONS AND EMPLOYMENTS

Miss King, Secretary to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women; Miss M. Harris Smith, Miss Goodrich Freer, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Hesketh and Mrs. Lawrence; Miss Edith Bradley, Mr. Mundella, Miss Schafer, Mrs. Charles Carson, Miss Folkard, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Cullen, Miss Petherbridge, Miss Elsbeth Philipps, Mrs. Walter Ward, Miss C. J. Wood, Miss M. Breay, Miss Chreiman, Miss Weede, Miss Hobson, Miss Gradwell, Miss Steedman, Miss E. A. Manning, Miss Kerr, Mr. G. L. Bruce, Mrs. Law, Mr. Mundella, Mrs. Hoster, Miss Garrett, Miss Deane, Mrs. Roberston Kemp, Miss Clara Collet, Mrs. Hunt.

Industrial Section.—Mrs. J. R. MacDonald.

Medicine.—Miss Walker, M.D.; Miss Violet Coghill, Miss Winifred Dickson, M.D.; Miss Galloway, and the Secretaries of the London School of Medicine for Women.

Science.—Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc.; Miss Meyer (Cambridge), Miss Morison (London Univ. Coll.), Miss Hurlbatt, Miss Agnes Clarke, Mrs. Ayrtton, Miss Ethel Barton, and others.

Art.—Miss M. Calderon and Miss C. W. Armstead, who prepared the whole section.

Music.—Miss Florence Fidler and Miss Rosabel Watson.

Literature.—Miss Adeline Sargeant, Mrs. Naylor, Miss G. Ireland Blackburne.

Amusements and Social Life.—Miss Issette Pearson, Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B., the editor of the *Epicure*, Mrs. Phipson Beale, Lady Harberton, Miss Rose Adams, Miss Lucy MacDougall, Miss Christabel Osborn, Miss G. N. Bacon, Mrs. Bowles, Miss Maskell.

Public Work.—Miss Christabel Osborn, Miss Helen Blackburn, Miss A. Leigh-Browne, Miss M'Laren Ramsay, Mrs. Broadley Reid, Mrs. Arnold Taylor, P.C.; Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; Miss Lidgett, P.L.G.; Mrs. Stanbury, Mrs. Homan, M.L.S.B.; Miss Honnor Morten, M.L.S.B.; Mrs. Bamford Slack, Mrs. J. R. Macdonald.

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Temperance.—Councillor Malins.

Charities.—Miss Rowles, Miss Jones, Miss Birkinshaw, Miss Lynette Mitchell.

Religion.—Mrs. R. Spence Watson, Mrs. Martindale, Mrs. Mitchell of Llanfrechfa, and Miss Blackburn; Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Ralph, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Miss Scott, Mrs. Parr, Miss Montagu, Lady Annabel Kerr, and a large number of persons who contribute information about their own societies and institutions.

I would beg for your indulgence if, in spite of our best endeavours, you find "lines left out," subjects inadequately treated, and some want of balance in the amount of space allotted to the various sections of the book. May I again ask you to co-operate with me in making *The Englishwoman's Year Book* for 1900 a marked improvement upon the present issue? If, in the words of good Sir Thomas Browne, "we make our heads, not the grave, but the treasury of knowledge," there can be no doubt of the result. There never was a time when Englishwomen had fairer opportunities than they now possess. We recognise the importance of ordered knowledge, suspended judgment, a scientific study of facts. We see that in an extraordinary complexity of social circumstance there is room for the play of individuality and a need for a stronger conception of human brotherhood. No life is really isolated, no duty is really trivial—recreation has its place in the life of duty, and philanthropy and the religious life are but the flowering and fruitage of the everyday life of home and society. So, in a sense, we must "take all knowledge to be our province," and though we cannot specialise.

all round, we may give and take, for the good of the common weal, without ostentation, in a spirit of true friendliness. Therefore, endeavouring to realise our solidarity, we cannot omit from the volume which gives us an inspiring record of women's achievements in Art, Science, and Literature, those lists of Homes for the Inebriate and the Fallen which tell of our degradation and our shame.

"Civilisation," it is said, "is the power of good women." That *The Englishwoman's Year Book* may help us to the perfecting of our own lives in all that makes for the well-being of the community; that it may tend to the furtherance of common action for high and noble ends; that it may help us to the redress of wrongs and the furtherance of duty is not, I hope, too high an aspiration. We must preach an Eternal Hope, believing that this perplexing world "means intensely and means good," and that God gives us a hand in shaping it to far-reaching purposes. If we "see life sanely and see it whole" we shall find light enough to walk by, though often clouds and thick darkness are about our feet. Nor will helpful fellow-travellers be wanting from among "God's Englishmen," as Milton styles them, and the Englishwomen, who are truer "helpmeets" now than was dreamed of by the Puritan poet.

"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," said a seer of old. "If love is as the sweetness of life, so work is the salt that gives it savour, and keeps it from corruption." So runs the motto chosen by Miss Hubbard for *The Handbook* in 1873. Can we take anything better as our own motto for the coming year? A life of love and of service; a life of work redeemed from monotony and drudgery by a high ideal may be ours, if we will. Shall we not recognise the dignity of our calling, and without haste, without rest, tread the path which stretches out before us, whether it lies in the quiet ways of home or in those of public duty, seeing with increasing clearness of vision "what things we ought to do," and endued with grace and power "faithfully to fulfil the same." For "faithful is He who hath called you, who also will do it." And, like Brother Lawrence, we too may find that in Him all things which come to us in the way of duty will be made possible to us.

I do not hesitate to offer you what may be regarded as common-

places, believing as I do that life need never be commonplace, but is rich in its variety and in its possibilities, and exhaustless in the claim which it makes upon our whole nature.

Women have been called "the reserve force of humanity." Alas, that some among us

Bluster or cringe, and make life
Hideous, and arid, and vile.

May more and more of us join the great army of

Souls tempered with fire,
Fervent, heroic, and good
Helpers and friends of mankind

To move through the ranks, recall
The stragglers, refresh the outworn.
Praise, reinspire the brave.
Order, courage, return ;
Eyes rekindling, and prayers
Follow your steps as ye go.
Ye fill up the gaps in our files,
Strengthen the wavering line,
'Stablish, continue our march,
On to the bound of the waste,
On to the City of God.

EMILY JANES.

59 BERNERS STREET,
OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

January 16, 1899.

INDEX

By Miss PETHERBRIDGE and Miss FENWICK.

Abbot, Mrs. C. H., Managing Director of the County Club	147	Amusement and Social Life	158-174	Artists, Decorative	81
Aberdeen, Countess of, President of Woman's Industrial Council	98	Anderson, Mrs. Garrett, M.D., Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women	87	Artists' General Benevolent Institution	120
Aberdeen University—Education at	9	Anderson, Miss	87	Artists' Orphan Fund	139
Results of Examination	19	Andrew, Miss	89	Ashwell, Miss, Organising Sec. Manchester, Balford, and District Trade Union Council	94
Aberdeenshire, Dairy Instruction	84	Andrews, Miss E. L., Mistress of Cheltenham Ladies' College	11	Association of Directors and Organising Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education, List of Members	33-34
Aberystwith College	7	Anglican Sisterhoods—List of Schools for Girls	291-292	Association for the Education of Women in Oxford	4
Ablett, John, Society for Promoting Co-Education	81	Angus, Mrs., "Domestic Service"	50	Association of Trained Charwomen	58
Ablett, T. R., Hon. Sec. Royal Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland	182	Animals	138-139	Associations. See Societies and Associations	
Abrahamson, Herr August	89	Ankett, Miss	69	Astronomy	109
Accountants	45-46	Anstey, Miss R.	149	Athletics, Games, etc.	139-147
Accounts of Societies and Institutions	204-206	Anstruther, Hon. Mrs., Proprietor, Queen's Club, Edinburgh	149	Aulton, Miss Maggie	147
Acland, Mrs. A. H. D., President Women's Co-Operative Guild	92	Appointments held by Medical Women	107-108	Bacteriology	109
Actors. See Dramatic Profession		Appointments, Public, held by women	176-177	Baddeley, Miss Florence	149
Actors' Benevolent Fund	55	Archer's Register for 1898	139	Bailey, Miss Nancy	57
Actors' Orphanage Fund	55	Archery	130	Baird, Mrs F. G. J. A., President Kelvin Club	149
Adams, W. F., Hon. Sec. Skating Club, Regent's Park	148	Archbold, W. A. J.	21	Bale & Co., Messrs.	66
Addison, W. Innes, Registrar, University of Glasgow	8	Architects	80	Bands, Ladies' Amateur	138
Addresses, Educational	44-45	Argyll, Duchess of, President of Ilchester Club	148	Bangor University College of North Wales	7
Aged Women, Homes for	246-247	Armorial Bearings, Licenses for	155	Baptists	281-282
Agencies, Employment	81-83	Armstead, Miss C. W., "Art"	120-182	Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon Scholarship	2
Agnew, Mrs., President, Lady Artists' Club	149	Arnold, Miss	78	Barbier, M. Paul	40
Agricultural Scheme for Women by the Countess of Warwick	49	Art	120-182	Barlow, Mr.	40
Agriculture	88	See also Science and Art Department		Barmalds	90
Albemarle Club	147	Art Exhibitions, London and Provincial	122-123	Barnes, T., Sec. London United Co-Operative Society	53
Alexandra Club (Dublin)	149	Art for Schools Association	129	Bartley, George C. T., Editor of "The Journal of the Women's Education Union"	43
Alexandra Club (London)	147	Art Journal	131	Basket-Making	69
Alexandra College, Dublin	10	Art Schools	124-128	Bateson, Miss, "Professional Women on their Professions"	81
Almhouses	246-247	Arthur Hugh Clough Scholarship	8, 18	Bath and County Ladies' Club (Bath)	148
Amateur Bands	188	"Artist," The	181		
Amusement and Entertainment, List of Societies for	211-212	Artists' Annuity Fund	129		
		Artists' Benevolent Fund	129		

Bath Club (London)	147	Books (cont.)—	sidest Theatrical Ladies' Guild	55
Bathurst Scholarships	3, 13	Education of Women, on	Bruce, Hon. Alice, Vice Principal of Somerville College	4
Bayley, Miss Clive, Manager British and Irish Spinning and Weaving and Lace School	69	Etiquette	Bruce, G. L., "Elementary Teaching as a Profession for Women,"	74-75
Beale, Miss Dorothea—Principal Cheltenham Ladies' College	11	Government	Buchanan, M. S., "Pharmacy"	65
"Reports issued by the Schools Inquiry Commission on the Education of Girls, with extracts from the Evidence and Preface"	43	Industrial Employment of Women, on	Buck, Miss	149
St. Hilda's Hall founded by	4	Jewish Life, on	Buckinghamshire, Technical Education in	84
Bedford College, London	5, 17	Laws relating to Women, on	Burdett, Sir H., Trustee of Victoria Commemoration Club	148
Beechwood Club	147	Philanthropic Work, on	Burrows, Miss C. M. E., Vice-Principal of St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford	4
Bee-Keeping	81	Rescue Work, on	Burrows, Mrs., Principal of St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford	4
Beggars	153	Women's Questions, on	"Business Training for Women," Papers on	68
Belfast School of Science	84	Booth, Mrs. Bramwell, "Salvation Army"	Cab Fares	157
Bell, Miss A. E.	81	Booth, Charles—Inquiries respecting Domestic Service	Calder, Miss Fanny L.—Books on Domestic Science	150
Bell, Mrs. Moberly, Hon. Treasurer Writers' Club	148	"Life and Labour of the People in London"	Technical Education in Domestic Science	88-89
Beloe, Miss M. T., Lecturer Westfield College	5	Borough of Derby Municipal Technical College	Calderon, Miss M., "Art"	120-182
Belsize House, Gloucester	149	Boaser, T. G., Hon. Sec. and Treasurer Hammersmith Girls' Sculling Club	Cambridge University—Education at	1-3
Benson, Miss M., Lecturer Holloway College for Women	6	Botany	Examinations	12-18, 21-22
Bentley, Miss Y., Hon. Sec. Alexandra Club, Dublin	149	Bothamley, C. H., Chairman of Assoc. of Directors and Organising Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education	Extension Lectures	3
Berke, Technical Education	84	Bouvier, Prof.	School Examination Board	21-22
Bibliography. See Books		Bowlby, Miss, Sec. Girls' Friendly Society	Cambridgeshire, Technical Education in	84
Bicycling. See Cycling		Bowles, Mrs. Rhoda A., Sec. Ladies Chess Club	Camelot Club	147
Bigg, Misses Heather. See Heather-Bigg		Boyd, Miss Eleanor M., Sec. Alexandra Club	Camp End School for Household Training	149
Bindon, Mrs., Lady Superintendent Royal College of Music	134	Brabrook, Miss L., Sec. Almarie Club	Canvassing	185-186
Biology	109	Brackett, Mrs.	Cardiff County Borough Technical School	84
Birmingham, Mason College	11	Brander, Mrs.	Cardiff, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire	7-8
Birmingham and Midland Institute	84	Brander, Miss	Carpenter, Miss E. A., Principal of Aberystwith College	7
Birmingham Scholarship	8, 13	Brenner, Miss C. S., Education of Women and Girls in Great Britain	Carpenter, Miss	73
Births, Registration of	153	Bridgman, Miss A., Sec. Wiltshire School of Cookery and Domestic Economy	Carr, Miss	73
Blackburn, Miss Helen—"Parish Church Councils"	279	Brierley, Miss L., Sec. University Club	Carriage License	155
"Women's Suffrage"	183-184	Briggs, John, M.A., Vice Principal University Tutorial College	Carson, Mrs. Charles L.—"Dramatic Profession"	54-55
Blacklock, Miss Isabella, M.A.	94	Bristol, Merchant Venturers' Technical College	Hon. Sec. Actors' Orphanage Fund	55
Blackwood and Sons	8	Bristol University College	Hon. Sec. Theatrical Ladies' Guild	55
Blatch, Mrs. Stanton	90	British College of Physical Education, Examinations by	Carson, Kittie. See Mrs. Charles S. Carson	
Blind, The	252-253, 276	British Dairy Institute, Reading	Carter, Hilton, Sec. Guildhall School of Music	135
Board of Guardians	181	British and Irish Spinning and Weaving and Lace School	Catholic School. See Roman Catholic	
Board of Trade, Correspondent to Labour Department of	87-88	British Trades Union Congress	Cats	139
Board School Managers	179-180	Broadbent, Miss E. L., M.A.	Central School of Foreign Tongues	41
Boarding Homes—Emigration	202	Brodhurst, Mrs., Hon. Sec. College Hall, London	Central Welsh Board	23
Women for	236-238	Brodie, Mrs. Marland	Chaffers, Sydney, Registrar Owens College, Manchester	7
Bondfield, Miss, Sec. National Union of Shop Assistants	89	Brodmeier, Mrs., Hon. Sec. Manchester Ladies' Domestic Association	Chamberlain, E. L., "Florists"	56
Book-binding	69, 131	Brough, Miss Fanny, President Theatrical Ladies' Guild		
Book-keepers, Professional	45-46			
Book-keeping	68			
Books—Board School Managers, for	180			
Cookery	150-151			
Cycling	141			
Domestic Science	150			

Women's London Gardening Association . . .	49
Chaplaincies, English, Abroad	173
Charities—	
Artists . . .	129-130
City Companies . . .	278-279
Deaf and Dumb, for . . .	254
Dramatic Profession . . .	55
Institutions, etc. . .	218-279
Jewish . . .	276-277
Charity Organisation Society	194-195
Charles, Miss . . .	80
Cheltenham Ladies' College . . .	11
Chemistry . . .	109-110
Cheshire County Council	
Dairy Institute . . .	84-85
Chess . . .	189
Chessar, Miss, London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework . . .	60
Children—	
Homes for . . .	250-251
Notes on Laws Affecting . . .	206-209
Societies . . .	212
Chrelman, Miss, System of Physical Training . . .	65-66, 142
Christ Church, Dean of, Chairman of Council of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford . . .	4
Christian, H. R. H. Princess . . .	148
Christison, Sir Alexander, President of Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women . . .	98
Christmas Card Designing . . .	131
Chromo-Lithography . . .	130-131
Church of England . . .	279-280, 289-290
Church Guilds . . .	290-291
Church Nurses' Guild . . .	64
Church Schools Co. . .	23
Churches and Places of Worship . . .	170
Churchill, Lady Edward Spencer, President Green Park Club . . .	148
City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College . . .	82-83
City Companies' Charities . . .	278-279
Civil List Pensions to Women . . .	167
Civil Service . . .	49-50
Clara Evelyn Mordan Scholarship . . .	14
Clark, John Willis, M.A., Registrar, Cambridge . . .	1
Clayden, A. W., M.A., Principal of Exeter Technical and University Extension College . . .	3
Clothes, Old . . .	153
Clothworkers' Scholarship and Exhibitions . . .	2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 40
Clough, Miss B. A., Vice-Principal of Newnham College . . .	2
Clubs—	
Cycling . . .	140-141
Girls . . .	202-204
List of . . .	147-149

Clubs (cont.)—	
Nurses . . .	64
Rational Dress . . .	160-161
Clubs' Industrial Association . . .	93
Colbden Scholarship . . .	3, 13
Code of Regulations for Evening Schools . . .	44
Co-Education . . .	31
Colchester Technical and University College . . .	3
Collection of Rents . . .	204
College Hall, London . . .	5
College of Preceptors . . .	22
Colleges—	
Aberystwith . . .	7
Aided by Technical Education Board . . .	86-87
Alexandra College, Dublin . . .	10
Bangor University College of North Wales . . .	7
Bedford College, London . . .	5, 17
Borough of Derby Municipal Technical College . . .	85
Bristol Merchant Venturers' Technical College . . .	84
Bristol University College . . .	11
Cardiff University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire . . .	7-8
Cheltenham Ladies' College . . .	11
Colchester Technical and University Extension . . .	8
College Hall, London . . .	5
Durham College of Science . . .	6
Edinburgh Medical College for Women . . .	98
Exeter Technical and University Extension . . .	8
Girton . . .	2, 12-13
Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical . . .	85
Gresham . . .	32-33
Heriot-Watt, Edinburgh . . .	85
Holloway College for Women, Royal . . .	6, 17-18
Horticultural, Swanley . . .	84, 47-48
King's College, London—	
Correspondence Classes . . .	11
Education at . . .	6
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford . . .	4, 14
Leeds, Yorkshire College . . .	7
Liverpool University . . .	7
London School of Medicine for Women . . .	17, 97
London University Correspondence College . . .	11
Magee College, London-derry . . .	10
Mason College, Birmingham . . .	11
Newnham, Cambridge . . .	2-3, 13
Nottingham University College . . .	11
Owens College, Manchester . . .	7
Preceptors of . . .	22
Queen Margaret, Glasgow . . .	8, 98

Colleges (cont.)—	
Queen's College, Belfast . . .	10
Queen's College, Cork . . .	10
Queen's College, Galway . . .	10
Queen's College, London . . .	10-11
Royal College of Science for Ireland . . .	85
St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford . . .	4, 14
St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford . . .	4, 14
Secondary Training . . .	72
Shemeld (Firth) University College . . .	11
Somerville, Oxford . . .	4, 14
Technical, . . .	83, 88
Technical for Domestic Science . . .	88-89
Training for Elementary Teachers, List of . . .	77-78
University College, Dundee . . .	9
University College, London . . .	5, 17
University of Durham, College of Medicine . . .	97
University Extension at Reading . . .	5
University Tutorial College . . .	11
Westfield College . . .	5-6
Collet, Miss Clara—	
Correspondent to Labour Department of Board of Trade . . .	87-88
Employment of Married Women . . .	86
Collier, Miss A. B., Staff-Lecturer, Newnham College . . .	2
Colonial Training Home . . .	149
Coltson, C. T., Sec. Actors' Benevolent Fund . . .	58
Columbia Club . . .	147
Commercial Education . . .	40
Commercial Travellers . . .	80-81
Committee Meetings, Rules for . . .	187
Concerts . . .	170
Conferences, Rules for . . .	187
Congregationalists, . . .	280
Constable, Archibald and Co. . .	8
Contribution towards a Bibliography of the Higher Education of Women . . .	43
Convalescent Homes . . .	256-266, 277
Convalescent Nursing . . .	63
Convent Schools . . .	29-30
Cooke, John, Sec. Sloyd Association of Great Britain and Ireland . . .	50
Cookery Books . . .	150-151
Cooper, Miss A. J., Sec. to Delegates of Local Examinations . . .	4
Cooper, Miss M. L., Sec. Art for Schools' Association . . .	129
Co-operation . . .	91-92
Co-operative Holidays . . .	171
Coote, W. A., National Vigilance Association . . .	173
Cornish, Herbert, Sec. Institute of Journalists . . .	120
Correspondence, Instruction by . . .	11-12, 41

Corresponding Referees	88	Denison Club	147	Eaton, Miss Lillias, Manageress Beechwood Club	147
Corry, Miss A. G., Lecturer, Holloway College for Women	6	Deniston, Mrs., Principal of School of Domestic Economy	149	Eccles, Miss O. O'Connor, Hon. Sec. Society of Women Journalists	120
Cottage Hospitals, Nursing in	62	Dentistry	81	Edinburgh—	
Councils, Women on	181-188	Depots and Societies for the Sale of Ladies' Work	59	Clubs	149
Countess of Dufferin's Fund	108	Derby, Borough of, Municipal Technical College	85	Junior and Senior Local Examinations	9
Countess of Warwick's Agricultural Scheme for Women	49	Derbyshire, Technical Education in	85	Medical College for Women	98
County Borough of Cardiff Technical School	84	Destitute Persons	158	Technical Education	85
County Club	147	Dickens, F. V., M.B., B.Sc., Registrar London University	5	University	8, 9, 19
County Councils	182-188	Dickenson, Mrs.	98	Edsall, Percy, Sec. Artists' Benevolent Fund	120
Courtauld Scholarship in Arts	17	Dickenson, Mrs., Organising Secretary Manchester, Salford and District Trade Union Council	94	Education—	
Coventry Municipal Technical Institute	35	"Dictionary of Employments Open to Women," by Mrs. Phillips	81	Books about Education of Women	43
Crace, Mrs. A. W., Sec. Sandringham Club	148	District Boards	181-182	Commercial	40
Cravie, Mrs., Lady Superintendent of Queen Margaret Hall, Glasgow	8	District Nurses	62-63, 267-268	Deaf and Dumb, of	254
Crease, Major-Gen., Trustees of Victoria Commemoration Club	148	District Visiting	204	General Information	1-45
Crowdson, Mrs., President Manchester Ladies' Club	149	Dixie, W. J., Secretary Private Schools' Association	23	India, in	73
Croquet	139	Dodd, Miss Catherine	41	Jewish	276-278
Croudace, Miss, Lady President Queen's College, London	10	Dogs	158-189, 155	Technical	82-40
Cullen, Mrs.	56	Domestic Science, Technical Education in	88-39	"Education of Women and Girls in Great Britain," by C. S. Bremner	43
Cumberland, Technical Education in	85	Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution	85	Educational Addresses	44-45
Cycling and Cycling Tours	41, 189-141, 171	Domestic Servants' Co-Operative Society	53	Educational Periodicals	42-43
Dairy Institute, Reading	85	Domestic Service	50-54, 151-152, 235-236	1851 Exhibition Scholarship	18
Dairy Work	84, 85, 87, 46-47	Domestic Service Guild	53	Elementary Teaching	74-78
Dallington Domestic Economy School	87	Doreck Scholarship	22	Elliot, Miss Mary	10
Dancing	81	Dorset, Technical Education in	35	Emmanuel, Lewis	21
Darnell, Miss, Sec. Guild of St. Veronica for Nurses	64	Dowie, Miss, M.B., M.A., Sec. London School of Medicine for Women	97	Embroidery	69-70
Dashwood, Miss, Hon. Sec. Hospital Nurses' Union	64	Dramatic Profession	54-55	Emigration	198-202
Davies, Charles J., Sec. Royal General Theatrical Fund	55	Dramatic and Musical Sick and Benevolent Fund	55	Employment Agencies and Registry Offices	81-83
Davies, Emily—		Drapers' Scholarship	2, 3, 18	Employments and Professions	45-83
"Higher Education of Women"	43	Drawing, Fashion	181	Empress Club	147
Hon. Sec. Girton College "Women in the Universities of England and Scotland"	43	Dress, Manuals on	159-160	English Chaplaincies Abroad	173
Davies, Miss Hester, Superintendent of Cardiff Technical School	34	Dressmaking	55-56, 92	English Ladies' Orchestral Society	198
Davies, Miss Llewellyn, Hon. General Sec. Women's Co-operative Guild	91	Drury, Ensor, Sec. Sheffield (Firth) University College	11	Englishwomen Abroad	172-174
Davis, Miss Edith A.	81	Dublin—		Estate Duty	155
Davis, Miss T., Lecturer Holloway College for Women	6	Alexandra Club	149	Etiquette Books	161
Daymond, Miss E. R., Lecturer Holloway College for Women	6	Alexandra College	10	Evening Schools	44
Deaconesses	287-289, 292	Technical Education	85	Examinations—	
Deaf and Dumb	253-254, 276	University	9, 20	Dairy Work, in	47
Deaths, Registration of	154	Dumb. See Deaf and Dumb.		Gardening, in	48
Decorations and Orders	164-166	Dundee University College	9	Gymnastics, in	66
Decorative Artists	81	Durham—		Music	136-138
Demonstrators of Science, List of Women	111	College of Science	6	Needlework	60
		Technical Education	85	Oxford and Cambridge	21-22
		University	6, 18	Results of	12-21
		Durham, Miss F. M., Lecturer Holloway College for Women	6	Exeter Technical and University Extension College	3
		Duties. See Taxation	6	Exhibitions	122-123, 169
		Early Closing Association	89	Exhibitions and Scholarships. See Scholarships and Exhibitions.	
		East Suffolk Technical Education	87	Extension Lectures. See University Extension Lectures.	
		East Sussex Technical School	87	Factories and Factory Inspectors	41, 83-87

Pawcett, Miss P. G., Staff Lecturer, Newnham . . . 2	German Language, Instruction in . . . 41	Guildhall School of Music 135-136
Peeble-Minded Girls . . . 254-255	Gerrans, H. T., Sec. for Local Exams, Oxford . . . 4	Guilds, Church . . . 290-291
Female Prisoners, Societies for aiding . . . 275	Gilchrist Scholarships . . . 2, 5-6, 13, 14, 18	Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Examinations by . . . 66
Fidler, Florence, "Music as a Profession" . . . 182-183	Gill, Mrs. A. D., President Kensington Ladies' Club . . . 148	Gymnastics . . . 142
Field, Miss E. E., Lecturer Holloway College for Women . . . 6	Girls' Clubs . . . 202-204	Habitual Inebriates . . . 208
Fire-Arm License . . . 155	Girls' Friendly Society . . . 173, 238-235	Hairdressing . . . 50, 161
Firth, Miss Annie . . . 69	Girls' Public Day School Company . . . 23	Hamilton, Lady, Sec. Pioneer Club . . . 148
Firth University College, Sheffield . . . 11	Girls' School Company . . . 23	Hammersmith Girls' Sculling Club . . . 143
Fish-Curing . . . 88	Girton College, Cambridge . . . 2, 12-18	"Handbook of Courses open to Women in British, Continental and Canadian Universities," compiled by Isabel Madison . . . 43
Fisherwomen . . . 88	Glasgow—	Harkness Scholarship . . . 2
Florists . . . 56	Clubs . . . 149	Hartmann, Dr. Martin . . . 41
Folkard, L. A., "Dress-making" . . . 56-56	Council for Women's Trades . . . 93-94	Hartog, P. J., B.Sc., Sec. for University Extension . . . 7
Food Reform . . . 151	University . . . 8, 19	Hayes, Alfred, Sec. Birmingham and Midland Institute . . . 84
Foreign Missionaries . . . 283-289	Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College . . . 85	Haynes, Mrs. Gordon, Sec. Columbia Club . . . 147
Foreigners in London . . . 275-276	Glyn, Hon. Coralie, Camelot Club . . . 147	Health . . . 158-159
Forster, Miss, Manageress of Cheshire County Council Dairy Institute . . . 84-85	Goetze, Dr. W. . . . 89	"Health Statistics of Women Students of Cambridge and Oxford, and of their Sisters," by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick . . . 43
Forsyth, Miss K. A., Hon. Sec. Victorian Club . . . 149	Goldsmith's Scholarship . . . 2, 3	Heather-Bigg, Miss Ada, Chairman Women's Employment Defence League . . . 94
Frances Mary Buss Memorial Scholarship . . . 18	Golf . . . 141-142	Heather-Bigg, Miss Edith, Assis. Sec. Countess of Dufferin's Fund . . . 108
Franchise for Women . . . 175, 177-184, 184-185	Goodrich-Freer, Miss, Hon. Sec. Horticultural College, Swanley . . . 47	Helen Prideaux Memorial Scholarship . . . 17
Francis, Miss . . . 73	Gordon, Douglas . . . 129-180	Henry, Rev. Prof., M.A., D.D., Sec. Magee College, Londonderry . . . 10
Fraser, Mrs. . . . 65	Gordon, Miss Jessie, Travelers' Aid Society . . . 173-174	Hensley, Miss, Resident Lecturer Girton . . . 2
French Language, Instruction in . . . 40-41	Gottschalk, Fraulein Joh. . . 41	Heriot-Watt College . . . 85
Freund, Miss T., Staff Lecturer, Newnham . . . 2	Gouin Series Method . . . 41	Herschel, Sir Wm., Hon. Treasurer Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford . . . 4
Friendly Societies . . . 174	Governesses . . . 74, 78-80, 241-244, 275	Hertfordshire, Technical Education in . . . 85
Froebel Society . . . 82	Government Books . . . 189	Hewins, W. A. S., Prof., M.A., Director London School of Economics and Political Science . . . 43
Frost, Miss C., Lecturer Holloway College for Women . . . 6	Gradwell, Miss Cecil—	Hicks, Mrs. Amie . . . 86, 93
Fruit Growing . . . 81	Hon. Treasurer Beechwood Club . . . 147	"Higher Education of Women," by Emily Davies . . . 48
Fryerne School of Household Management . . . 149	Paper on "Business Training for Women" "Secretaries" . . . 68	Higher Education of Women in Ireland . . . 22-23
Galloway, Miss, Hon. Sec. Queen Margaret College, Glasgow . . . 8, 98	Grand National Archery Meeting at Oxford . . . 189	Hilton, W. K., M.A., Registrar Durham University . . . 6
Gamble Prize . . . 13	Grant, Sir Ludovic, Bart., Sec. of Senatus, University of Edinburgh . . . 8	Hints on Public Speaking . . . 186-187
Game Licenses . . . 155	Grant, W. D., Sec. Church Schools Co. . . . 23	Historical and Archaeological Essay Prize . . . 13
Games, etc. . . . 139-147	Green Park Club . . . 147-148	Hobson, Rose, "Sanitary Inspectors" . . . 66-68
Gardening . . . 47-49	Greenfell, W. H., President Bath Club . . . 147	Hockey . . . 142
Gardening, Market. See Market Gardening.	Greenwood, Miss M., Staff Lecturer, Newnham . . . 2	Hodgson, C. R., B.A., Sec. College of Preceptors . . . 22
Gardner, Miss A., Staff Lecturer, Newnham . . . 2	Gresham College . . . 82-83	Hogarth, Miss J., Paper on "Business Training for Women" . . . 68
Garrett, Miss . . . 81	Grose, T. H., M.A., Registrar Oxford University . . . 3	
Garrod, H. B., M.A. Sec. Special Committee of Teachers' Guild . . . 40-41	Gross, E. J., Sec. Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board . . . 22	
Geddes, Lady . . . 9	Grosvenor Crescent Club . . . 148	
Geoffrey Fellowship . . . 3, 13, 14	Grove, Miss, Principal of College Hall, London . . . 5	
Geology . . . 110	Guides, Lady . . . 81	
George Heriot Bursaries . . . 8	Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses . . . 64	
Georgiana, Countess of Seafield, President Ilchester Club . . . 148	Guild of St. Martha . . . 64	
General Temperance Societies . . . 217-218	Guild of St. Salvador . . . 64	
Gentlewomen and Governesses, Homes for . . . 241-246	Guild of St. Veronica for Nurses . . . 64	
Gentlewomen's Employment Club . . . 59	Guild of Women Binders . . . 69	

Kerr, Miss, Sec. Somerville Club	148	Lees, Miss, Resident Tutor Somerville College	4	Advancement of Plain Needlework	66
Keynes, Dr. J. N.	21	Legacy and Succession Duties	155	London Lecture Agency	57
Kimmins, C. W., M.A., D.Sc. Sec. London University Extension	6	Legislation— Books on Law relating to Women	190	London Missionary Society	280
Kimpster, Miss A., Lecturer Holloway College for Women	6	Factories and Workshops, for	86-87	"London United Co-operative Society"	53
Kindergarten Schools	81-82	Women and Children, for 175-176, 206-209	85	Long, Miss	8
Kindergarten Teachers	78-74	Leicester Technical School	85	Lorimer, Miss, Resident Tutor Somerville College	41
King, Miss, Sec. Women's Protective and Provident League	98	Leigh, Miss G. A., Sec. The Royal British Nurses' Association	64	Louise, Princess, Marchioness of Lorne, President of National Home-Reading Union	41
King Alfred School Society	81	Leipzig Manual Training School	89	Luard, Miss	10
King's College, London 6, 11, 143		Leroux, Miss A., Sec. Green Park Club	148	Lumley, Miss, Principal of St. Hilda's Incorporated Residential College	11
Klaassen, Miss H., Staff-Lecturer, Newnham	2	Librarians	57-58	Lumden, Miss L. T., Warden of University of St. Andrews	9
Koschwitz, Prof. Dr.	41	Libraries	42	Lunatics	208-209
Kynaston, George H., Hon. Secretary Institute of Journalists	120	Library Association	58	Lyttelton, Hon. S., Girls' Clubs	202-204
Labour Department of Board of Trade, Correspondent to	87-88	Licenses	155		
Lace Designing	181	Lidgett, E. S., P.L.G., "Poor Law"	180-181	Macan, Mr., Report on Dairy Work	46
Lace Making	69-70	"Life and Labour of the People in London," by Charles Booth	86	MacDonald, Mrs. J. R., Con- vener, Industrial Sub-Committee of the National Union of Women Workers	94
Ladies' Amateur Bands	188	Lincolnshire, Technical Edu- cation in	35-36	M'Dowall, A., Sec. Girls' Public Day School Co.	23
Ladies' Association for the care of Friendless Girls	202	Linen Industry	70	M'Elquham, Harriet, "Rural District Councils"	181
Ladies' Chess Club	139	Lipcombe, W. G., Hon. Sec. Modern Language Asso- ciation	41	M'Grath, J., LL.D., Sec. Royal University of Ireland	9
Ladies' Kennel Association	188	Literature	112-120	Mackay, Miss H. F., Sec. Edinburgh Medical Col- lege for Women	98
Ladies' Kennel Club	188-189	Liverpool Ladies' Club	149	Mackay Prizes	17
Ladies of Royal Households	168-164	Liverpool Ladies' Sanitary Association	85	Mackinder, H. J., M.A., Principal of the Univer- sity Extension College, Reading	5
Lady Artists' Club	149	Liverpool Technical In- struction Committee	85	M'Lean, Miss H., Hon. Sec. University of Edinburgh	9
Lady Guide Association	81	Liverpool University College	7	Maclean, Miss, Sec. The National Froebel Union	32
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford 4, 14		Liverpool Women's Industrial Council	95	Macpherson, James, Sec. National Union of Shop Assistants	89
Lady Radnor's Band	188	Local Franchise. See Franchise		Madame Bergman Osterberg's Physical Training College	66
Lady Warwick Hostel, Read- ing	49	Local Government, Societies in connection with	183	Madison, Isabel, "Hand- book of Courses open to Women in British, Con- tinental, and Canadian Universities," Compiled by	43
Lady William Lennox's Orchestra	188	Local Government Board, Salaries of Matrons	58	Madras Bursary	20
Lalor, Mary Power, Technical Education of Women in Ireland	89	Lochs, C. S., Accounts of Societies and Institu- tions	204-206	Magazine of Art	181
Lancashire, Technical Educa- tion in	85	Lodgings, Table of Terms	239	Magazines— Art	131-132
Landscape Gardening	48-49	Loewenstein, H. H. Princess, President Ilchester Club	148	Musical	188
Languages, Modern, In- struction in	40-41	Londini, Chevalier, D.C.L., Registrar Liverpool Uni- versity College	7	Nurses	64-65
Lankester, Miss	40	London— Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Education	40	Women and Girls, for 187-189	
Lanner, Mme. Katti	81	Clubs	147-148	Magee College, Londonderry	10
Laundry Work	81, 88-89	County Council, Institu- tions aided by Technical Education Board	86-87	Maison Esperance	92
Law, Mrs., Training of Elementary Teachers	75-76	Examination Pass Lists	14	Maitland, Miss, Principal of Somerville College	4
Law Writing	81	Institutions for Techni- cal Education	87	Male Servants, Licenses for	155
Lawn-Tennis	143	Queen's College	70	Malins, Councillor J., Women and Temperance Work	215-216
Lawrence, Hon. Charles Napier, Trustee Victoria Commemoration Club	148	School of Economics and Political Science	18, 43		
Laws affecting Women and Children. See Legislation.		School of Ethics and Social Philosophy	43		
Leasowes, The	149	School of Medicine for Women	17, 97		
Leather Embroidery	70	University	5, 6, 11		
Lecturers— Notes on	57	London Institute for the			
Scientific, List of	111				
Leech, Lady, Hon. Sec. Man- chester Ladies' Club	149				
Leeds— Ladies' Club	149				
Yorkshire College	7				

Manchester—		Midland Dairy Institute,		moting the Welfare of	
Domestic Service . . .	52	Kingston, Notts . . .	35, 47	the Feeble-minded . . .	254
Ladies' Club . . .	149	Midwifery . . .	68-64	National Association for sup-	
Manchester Ladies' Domestic		Mining . . .	89	plying Female Medical	
Association . . .	58	Minor Arts . . .	180-181	Aid to the Women of India	108
Manchester, Salford, and		Missionaries . . .	288-289	National Cat Club . . .	189
District Trade Union		Mistress and Servant . . .	151-152	National Froebel Union . . .	82
Council . . .	94	Mitchell, Miss . . .	149	National Health Society . . .	57
Manning, Miss E. A., "Edu-		Mitchell, Mrs., "Parish		National Home-Reading	
cation in India" . . .	78	Church Councils" . . .	279	Union . . .	41-42
Margaret Evans' History Prize	14	Moberly, Miss, Principal of		National Union of Shop As-	
Marion Kennedy Student-		St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford	4	sistants . . .	89-90
ship . . .	8, 18	Modern Language Association	41	National Union of Women	
Market Gardening and Fruit-		Modern Languages, Instruc-		Workers of Great Britain	
Growing . . .	81, 88	tion in . . .	40-41	and Ireland . . .	192-193
Marriage Laws . . .	176	Mondy, Miss, Sec. National		National Vigilance Associa-	
Marriage Licenses . . .	158-154	Home Reading Union 41, 44		tion . . .	173
Married Women, Laws re-		Monmouthshire, Technical		Naylor, Mary E., "Journal-	
lating to . . .	207-208	Education in . . .	87	ism" . . .	113
Marshall, Miss Dorothy, Resi-		Montagu, Miss Lily, Hon.		Neal, Miss . . .	92
dent Lecturer Girtton . . .	2	Sec. The Clubs' Industrial		Needlework . . .	59-60, 169-160
Martin, John, Hon. Sec.		Association . . .	98	New Victorian Club . . .	148
Institute of Journalists . . .	120	"Jewish Women" . . .	283	Newnham College, Cam-	
Martindale, Mrs., "Congre-		Montagu, Miss, Hon. Sec. St.		bridge . . .	2-3, 13
gationalists" . . .	280	Quinton's Hockey and		Newspapers, Jewish . . .	277-278
Mary Anne Leighton Scholar-		Cricket Club . . .	142	Nicholas, J. H., Hon. Sec. of	
ship . . .	2	Montgomery, Miss, Sec. to		Association of Directors	
Mason College, Birmingham.	11	Exeter Technical and		and Organising Secre-	
Massage . . .	64	University Extension		taries for Technical and	
Massie, Mrs., Secretary Somer-		College . . .	8	Secondary Education . . .	33
ville College . . .	4	Moore, Miss C., Hon. Sec.		Nicholson, Mrs. R., Hon.	
Mathematics . . .	110	Horticultural College,		Sec. English Ladies' Or-	
Matheson, F. E., Sec. Oxford		Swanley . . .	47	chestral Society . . .	138
and Cambridge Schools		Moore, F. W., Curator Royal		Nightingale, Miss Shore, Sec.	
Examination Board . . .	22	Botanic Gardens, Dublin	48	Girtton College . . .	2
Matrons . . .	58	Morison, Miss, Vice-Principal		Noble, Miss, Sec. Froebel	
Maude, Miss . . .	7	College Hall, London . . .	5	Society . . .	32
Maynard, Miss C. L., Mis-		Morison, Miss, Lady Superin-		Norfolk, Technical Education	
tress Westfield College . . .	5	tendent University Col-		in . . .	37
Medical Fees . . .	158	lege, London . . .	5	Norland Institute . . .	60
Medical Homes in connection		Morley, George H., Sec.		Northamptonshire, Technical	
with Rescue Work . . .	274	Mason College, Birming-		Education in . . .	37
Medical Training . . .	96-108	ham . . .	11	Northey, Miss, Hon. Sec.	
Medical Women—		Marres, M. R., Proprietor		Bath and County Ladies'	
Appointments held by . . .	107, 108	Bath and County Ladies'		Club . . .	148
List of . . .	99-107	Club . . .	148	Nottingham University Col-	
Meiklejohn, Miss Lena, Sec.		Morten, Honnor, M.L.S.B.,		lege . . .	18
Queen's Club, Edinburgh	149	"Board School Mana-		Novels on Jewish Life . . .	271
Memorials . . .	185	gers" . . .	179-180	Noverre's Ladies' Band . . .	138
Mending . . .	59	Motor Car License . . .	155	Nurses—	
Mental Nursing . . .	63	Mullins, Mrs. Roscoe, Hon.		Children's . . .	60
Menu Designing . . .	181	Sec. King Alfred School		Convalescent Nursing . . .	63
Meredith, J. C., LL.D., Sec.		Society . . .	81	District . . .	62-63
Royal University of Ire-		Munday, Mrs. Luther, Pro-		Mental Nursing . . .	63
land . . .	9	prietor Green Park Club	148	Private . . .	62
Merrington, Miss . . .	180	Municipal Registration in		Sick . . .	60-65, 267-268
Methodists . . .	280-281	England and Wales 177-184		Societies for . . .	64
Metropolitan Association for		Munro-Ferguson, Lady Helen,		Officers of Societies, Duties of	206
Befriending Young Ser-		Proprietor and President		Old Clothes . . .	153
vants . . .	58-54, 285-286	Queen's Club, Edinburgh	149	Oliver, Otho, Sec. Empress	
Metropolitan Association of		Murdoch, Mrs., Sec. Lady		Club . . .	147
Women in Council . . .	194	Artists' Club . . .	149	Orchestral Players . . .	132-133
Metropolitan Asylums Board,		Murray, Kenrie B., Sec.		Orders and Decorations	164-166
Salaries of Matrons . . .	58	London Chamber of Com-		Organists . . .	133
Meyer, Miss, Resident Lec-		merce . . .	40	Orme, Miss . . .	90
turer Girtton . . .	2	Murray, Miss S. E., Sec. St.		Orphan Asylums . . .	228-233
Miall, F. W., Hon. Treasurer		George's Oral and Corre-		Orphans, Jewish . . .	276
King Alfred School So-		spondence Classes . . .	12	Owen-Lewis, Mrs. A., Pre-	
ciety . . .	81	Museums . . .	169-170	sident Alexandra Club,	
Music . . .		Music . . .	132-138	Dublin . . .	149
Music Halls . . .	171	Musical Magazines . . .	188	Owens College, Manchester . . .	7
Middlesex, Technical Educa-		National Association for Pro-		Oxford—	
tion in . . .	87			Examinations . . .	21-22
				Home Students . . .	4

- Oxford (cont.)—
 University . . . 3-5, 18-14
 Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board . . . 21-22
 Oxfordshire, Technical Education in . . . 87
- Paget, R., Sec. Ilchester Club . . . 148
 Paget, Mrs., President Liverpool Ladies' Club . . . 149
 Paines, Miss A. C. . . 13
 Papers, Women and Girls, for . . . 167-169
 Parish Councils . . . 181-182
 Parr, Mrs. Katherine, T.O.S.D. 283
 Pass Lists, London . . . 14-17
 Passports . . . 171
 Paterson, Mrs. . . . 98
 Paton, Rev. Dr., Hon. Sec. National Home Reading Union . . . 41
 Pawnbrokers . . . 209
 Pearson, Miss, Vice-Principal and Tutor Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford . . . 4
 Pease, Miss . . . 11
 Péchinot, Miss M., Lecturer Holloway College for Women . . . 6
 Peeresses in their own Right . . . 167
 Penrose, Miss Emily, Lady Principal Holloway College for Women . . . 6
 Pensions—
 Blind Persons, to . . . 258
 Civil List . . . 167
 Jewish Poor, for . . . 277
 Women, for . . . 244-246
 Periodicals—
 Concerned with Women's Movements . . . 191
 Educational . . . 42-43
 Nurses' . . . 64-65
 Photographic . . . 148
 Women and Girls, for . . . 167-169
 Perry, Miss, Mistress of Durham College of Science . . . 6
 Petherbridge, Miss M.—
 "Indexers" . . . 56-57
 "Librarians" . . . 57-58
 Pethick, Miss . . . 92
 Petitions . . . 185
 Pfeiffer Scholarships . . . 2, 5, 13, 17
 Pharmacy . . . 65
 Philanthropy . . . 191-215
 Phillips, Miss Elspeth—
 Elected to Geoffrey Fellowship . . . 13, 14
 "Lecturers" . . . 57
 Phillips, Mrs. Wynford—
 "Dictionary of Employments open to Women" . . . 81
 Proprietor Grosvenor Crescent Club . . . 148
 Photography . . . 65, 148
 Physical Training . . . 65-66
 Physics . . . 110
 Physiology . . . 109, 159
 Pickton, Miss M.—
 Bursar Gorton College . . . 2
 Treasurer Denison Club . . . 147
 Picture Galleries . . . 169
 Pioneer Club . . . 148
 Plan-tracing . . . 81
- Plowden, Mrs., Sec. Serams Club . . . 148
 Plymouth, Technical Education at . . . 87
 Political Associations . . . 187-189
 Poole, Miss, Hon. Sec. Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants . . . 53-54
 Poor Law—
 Books on . . . 190
 Notes on . . . 180-181
 Responsibility of Relations under . . . 208
 Pope, Miss, Resident Tutor Somerville College . . . 4
 "Portfolio," The . . . 131-132
 Portsmouth Municipal Technical Institute . . . 87
 Postal Information . . . 156-157
 Poultry-keeping . . . 81
 Pownall, Frank, M.A., Registrar Royal College of Music . . . 134
 Presbyterian Churches . . . 281
 Price, E. C., Hon. Sec. Denison Club . . . 147
 Pridesau, Miss S. T. . . 69
 Prince's Club . . . 148
 Printing . . . 66
 Prisoners, Societies for Aiding . . . 275
 Private Schools Association . . . 28
 Professional Book-Keepers . . . 45-46
 "Professional Women on their Professions," by Miss Bateson . . . 81
 Professions and Employments . . . 45-88
 Proof Correcting . . . 158
 Proof-Reading . . . 81
 Property Acts . . . 176
 Property Tax . . . 155
 Protestant Schools for Girls, Ireland . . . 29
 Pseudonyms of Women Writers . . . 118-120
 Public Appointments held by Women . . . 176-177
 Public Buildings . . . 170
 Public Speaking, Hints on, by Mrs. Bamford Slack . . . 186-187
 Public Work . . . 175-191
 Publications—
 Board School Managers, for . . . 180
 Cycling . . . 141
 Industrial Employment of Women . . . 95-96
 Jewish . . . 277-278
 Philanthropic Work, on . . . 209
 Rescue Work, on . . . 269
 Women's Questions, on . . . 189-191
 Works of Women Writers, 1898 . . . 118-118
 Purser, John, L.L.D., Registrar Queen's College, Belfast . . . 10
 Pycroft, Miss Ella, Secretary for Domestic Economy Classes . . . 36-87
 Quain English Prize Essay . . . 17
- Quakers . . . 282
 Queen's Club, Edinburgh . . . 149
 Queen's Club, West Kensington . . . 147
 Queen Margaret College, Glasgow . . . 8, 78
 Queen's College, Belfast . . . 10
 Queen's College, Cork . . . 10
 Queen's College, Galway . . . 10
 Queen's College, London . . . 10-11
 Rafter, James, Sec. Bristol University College . . . 11
 Ralph, Mrs., "Methodists" . . . 280-281
 Ranelagh Club . . . 147
 Ratcliffe, Miss . . . 47
 Rathbone, Miss E. F., Hon. Sec. Liverpool Women's Industrial Council . . . 95
 Rational Dress . . . 160-161
 Reading . . . 41-42
 Reading—
 Dairy Institute . . . 85
 University Extension College . . . 5
 Redhead, G. H., Sec. Shuttleworth Club . . . 148
 References, Corresponding . . . 83
 Reformatories . . . 219-222
 Refuges for Women and Girls . . . 269-275
 Registration of Births and Deaths . . . 153-154
 Registration, Municipal, in England and Wales . . . 177-184
 Registry Offices . . . 78-80, 81-83
 Reid, Mrs. . . . 5
 Reid Fellowship . . . 5, 17
 Reid Trustees' Scholarship . . . 17
 Religious Instruction . . . 293-294
 Religious Orders, Roman Catholic . . . 292-293
 Religious Societies . . . 218-215
 Religious Work . . . 279-294
 Renaut, F. W., Sec. Royal Academy of Music . . . 138
 Rent Collecting . . . 204
 "Reports issued by the Schools Inquiry Commission on the Education of Girls, with Extracts from the Evidence and Preface," by D. Beale . . . 48
 Rescue Work . . . 268-275
 Research Studentship . . . 14, 18
 Residential Clubs or Homes for Nurses . . . 64
 Responsibility of Relations under the Poor Law . . . 208
 Restaurants . . . 238
 Returns of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops . . . 84-86
 Rice, C. E., M.A. . . . 31
 Rice, Mrs. . . . 31
 Richardson, Miss A. W., Lecturer Westfield College . . . 5
 Rickett, Miss M. E.—
 Staff Lecturer, Newnham Vice-Principal of Newnham College . . . 2
 Ridding, Lady Laura, "Domestic Service" . . . 50
 Riddoc, Mrs., Hon. Sec.

Queen Margaret Hall, Glasgow	8	St. George's Oral and Corre- spondence Classes	12	London School of Eco- nomics	43
Riding	147	St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford	4, 14	London School of Medicine for Women	97
Riedl, Miss T. R., Lady Super- intendent, Royal Aca- demy of Music	188	St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford	4, 14	Mason College, Birming- ham	11
Roberts, Miss Laura M.	7	St. Quintin's Hockey and Cricket Club	142	Medical Mission	98
Roberts, R. D., M.A., Sec. Cambridge University Extension	8	Salomon, Herr Otto, Direc- tor The Slöjdskolare Semi- narium	89	Middlesex Technical Edu- cation	37
Robertson, Miss Hannah, B.A., Bedford College, London	5	Salop, Technical Education in	87	Newnham College	3
Robertson, Miss	9	Salvation Army	282-288	Norfolk Technical Educa- tion	37
Rochester, Bishop of, Warden of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford	4	Sandford, Miss Alice, Hon. Sec. Camelot Club	147	Northamptonshire, Techni- cal Education	37
Rogers, Miss, Sec. Assoc. for the Education of Women in Oxford	4	Sandringham Club	148	Nottingham University College	11
Roman Catholics— Churches	283	Sanitary Associations	158-159	Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board	21-22
Homes	250-251	Sanitary Assurance Society	152	Oxfordshire Technical Edu- cation	37
Religious Orders	292-298	Sanitary Inspectors	66-68	Plymouth Technical Edu- cation	37
Schools for Girls 29-80, 80-81 Societies	214-215	Sanitary Institute	67-68	Queen Margaret College School of Medicine for Women	98
Ross, Miss M., Lecturer Westfield College	5	Sanitation	152	Results of Examinations, 1898	12-21
Routledge, Miss F., Hon. Sec. Writers' Club	148	Saunders, Miss E. R., Staff Lecturer Newnham	2	Royal Academy of Music	138-134
Rowing	148	Schmitt, Prof.	41	Royal College of Music	185
Royal Academy of Music 188-184		Scholarships and Exhibitions— Aberystwith College	7	Royal University of Ire- land	9-10
Royal Agricultural Society of England. Examina- tions in Dairy Work	47	Alexandra College, Dublin	10	St. George's Oral and Correspondence Classes	12
Royal Botanic Gardens, Dublin	48	Bangor University College of North Wales	7	St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford	4
Royal Botanic Society of London; Practical Gar- dening for Ladies	48	Bedford College, London	5	Salop, Technical Education Science and Art Depart- ment, South Kensing- ton	32
Royal British Nurses' Asso- ciation	64	Borough of Derby Municipal Technical College	85	Silk Weaving	69
Royal College of Music 184-185		Bristol University College	11	Somerville College	4
Royal College of Science for Ireland	85	Cambridge Higher Local Examinations	21-22	Staffordshire, Technical Education	37
Royal Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ire- land	182	Cambridge, for Technical Education	84	Swanley College	84
Royal Family	161-163	Cardiff Technical School	34	Technical Education 33, 36-37	
Royal General Theatrical Fund	55	Cardiff University College	7-8	Trinity College, London	136
Royal Holloway College for Women. See Holloway College for Women.		Cheshire County Council Dairy Institute	85	University College, London	5
Royal Horticultural Society, Examinations in Garden- ing for Ladies	48	College Hall, London	5	University of Durham College of Medicine	97
Royal Households, Ladies of 163-164		College of Preceptors	22	University of Edinburgh	8-9
Royal National Pension Fund	64	Countess of Dufferin's Fund	108	University of Glasgow	8
Royal School of Art Needle- work	60	Cumberland, for Technical Education	85	University of St. Andrews	9
Royal Toxophilite Society	189	Dairy Work	47	Victoria University, Man- chester	6-7
Royal University of Ireland 9-10, 20		Derbyshire, for Technical Education	85	Wales Secondary Educa- tion	28
Rules for Conferences and Committee Meetings	187	Dorset, for Technical Education	35	Westfield College	5-6
Rural District Councils	181	Durham, College of Science	6	Yorkshire, Technical Edu- cation	38
Russell, Miss Lucy J., Hon. Sec. Bedford College, London	5	Durham, for Technical Education	85	School Boards	179
Russell Gurney Scholarship	2	East Suffolk Technical Education	87	School of Domestic Economy 149-150	
St. Andrews University 9, 19-20		East Sussex Technical School	87	School of Housewifery and Domestic Science	150
		Elementary Teachers	75	Schools— Aided by Technical Edu- cation Board	36-37
		Girls' Public Day School Co. Girton College	2	Anglican Sisterhoods, conducted by	30
		Guildhall School of Music	186	Art	124-128
		Holloway College for Women	6	Belfast School of Science	84
		Horticultural	48	Blind Children, for	252-253
		Ireland	23	Board, Managers of 179-180	
		Kent, for Technical Edu- cation	85	British and Irish Spin-	
		Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford	4		
		Leeds, Yorkshire College	7		
		Lincolnshire, for Technical Education	85-86		
		Liverpool University Col- lege	7		

Schools (cont.)—	of, President of Iichester	Slade Scholarship	27
ning and Weaving and	Club	Sloyd	29-30
Lace School	69	Smart, Miss, Manageress New	
Central, of Foreign	Secondary Education of	Victorian Club	148
Tongues	Girls	Smith, Mrs. Charles F., Lady	
Cookery	23-32	Superintendent Guild-	
County Borough of Car-	Secondary Teaching	hall School of Music	135
diff Technical School	70-74	Smith, Miss M. Bentinck,	
Cycling	68	Lecturer Holloway Col-	
Dairy	81	lege for Women	6
Dallington Domestic	Sellar, Miss, Vice-Principal	Smith, M. Harris, "Public	
Economy	and Tutor Lady Margaret	Accountants"	45-46
Deaf and Dumb, for	Hall, Oxford	Smith, Miss M. H., Staff	
Dublin, Technical	4	Lecturer Newnham	2
Durham, Technical	Sellon, Miss	Social Life	138-174
East Sussex Technical	280	Social Purity Societies	215
Evening	Senior, Mrs. Nassau	Societies and Associations—	
Housekeeping	Sergeant, Adeline, "Story-	Accounts of	204-206
Industrial	writing"	Aid to Female Prisoners	275
Jewish	112-113	Aid to Foreigners in Lon-	
Kindergarten	Servants. See Domestic Ser-	don, for	275-276
Lancashire Technical	vice	Animals, for	159
Leicester Technical	Seasame Club	Charitable	218-279
Leipzig Manual Training	Settlements, Women's	Duties of Officers	206
London School of Econ-	Shan, Miss M. J., Hon.	Emigration	300-201
nomics and Political	Treasurer Stansfeld Trust	Friendly	174
Science	176	General List of Philan-	
London School of Ethics	Sharpley, Miss E. M., Staff	thropic	309-215
and Social Philosophy	2	Girls' Friendly	233-235
Medical	Lecturer Newnham	Interesting themselves	
Music	Sharpley, Miss, "District	in Industrial Questions	
Needlework	Visiting"	concerning Women	92-95
Protestant, for Girls,	204	Ladies, for the Care of	
Ireland	Shaw, Miss, Hon. Sec. the	Friendless Girls	302
Roman Catholic in Ire-	Association of Trained	Literature and Journal-	
land	Charwomen	ism, in Connection	
Secondary	58	with	120
Swansea, Municipal Tech-	Sheavyn, Miss, Resident	Local Government, in	
nical	Tutor Somerville College	Connection with	188
Technical	4	London Missionary	280
Training for Domestic	Sheffield (Firth) University	Missionary and Deacon-	
Science	College	esses' Training, for Re-	
Schwann, Mrs., Hon. Sec.	11	ligious Work	287-289
Manchester, Balford, and	Shirreff, Miss, Editress "The	National Union of Wo-	
District Trade Union	Journal of the Women's	men's Suffrage	184
Council	Education Union"	Nurses	64
Science, Women's Work in	43	Political	187-180
Science and Art Department,	Shop Assistants	Progress and Social Re-	
South Kensington	89-90	form	191-192
Science and Art Department,	Shortland	Promoting the General	
of the Committee of	68, 80	Welfare of the Blind	252-258
Council on Education	Shuttleworth, Rev. Prof.	Religious Instruction,	
Scientific and Learned So-	H. C., President Shuttle-	for	298-294
cieties of which Women	worth Club	Rescue Work, for	269
may be Members	148	Sale of Ladies' Work, for	59
Scotland—	Shuttleworth Club	Sanitary	158-159
Governesses and Teachers'	148	Scientific and Learned,	
Associations	Sick Nursing. See Nurses	of which Women may	
Instruction by Corre-	Sidgwick, A., Sec. Associa-	be Members	111-112
spondence	tion for the Education of	Specially for Servants	58-54
Medical Training for	Women in Oxford	Teachers and Governesses,	
Women	4	for	78-80
Secondary Education of	Sidgwick, Mrs. Henry—	Temperance	216-218
Girls	"Health Statistics of	Thrift, for Women	174
Secondary Schools	Women Students of	Travellers, for	178-174
Universities	Cambridge and Oxford	Society of Arts	40
Scott, Mrs. Clement, Hon.	and of their Sisters"	Society of Friends	282
Sec. Actors' Orphanage	43	Society for Promoting Co-	
Fund	Principal of Newnham	Education	81
Scottish Female Domestic	College	Society for Promoting the	
Servants' Benevolent	2	Registration of Midwives	64
Association	Sieveking, Miss, Hon. Treas.	Society for Trained Mas-	
Scottish Trade Union Con-	Horticultural College,	senses	64
gress	Swanley	Society of Women Journalists	120
Seafeld, Georgina, Countess	47		

S.P.C.K. Scholarship	17	Teachers, Societies and Re-		Universities (cont.)—	
Somerville Club	148	gistries for	78-80	Dublin	9, 20
Somerville College, Oxford 4, 14		Teaching—		Durham	6, 18
South Kensington, Science		Elementary	74-78	Edinburgh	19
and Art Department	32	Secondary	70-74	Examination Results and	
Sowerby, Mrs. J. Bryant	48	Technical Education	82-40	Scholarships awarded,	
Spence, Miss W.	10	Temperance Work	215-218	1898	12-21
Spinning	93-70	Tennant, Mrs. H. J.	87, 94	Glasgow	19
Stacey, James, Sec. Early		Theatres	171	London	5
Closing Association	89	Theatrical Ladies' Guild	55	Oxford	3-5
Staffordshire, Technical Edu-		Thérèse Montefiore Memorial		Royal University of Ire-	
cation in	87	Prize	18	land	9-10, 20
Stamp License	155	Thom, D. R., Sec. of the		St. Andrews	19-20
Stansfeld Trust	176	Senatus, Aberdeen Uni-		Scottish	8-9
Steedman, Ellen C., "Sec-		versity	9	Victoria, Manchester 6-7, 18	
ondary Teaching as a		Thompson, Miss Helen,		Wales	7, 18
Profession for Women" 70-78		Foundress and Sec. Vic-		University Club	148
Steel, Mrs. Flora Annie,		toria Commemoration		University College, Dundee, 9	
Chairman of Committee		Club	148	University College, London 5, 17	
of Writers' Club	148	Thompson, Miss, Hon. Treas-		University Correspondence	
Stengel, Herr Prof.	41	urer Liverpool Ladies'		College, London	11
Stennard-Robinson, Mrs. A.		Club	149	University of Durham College	
138-139		Thorne, Mrs. W. C., Hon.		of Medicine	97
Stephen, Miss K., Vice-Prin-		Sec. Liverpool Ladies'		University Examination Postal	
cipal of Newnham Colle-		Club	149	Institution	11-12
ge	2	Thrift Societies for Women	174	University Extension College,	
Stevenson, Miss Louisa, Hon.		Thring, G. Herbert, Sec. In-		Reading	5
Sec. University of Edin-		corporated Society of		University Extension Lec-	
burgh	8	Authors	120	tures—	
Stevenson, P. H., F.S.A.,		Tidd, J. D., Hon. Sec. Dram-		Cambridge University	8
Sec. Nottingham Universi-		atic and Musical Sick and		London University	6
ty College	11	Benevolent Fund	55	Oxford	4-5
Stewart, Mrs., Secretary Vic-		Tours—		University Tutorial College	11
toria Club	148	Cycling	140		
Stockbroking	81	See also Travelling.		Vaccination	153
Stockdale, H. F., Sec. to		Town Councils	188	Venables, Miss, Vice-Principal	
Durham College of Science		Town and County Club	148	of St. Hugh's Hall, Ox-	
ence	6	Townsend, Professor, Regis-		ford	4
Story Writing	112-118	trator Queen's College,		Vestries	182
Strudwick, Miss F., Lecturer		Galway	10	Victoria Club	148
Westfield College	5	Toynbee, Mrs. Arnold, Hon.		Victoria Commemoration Club 148	
Stuart, Professor James	8	Treasurer Lady Margaret		Victoria University, Man-	
Stuart Mill Scholarship	97	Hall, Oxford	4	chester	6-7, 18
Students' Homes in London 236		Trade Unionism amongst		Victorian Club, Edinburgh	149
Sturge, Miss, Vice-Principal		Women	90-92	Vincent, Lady—	
Cheltenham Ladies' Colle-		Trained Nurses' Annuity		"Englishwomen Abroad"	
ge	11	Fund	64	172-173	
Suffolk, East, Technical Edu-		Training Colleges for Elemen-		President Finance Com-	
cation in	87	tary Teachers	77-78	mittee, Alexandra Club 147	
Suffrage. See Woman's Suf-		Training Schools and Techni-		Vokins, Miss	73
frage		cal Colleges for Domestic		Voting Qualifications	177-184
Summer Holiday Meetings	171	Science	88-89		
Swan, Howard, Principal		Training Homes,	54, 201-202,		
Central School of Foreign		285-286		Waitresses	90
Tongues	41	Translating	81	Wales—	
Swanley Horticultural Col-		Travellers' Aid Society	178-174	Medical Training for	
lege	34, 47-48	Travelling	171-174	Women	97
Swansea Municipal Technical		Tree, H. Beerbohm, President		Secondary Education of	
School	88	Dramatic and Musical		Girls	23
Swimming	143-146	Sick and Benevolent		Secondary Schools	71
		Fund	55	University of	7, 18
		Trinity College, London	186	Walker, Robert, Registrar	
Tailoring	60	Tuke, Miss M. J., Staff Lec-		Aberdeen University	9
Taxation	155	turer Newnham	2	Wallis, Mrs. White, Hon.	
Taylor, H., Hon. Sec. King's		Tuckwell, Miss	92, 94	Sec. King Alfred School	
College, Ladies' Depart-		Twining, Miss	180	Society	81
ment, Boating Club	148	Typewriting	68, 80	Walrod, Col., Sec. Royal	
Taylor, G. Wilson, Sec. Bath				Toxophilite Society	189
Club	147			Wanklyn, H. C., Hon. Sec.	
Taylor, Marian, "Parish and		Urban District Councils	182	of Colchester Technical	
Rural District Council"		Unitarians	288	and University Extension	
181-182		United British Women Emi-		College	8
Taylor, Miss M. E. J., Re-		gration Association 199, 200		Warwick, Countess of, Agri-	
sident Lecturer Girtton	2	Universities—		cultural Scheme for	
Taylor Thomson Bursaries	20	Aberdeen	19	Women	4
		Cambridge	1-8		

Water-Supply	153	Woman's Union	193	Wood, Miss C. J.—	
Watson, Rosabel, "Music as		Women Hairdressers	161	Sec. Guild of St. Barna-	
a Profession"	132-133	"Women in the Universities		bas for Nurses	65
Watson, Mrs. Spence—		of England and Scotland,"		"Sick Nursing"	60-64
Durham Local Examina-		by Emily Davies	43	Wood, Sir H. T., M.A., Sec.	
tions	6	Women, Married, laws relat-		Society of Arts	40
"Society of Friends" . . .	282	ing to	207-208	Wood, Miss, President Somerv-	
Weaving	69-70	Women, Notes on Laws affect-		ville Club	148
Webb, Miss Catherine . . .	91-92, 93	ing	206-209	Woods, Sam, M.P., Sec. Parli-	
Weinmann, Herr Hugo . . .	41	Women Writers, List of		liamentary Committee	
Welsh, Miss, Mistress at		Works published, 1898		British Trades Union	
Girton College	2		113-118	Congress	95
Westfield College	5-6	Women's Associations for		Worcestershire, Technical	
Wethered, Miss, Sec. Church		Progress and Social Im-		Education in	38
Nurses' Guild	64	provement	191-192	Wordsworth, Miss, Principal	
Weymouth, E. S., M.A., Uni-		Women's Co-operative Guild		of Lady Margaret Hall,	
versity Examination			91-92	Oxford	4
Postal Institution	11	Women's Employment De-		Workhouse Infirmary Nursing	
Whitby, Miss L. J., Lecturer		fence League	94	Association	64
Westfield College	5	Women's Franchise		Workhouse Nursing Associa-	
White, H. M.—		175, 177-184, 184-185		tion, Ireland	64
Article on "Higher Educa-		Women's Homes and Refuges		Working Ladies' Guild . . .	59
tion of Women in		269-275		Working Women's Homes	
Ireland"	22-23	Women's Industrial Council		249-250	
Principal Alexandra Col-		80, 93		Works of Women Writers pub-	
lege, Dublin	10	"Women's Industrial News" .	93	lished 1898, List of	113-118
Whitworth Scholarships and		Women's Institute	57, 193-194	Workshops	88-87
Exhibitions	33	Women's International Pro-		Wright, Miss Mary Stewart,	
Whyte, Miss, Hon. Sec.		gressive Union	193	Sec. Kelvin Club	149
Women's Employment		Women's London Gardening		Writers' Club	148
Defence League	94	Association	49, 56	Yorkshire (West Riding),	
Wilkinson, Miss, "Landscape		Women's Printing Society . .	66	Technical Education in . .	88
Gardening"	48	Women's Protective and Pro-		Yorkshire College, Leeds . .	7
Wills	154-155	vident League	93	Yorkshire Ladies' Council of	
Wilson, Miss Edith C., Tutor		Women's Settlements	195-198	Education	38
Owens College, Man-		Women's Suffrage		Young People's Temperance	
chester	7	183-184, 189-190		Societies	217
Wilson, Miss Mona, Sec.		Women's Temperance Organ-		Young Women's Christian	
Women's Trade Union		isations	216-217	Association	238
League	92	Women's Trade Union League		Younghusband, Miss, Hon.	
Wiltshire School of Cook-		92-93		Manager Gentlewomen's	
ery and Domestic Eco-		"Women's Trade Union Re-		Employment Club	59
nomomy	150	view"	93	Zoology	110
Winkworth Scholarship . .	8, 13	Wood, Miss Clara	10		

Note.—For General Events of the Year and Obituary, see pp. 295-296.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

	PAGE
Boarding Houses, Homes, etc.	
Cloughton Convalescent Home	24
Cranhurst, Hayling Island	24
Haverstock House, Folkestone	24
Home for Governesses	26
Home of Rest, Shanklin	26
Hostel for Women Workers	26
Temperance Home for Women	27
Woodside Home	28

Books.	
Black, A. & C.	vi, 2, 28, 80, 81
Marlborough & Co.	v

Charitable Institutions.	
Association for Oral Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	7
Biblewomen and Nurses' Mission	21
Canterbury & East Kent Refuge Society	14
Christian Community	21
City of London Truss Society	14
Colonial and Continental Church Society	28
Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution	21
Female Servants' Home Society	26
Free Home for the Dying	15
Governesses' Benevolent Institution	16
Home for Epileptic Churchwomen	27
House of Charity for Distressed Persons	16
House of the Comforter	22
Invalid Children's Aid Association	16
Lady Hillingdon's Home for Girls	27
Rescue Society	17
Royal Homes for Ladies	18
St. Michael's Home for Motherless Girls	18
United Methodist Free Churches Deaconess Institute	18

Employment Agencies.	
Central Bureau for Employment of Women	7
Central Registry for Teachers	8
Gentlewomen's Employment Office	21
Joint Agency for Women Teachers	9

Hospitals.	
Chelsea Hospital for Women	15
Clapham Maternity Hospital	15
New Hospital for Women	17
St. Saviour's Hospital	28

Newspapers, etc.	
Englishwoman's Review	4
Gentlewoman	2
Lady	4
Musical News	4
Myra's Journal	5

Woman's Life	PAGE
Womanhood	3
	5

Schools and Colleges.	
Bedford College	7
Cambridge Training College	7
Cheltenham Ladies' College	8
East Sussex C.C. Training School	8
Langland College, Eastbourne	9
Liverpool Training School	9
London School of Medicine	9
Manchester Training School	10
Maria Grey Training College	10
Medical College for Women, Edinburgh	6
Montpelier House, Eastbourne	10
North Midland School of Cookery	11
Princess Helena College	11
Queen Margaret College	12
St. George's Training College	11
St. George's Oral and Correspondence Classes	11
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	12
School and Training College for Oral Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	7
University Exam. Postal Institution	13
Westlands Girls' School	13
Wiltshire School of Cookery	13
Yorkshire Training School	12

Societies.	
Central and East of England Society for Women's Suffrage	27
Girls' Friendly Society	22
Glasgow Council for Women's Trades	22
Liverpool Union of Women Workers	20
Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	iv
Society for Promoting the Employment of Women	23
Society for Promoting Female Welfare	18
Women's Institute	25
Women's London Gardening Association	28
Women's Total Abstinence Union	23
Young Women's Christian Association	19

Miscellaneous.	
Bolland's Wedding Cakes	29
Browne's Chlorodyne	29
Burrow's Spring Water	82
Ceres Depot	iii
Dinneford's Magnesia	ii
Hugon's Beef Suet	vi
Liebig's Extract	1
Neave's Food	ii
"Pirle" Costumes	i
"Ronuk"	vii
Street & Co.	v
Turner's Bookcases	81

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK FOR 1900.

WILL our readers assist us in making the *Englishwoman's Year Book* accurate, useful, and interesting, by writing their suggestions, criticisms, and corrections on these pages, which should be detached from the book and sent before June 1, 1899, to the Editor, 59 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W. ?

NOTABLE DAYS IN 1899.

The Editor will feel obliged if the owner of this copy of the *Englishwoman's Year Book* will fill in this page and send it to her not later than October 30, 1899.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK

EDUCATION

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. 2. DEGREES AND DISTINCTIONS IN 1898. 3. EXAMINATIONS. 4. HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN IRELAND. 5. SECONDARY EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND LISTS OF SCHOOLS. 6. CO-EDUCATION. 7. KINDERGARTENS. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, SLOYD, AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, INCLUDING MODERN LANGUAGES. 9. READING AND LIBRARIES. 10. EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS AND BOOKS. 11. LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND LONDON SCHOOL OF ETHICS. 12. EVENING SCHOOLS. 13. ADDRESSES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. |
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UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Registrar—JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A. Women are now admitted by courtesy to almost all lectures of professors and readers, to many college lectures, and to the use of the University laboratories. The University gives no prizes, scholarships, degrees, or fellowships to women.

Chronology.—1863, Cambridge Local Examiners undertook informal examination of girls; 1865, formal admission of girls to Junior and Senior Local examinations; 1869, College for Women opened at Hitchin, students informally examined for the previous examination (1870) and for Tripos (1872); 1878, College moved to Cambridge, incorporated as Girton College; 1889, Cambridge Higher Local examinations instituted for women, thrown open to men in 1878; 1870, special lectures for women begun in Cambridge; 1873, Association for Higher Education of Women in Cambridge; 1871, House of Residence for students opened, which became, 1875, Newnham Hall, incorporated as College in 1880; 1873, Oxford and Cambridge Schools examinations started for boys and girls; 1890, syndicate appointed to consider conferring of degrees on women; 1881, degrees refused but formal admission given to previous examination ("Little-go") and to Tripos (B.A.) honour examinations, and (1882) to music; 1887, memorials for admission to degrees; 1896, syndicate appointed by Cambridge University Senate to consider admission of women to degrees; March 1897 recommended, nine members being in favour, five against, (1) that the title of B.A. be conferred, by diploma, on women who have taken a Tripos; (2) that this title be conferred

retrospectively on former Tripos students; (3) that titular M.A. be conferred on those who have held the B.A. for six years; (4) that the titles of degrees in science and in letters be conferred on women of M.A. standing who have made valuable contributions to science or letters; (5) that the Council of the Senate be empowered to recommend women for certain honorary degrees. May 1897 syndicate recommendations rejected by 1718 votes to 662.

Tripos examinations: three to four years residence at Newnham or Girton Colleges required. Before admission students must either (1) obtain an honour certificate in the Higher Local examination, including at least a pass in Groups B and C; or (2) pass the previous examination ("Little-go"), unless they have passed one of the examinations excusing members of the University from the previous, of which details can be obtained from the secretaries of the women's colleges. **Fees** for each of three parts of previous examination £1; for undivided Tripos or first part of divided Tripos, £5; for second part of divided Tripos, £2. All the triposes are open to women, viz. mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, Semitic languages, Indian languages, and theology. After each examination a *class list* of female students who have satisfied the examiners is published by the examiners at the same time with the class list of members of the University, the standard for each class and the method of arrangement being the same in the two lists. **Certificates** are given to women by the University stating the class or place in class attained in each examination.

Girton College, Cambridge (women only).

—*Mistress*, Miss WELSH; *Vice-Mistress*, Miss CONSTANCE JONES; *Hon. Sec.*, Miss EMILY DAVIES, 12 York Street, London, W.; *Secretary* (for particulars of entrance examinations), Miss SHORE NIGHTINGALE, 11 Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater, London, W.; *Resident Lecturers*, Classics, Miss K. JEX-BLAKE, Miss M. E. J. TAYLOR; Mathematics, Miss MEYER; Moral Science, Miss CONSTANCE JONES; Mediaeval and Modern Languages, Miss HENSLEY; Natural Science, Miss DOROTHY MARSHALL. *Bursar*, Miss M. PICKTON, 18 Leinster Square, London, W. *Religious Instruction* in accordance with principles of the Church of England, attendance not required of students giving written objection. **Fees:** £35 per term, paid in advance, covering board, lodging, and instruction, and everything except personal expenses. No extras, no college bills. Candidates must pass entrance examination (fee £1), held in London in March and June, unless they have passed

other examinations, such as Cambridge Higher Local, or London Matriculation, with Elementary Latin and Mathematics (particulars may be obtained of Secretary). **Subjects taught:** Divinity, Classics, Mathematics pure and mixed, Mechanical Sciences, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Law, History, Mediaeval and Modern Languages, Oriental Languages, Theory and History of Education, Theory of Music, Gymnastics. Students also attend University lectures in Cambridge. A **certificate**, called a degree certificate, is conferred on any student whose proficiency satisfies the College, according to the standard of examinations qualifying for the Cambridge University B.A., after not less than nine terms of residence.

Instruction is given by **correspondence** in the subjects of the Entrance and Scholarship Examinations, by former students (lists to be obtained from Secretary).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS AT GIRTON

Jane Agnes Chessar	1 of £88	tenable 4 years	vacant in 1900
Russell Gurney	1 " 40	" 3 "	" "
Sir Francis Goldamid	1 " 45	" 3 "	" 1901
Mary Anne Leighton	1 " 17:12s.	" 3 "	" 1900
Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon	1 " 40	" 3 "	" "
Pfeiffer Scholarships			
Clothworkers	8 of £60	tenable 3 years	
Drapers	1 " 60	" 3 "	vacant in 1899
"	1 " 45	" 3 "	" "
Goldsmiths	1 " 60	" 3 "	" 1900
"	1 " 40	" 3 "	" "
Skinner	1 " 50	" 3 "	" 1899
Irish Society	1 " 100	" 3 "	Irish candidates 1900

Two School Scholarships and various Prizes.

The Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 a year for 3 years, and the Harkness Scholarship of £35 a year for 3 years (vacant in 1900) are available at either Girton or Newnham College.

Newnham College, Cambridge (women only).

—*Principal*, Mrs. HENRY SIDGWICK; *Vice-Principals*, Miss K. STEPHEN, Sidgwick Hall, Miss M. E. RICKETT, Old Hall, Miss B. A. CLOUGH, Clough Hall; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss M. G. KENNEDY, Shenstone, Cambridge; *Staff Lecturers*, Mathematics, Miss A. B. COLLIER, Miss M. E. RICKETT, Miss P. G. FAWCETT; Classics, Miss E. M. SHARPLEY; Natural Science, Miss M. GREENWOOD, Miss I. FREUND, Miss E. R. SAUNDERS, Miss H. KLAASSEN; History, Miss A. GARDNER; Modern Languages, Miss M. J. TUKE, Miss M. S. SMITH. *Associates* are chosen from former students and members of the staff. Students are not admitted under 18. They must have passed either (1) Cambridge Higher Local examination; particulars of subjects to be obtained from Secretary of Newnham College; or (2) Cambridge Senior Local examination, 1st or 2nd class Honours;

or (3) Oxford and Cambridge Schools examination Board, particulars from Secretary; or (4) examinations for affiliation to University of Cambridge; or (5) Newnham College entrance examination. Most students read for a Tripos examination during their term of residence, but the College is not confined to that line of study only. No teaching engagements are allowed during term time. **Fees:** 25 to 32 guineas per term for board, lodging, and teaching, including necessary University lectures; board and lodging in long vacation £1:1s. per week, teaching extra; £1:1s. per term for laboratories. **Out-Students** are admitted if (1) living with parents or guardians in Cambridge; or (2) *bona fide* students, over thirty years of age or in exceptional circumstances. They must conform to rules and live in lodgings approved by the Principal. College Fees, £9 per term.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT NEWNHAM

Classical	1 of £50	tenable for 3 years.	
Winkworth	1 " 50	" " 3 or 2 years.	
Clothworkers	1 " 50	" " 3 "	
Drapers	1 " 50	" " 2 "	for a teacher.
Cobden	1 " 50	" " 2 "	
Birmingham	1 " 85	" " 1 "	
College	1 or more £35	" " 1 "	
Goldsmiths	1 of £50	" " 3 "	
Arthur Hugh Clough	1 " 40	" " 1 "	for 4th year student.

Bathurst Studentships awarded from time to time. Natural Science.
Marion Kennedy, one of £80 tenable for one year. Newnham student.

There are also a few exhibitions and prizes, and a loan fund for students of limited means. The *Geoffrey Fellowship*, value £100 a year for three years, has been presented for a student pursuing an independent course, after degree examination, in some department of learning, letters, or science.

Cambridge University Extension.

Secretary, R. D. ROBERTS, Esq., M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge. The local lecture system was initiated by Professor James Stuart in 1872 to provide means of higher education for persons of all ranks and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life. Courses consist of weekly or fortnightly lectures and classes. A printed syllabus is prepared by the lecturer with list of books which can be supplied from the Syndicate's library. Questions are set on each lecture. After a course of twelve lectures an examination is held; certificates are awarded stating that the student has attained a particular standard of knowledge and pursued a regular course of organised work under University superintendence. Any one desiring merely to attend the lectures without undertaking the weekly questions or the examination is at liberty to do so. There are also shorter courses and pioneer lectures. Before the syndicate can make arrangements with any locality a competent local committee must be formed. The price of tickets is fixed by the local committee. Lecture arrangements for each term are published in the *Journal*, post free price 3d., annual subscription 2s. 6d., to be obtained of Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., 2 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. Summer meetings are held for the students, usually at Cambridge, in alternate years. As a result of Cambridge University Extension Lectures two Technical and University Extension Colleges have been started, one at Exeter and the other at Colchester. **Exeter Technical and University Extension College.**—*Principal*, A. W. CLAYDEN, M.A.; *Secretary*, Miss MONTGOMERY, 10 Baring Crescent. Classes open to both sexes. *Fees*: £1:1s. per term for each subject, practical class with use of laboratory £1:10s. per subject. **Colchester Technical and University Extension College.**—*Hon. Secretary*, H. C. WANKLYN, Town Clerk, Town Hall. Organised in 1895. Classes open to students of both sexes. Technical department comprises a school of science, school of art, technological classes, commercial classes, manual classes. University extension department comprises courses of University Extension Lectures, supplementary classes, day-classes to prepare for Cambridge Higher Local and London Matriculation examinations, normal classes for pupil teachers.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Registrar—T. H. GROSS, M.A., Clarendon Buildings, Oxford. Women are admitted to the lectures of about 170 professors, readers, and lecturers in the University, and have attended lectures in all the colleges except one. They are also admitted to the laboratories (other than medical) at the Museum and Christ Church, and at the Botanical Gardens. No medical lectures have been opened. **Chronology**—1870, Oxford Local examinations opened to girls; 1873, lectures and classes started; 1875, ex-

aminations for women instituted; 1878, Association for the education of women founded; 1879, Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville Hall opened; 1884, Honour Moderations and Final Honour School of Mathematics, Natural Science, and Modern History opened to women; 1886, women admitted to Responsions; 1888, to Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores; 1890, to Honour School of Jurisprudence and Final examination for B.Mus.; 1893, Honour Schools of Theology and of Oriental Studies, and examination for D.Mus.; 1894, to remaining examinations for B.A. degree; 1886, St. Hugh's Hall opened; 1893, appointment to Council of the Association of a representative of the Hebdomadal Council of the University; St. Hilda's Hall opened; 1895, memorial to Oxford Hebdomadal Council for admission to B.A. degree. The committee appointed to report on the memorial proposed—"That it is desirable, subject to certain conditions, to admit to the degree of B.A. women who have kept residence at Oxford for twelve terms in a place of residence approved by the University, and who have passed (under the same regulations as apply to undergraduates) all the examinations required for the degree of B.A."; March 1896, proposal rejected by Congregation. **Fees**, varying from £1:1s. to £2:2s. the course of lectures; private tuition, £2 to £4 a term for one hour a week, are paid through the Association for Promoting the Education of Women in Oxford. The cost of lectures and tuition does not, as a rule, exceed £25 a year. Women are admitted to all examinations in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, English, and music. The preliminary examination for entrance to University courses is called Responsions; it is excused in the case of women if some equivalent has been taken, e.g. first examination for women (see below), Cambridge Previous, Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate, or London Matriculation. The second examination for the degree may be taken after one year's study. The final pass examination may be taken in three years, and the Honour Schools in three or four years. The University delegates of Local examinations conduct **examinations for women**, and receive the names of all women candidates for University examinations. *Secretary*, H. T. GERRANS, Local Examination Office, Merton Street, Oxford. The gradual admission of women to examinations of the University has superseded all the honour examinations of the delegacy except that in modern languages. Of the two Delegates' pass examinations for women, the first serves mainly as a preliminary examination for those who are intending to follow some University course, but do not take both classical languages. The second, the higher local examination, is to serve as a final examination for women who do not attempt a University course, and is sometimes taken as an intermediate examination. Women are not eligible for University degrees, but they are entitled to receive a certificate, signed by the examiners, for every examination passed. Names of those

obtaining honours are published in supplementary class lists in the University Gazette and calendar. A special diploma is given by the **Association for the Education of Women in Oxford**. This Association has on its Council representatives of the Hebdomadal Council of the University and of the Women's Colleges. All women students are registered under it. *Chairman*, MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE; *Secretaries*, A. SIDGWICK, Esq., and Miss ROOBER; *Office*, Clarendon Building, Oxford. **Oxford Home Students**: *Chairman of Committee*, Master of Balliol College; *Principal*, Mrs. A. H. JOHNSON, 8 Merton Street, Oxford. Students preferring to reside in their own homes in or near Oxford or to board in families are registered as members of the body of "Home Students," under the careful supervision of a Special Committee and Principal appointed by the Council of the Association for the Education of Women. Students are required before admission as a rule to have passed Responsions or the first examination for women or an equivalent unless they are graduates or teachers of foreign Universities or hold foreign Government scholarships. Students can be received into a private family at a cost of £1:5s. to £2:12:6 per week. Lodgings in Oxford from 12s. a week upwards; board about 12s. No special arrangements are made for **correspondence** teaching, but teachers are recommended for it. The University has established in Oxford a professional examination for **teachers**, and arranged a course of training in the theory and practice of teaching (open to men and women alike). *Secretary*, Miss A. J. COOPER, c/o Secretary to Delegates of Local Examinations, Merton Street, Oxford.

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, Church of England principles, but liberty for others. *Warden*, The Bishop of Rochester; *Chairman of Council*, The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; *Hon. Treasurers*, Sir WM. HERSCHEL, Bart., and Mrs. ARNOLD TOYNBEE; *Principal*, Miss WORDSWORTH; *Vice-Principals and Tutors*, Miss PEARSON, Miss SELLAR; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. A. H. JOHNSON, 8 Merton Street, Oxford. *Charges*, £75 per annum, exclusive of strictly personal expenses. Fees for instruction are extra; do not generally exceed £25 a year. *Candidates* must have passed either Responsions (held in March, June, September, and December) or the Oxford first examination for women (held in March, July, and December), or its equivalent. Students are not allowed to reside for less than an academical year without special leave, and are expected as a rule to read for Honours. The Old Hall and Wordsworth Building together accommodate 50 students. A certain number of *scholarships* are given annually, varying from £50 to £25 a year, for three or four years; examination held in March.

Somerville College, Oxford (undenominational, women only).—*Chairman*, President of Trinity College; *Secretary*, Mrs. MASSIE; *Principal*, Miss MAITLAND; *Vice-Principal*, The Hon. ALICE BRUCE; *Resident Tutors*, Miss LEES, Miss POPE, Miss LORIMER, Miss SHRAVYN. Accommodation for 70 students in (1) the Old Hall; (2) the West Buildings; (3) in three cottages in the grounds. *Charges* for board, lodging, tuition, lectures, library, and registration, £92:6s. for the

best rooms. There are some rooms at £2:2s. a term less, and a few at still lower rates. Each student has a room to herself. Examination for *scholarships* and exhibitions held in the Easter vacation:—Clothworkers, one of £50, tenable for three years, and one or more scholarships with exhibitions of not less than £25 a year. *Candidates* can be received at the College, during examination, on payment of 3s. 6d. per day. Students are expected as a rule to read for honours. Special permission must be obtained from the Council each term for those wishing to be excused examinations. Students who have resided three years and taken honours, may become members of the College, with right of voting at general meetings and elections of Council.

St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford.—*Principal*, Miss MOBERLY; *Vice-Principal*, Miss VENABLES; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss PEARSON. Founded in 1886 for members of the Church of England. *Charges* for board, lodging, tuition, lectures, library, and registration, £70, £80, and £90 a year. Accommodation for 25 students. A scholarship of £25 a year for three years is offered annually for competition in March, and one of £40 is awarded every third year.

St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford.—*Principal*, Mrs. BURROWS; *Vice-Principal*, Miss C. M. E. BURROWS. Founded in 1893 by Miss Dorothea Beale, primarily, though not exclusively, for former pupils of the Cheltenham Ladies' College (home students). Conducted on same plan as St. Hilda's at Cheltenham, according to principles of Church of England. Fees for board, £25 per term. There are several scholarships and exhibitions.

Oxford University Extension.—For general description of aim and methods, see Cambridge University Extension. Summer meetings are held at Oxford; each lasts a month, and is divided into two periods. The delegates have arranged on economical terms private tuition by correspondence in history, literature, political economy, and some departments of natural science. More than thirty reading circles have been formed, and can be joined at any time by isolated students or groups of students. For prospectuses apply to the secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Delegacy, Oxford. Single ticket of membership for one year, 10s. Lists of hon. local secretaries, with their addresses, can be obtained. *Fees* to local Committees for each course of six lectures, £22:10s., or if a repeated course, £35:5s.; for federated groups of neighbouring centres, for each of five courses of twelve lectures by the same lecturer, £37:10s. The **University Extension College at Reading** was formed in 1892, as the outcome of the Extension Association in Reading formed under the Oxford University Extension Movement. *Principal*, H. J. MACKINDER, M.A. Students are prepared for London University, the Science and Art Department, Cambridge Higher Local examinations, etc. The British Dairy Institute, under the Board of Agriculture, is worked in connection with the College. The various departments of the College are literature, natural science, agriculture, fine art, music. *Fees*: Art course, sessional composition fee, £6 to £8; science, £12 to £16; commercial, £9 to £12. Arrange-

ments are made for board and lodging in houses licensed by the College; cost, about £40 the session.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Registrar.—Mr. F. V. DICKINS, M.B., B.Sc., University, Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly, W. Women are admitted to all the examinations, including medicine, and may become members of the University. Queen's College and Bedford College for Women were opened in 1848-49, but application for admission of women to the University was rejected in 1856, and again in 1862. In 1868 special examinations for women were instituted by the University. In 1878 all degrees, honours, prizes, membership, and examinations were thrown open to women. In 1882 women graduates were admitted to Convocation. The preliminary examination for any faculty is matriculation (age, 16; fee, £2). No exemption from this is granted on account of examinations passed elsewhere. Women students may prepare for degrees at the University College, King's College, Bedford College, Royal Holloway College, Westfield College, and the London School of Medicine for Women, besides many provisions at educational centres of a more general description.

University College, London.—*Secretary*, J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.; *Lady Superintendent*, Miss MORISON. The College is not included in any University, and has no power to grant degrees. Women students take the examinations of the University of London. There is no preliminary examination for entrance to the College, but College examinations are held at the close of each session, and prizes and certificates of honour are awarded irrespective of sex. There are forty-one scholarships and exhibitions, and several medals in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Science open to men and women. Fellowship of the College is an honorary distinction granted to students (men or women) who have passed a distinguished examination for a degree. Besides the Faculties of Arts and Science, there are the Slade School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture, the Indian School, and the Department of Applied Science and Technology. Fees range from £4:4s. to £10:10s. per class per session. Composition fee for preliminary scientific pass examination, 35 guineas per session. Residence for women at College Hall, Gordon Square, W.C. A register of persons who receive boarders into their families is kept in the office of the College.

College Hall, London, Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C.—*Principal*, Miss GROVE; *Vice-Principal*, Miss MORISON; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. BRODURST. Hall of Residence for women studying at University College or at the London School of Medicine for Women. No student admitted under 17. Charges varying from £51 to £80 for Univ. Coll. Session of 33 weeks, and £58 to £90 for Medical School Session of 37 weeks. The Council offers each year a Pfeiffer Fellowship of £30 to a graduate engaged in study for a higher degree, also a scholarship of £20 to an undergraduate studying for graduation.

Bedford College, London, for women, York Place, Baker Street, W.—*Principal*, Miss ETHEL HURLBATT; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss LUCY

J. RUSSELL. There are eighteen lecturers and three assistant lecturers in arts and science on the staff. There is no entrance examination. Students must be over sixteen. Students are prepared for examinations of London University, and for some of those of Oxford University. The lectures, taken in systematic order, provide a good general education. Students may enter for (1) a University course, (2) a College course, (3) separate classes, (4) professional teacher's training, (5) course of hygiene, (6) the art school. There are six laboratories for practical work in botany, chemistry, geology, hygiene, physics, physiology, and zoology. Library open from 10 to 6 daily. **Residence** at charges varying from 58 to 60 guineas a year at the College. **Training department** under Miss Hannah Robertson, B.A. Course providing professional training in teaching for women begins in January; fees for complete course, 25 guineas the session, or 9 guineas the term. **College fees**: Composition for matriculation, 27 guineas a session, up to 36 guineas per session for preliminary scientific. There are eight entrance *scholarships*, tenable for three years—four in arts of £31:10s. each; four in science: three of £48 and one of £50. Candidates must be under nineteen. Examination begins on fourth Tuesday in June. There is also an old pupils' scholarship of £40, and three free studentships offered by the trustees of the late Mrs. Reid. There is also a Reid Fellowship, either in arts or science, of £50 a year, tenable for two years. The diploma of "Associate" is given to distinguished students.

Westfield College (for women), Finchley Rd., Hampstead, N.W.—*Misses*, Miss C. L. MAYNARD; *Resident Lecturers*, Miss A. W. RICHARDSON, Miss M. T. BLOE, Miss L. J. WHITEY, Miss M. ROSS, Miss F. STUDDWICK. Established on Christian principles, "with the desire to send out students into the world equipped for any religious and philanthropic work they may desire to take up." The members of the Council belong to the Church of England, but the students are of all denominations. There is morning and evening family prayer, and a Bible class once a week. Students may be prepared for London University examinations. Fees, £35 per term. Accommodation for 40 students; none admitted under 18. There is an entrance examination, unless some equivalent has been passed. There are occasional scholarships offered. The Glchrist scholarships may be held at Westfield College.

Holloway College for Women, Royal, Egham, Surrey.—*Lady Principal*, Miss EMILY PENROSE; *Secretary*, Miss MARGARET SIMS; *Resident Lecturers*, Miss T. DAVIS, Miss C. FROST, Miss M. PÉCHINET, Miss E. R. DAYMOND, Miss A. G. CORRY, Miss E. E. FIELD, Miss M. BENSON, Miss A. KIMPTER, Miss F. M. DURHAM, Miss M. BENTINCK SMITH, besides teachers of music, gymnastics, etc. Built and endowed by Mr. Thomas Holloway; opened in 1887. The governing body consists of male Governors only, the founder having made the regulation that "at no time shall a woman be appointed a Governor or Honorary Governor." The College provides instruction necessary for London degrees in Science and Arts, for the London Preliminary M.B., and for Pass and Honour examinations of the University of Oxford. (Students who do not wish to work for a University examination

are willingly received, provided they are *bona fide* students with a definite course of work in view. Students may select their course of study, subject to the approval of the Principal. Charge for board, lodging, and instruction, £90 a year. Candidates must be over 17, and are required to pass an entrance examination. Entrance scholarships of from £75 to £50 a year for three years are awarded, for which an examination is held at the College in July. There are also a certain number of bursaries of £30 a year for three years, and various prizes. Number of students over 100. Students who hold entrance scholarships are required to work for a University Honour examination. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave.

King's College, London, Ladies' Department, 18 Kensington Square, W.—Vice-Principal, Miss L. M. FAITHFULL. For those able to pursue a systematic course of study a complete preparation has been arranged for London B.A. and Intermediate Science, and for the Oxford Higher Local examination. *Certificates* are given to those who have attended regularly and passed the College examinations satisfactorily for three terms. Lectures and classes are held in divinity, Greek Testament, Church history, moral sciences, history, literature and language, Latin, Greek, modern languages and literature, mathematics, natural sciences, ambulance and nursing, elocution, wood-carving, architecture, household management and thrift, photography, art, music. Fees from £1:1s. to £3:2s. per course; £5:5s. for course of private lessons. There are correspondence classes in harmony, Latin and Greek, French and German. Women are prepared for Civil Service. Fees, £10 for day, £7 for evening classes, per annum. Miss Eveline Faithfull has opened **King's Hall of Residence** at 28 Kensington Square. Terms, 80 guineas a year. Chaperonage undertaken and practical help given, if desired.

London University Extension.—*Secretary, C. W. KIMMINS, M.A., D.Sc.,* University Extension Office, Charterhouse, E.C. For general description, see Cambridge University Extension. London Society founded in 1876. Courses of lectures given at about 70 centres in London and the suburbs. For list of local secretaries apply to the Central Office. Examinations are conducted by a joint board of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, which controls all purely educational matters in the London Society. The value of Sessional Certificates is increasing every year; in many subjects they are recognised by the Education Department in connection with the Queen's Scholarship examination. *Cost:* in addition to local expenses, the fee charged by the Society is £30 for a course of ten lectures, with classes and final examination. Chemistry and Physics experiments and lantern illustration cost rather more.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY

Registrar—W. K. HILTON, M.A. Women are admitted to the lectures and examinations at the Durham University College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne. They are eligible, by a charter granted in May 1896, for all the University degrees, except those

in divinity. For particulars of Durham Junior and Senior Local Examinations for Girls (held in March and September, fee £1), apply to Mrs. Spence Watson, Bensham Grove, Gateshead.

Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Secretary, H. F. STOCKDALE.* Women are admitted on same terms as men. The college provides instruction in mathematics and science for those intending to enter professions or local industries, in arts and science for university degrees, normal training for elementary and secondary teachers, art school and evening classes. *Fees:* Day Lectures—Courses of 90 lectures, £8:10s.; short special courses, 10s. 6d. to £2:2s. Day Laboratories, £3:10s. for one day a week (materials found); rate reduced for several days a week. Fine Art Classes, five days a week, £6:6s. Composition fees: Science degree course—1st year, £20; 2nd and 3rd years, £16 each. Literature degree course, £16 per annum. There are about 30 scholarships and exhibitions. Women students reside at **Women's Hostel**, Eslington Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is provided for those from a distance reading for Durham degrees. Degrees can be taken very economically at Durham University. Fees for board and residence at Women's Hostel, £30 to £40 the session, or £1:1s. to £1:10s. a week. *Mistress, Miss PERRY.* Large sums of money have been promised for the establishment of a residential college or hostel for women at Durham.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester

Registrar—ALFRED HUGHES, M.A. By charters of 1880 and 1883 the University has power to grant degrees to men and women who have pursued a regular course of study in a college in the University. The colleges are Owens Coll. Manchester, Univ. Coll. Liverpool, and Yorkshire Coll. Leeds. The University also awards certificates of proficiency for women students in a number of subjects, the standard being that of the final examination for ordinary B.A. or B.Sc. degree. The University gives various fellowships and scholarships to students of the three Colleges, tenable at any one of the three; see Victoria Univ. Calendar (J. E. Cornish, Manchester, 1s.).

Owens College, Manchester.—*Registrar, SYDNEY CHAFFERS.* Department for Women, 29A Dover Street. *Tutor, Miss EDITH C. WILSON.* For Arts and Sciences women students have all the facilities they require, except that the medical school is not open to them. Certain junior classes are held separately for women, open to any over 16. *Fees:* Lecture classes, per session, from £1:11:6 to £3:10s.; Laboratory work, per session, £5:5s. to £21. There are scholarships open to women of from £30 to £40 a year. There is a Day Training College for women, and arrangements are made for training secondary teachers. Queen's Scholars for elementary training pay composition fee of £15 per annum.

Leeds, Yorkshire College.—*Registrar, W. F. HUSBAND, LL.B.* All the classes are open to women, and all have been attended, except the purely professional ones in the medical school, to which women have not yet applied for admission, although they have

attended the classes in physiology there. Entrance scholarships from £25 to £50. Fees from 15s. to £2:12:6 per course per term, or £1:11:6 to £5:5s. per session; registration fee, 7s. to £1:1s. There is training for elementary and secondary teachers. Extension lectures on popular and on agricultural subjects are given in the neighbourhood.

Liverpool University College.—*Registrar*, Chevalier LONDINI, D.C.L. Women students are admitted to all classes and lectures in the Arts and Science department, but not to medical courses. No students are admitted under 15; there is a preliminary examination for those under 16. Besides the scholarships open to students of both sexes, there is a temporary scholarship of £25 a year for three years given by the Ladies' Educational Association, open to ladies only. There are special day and evening courses on education. There is a Women Students' Representative Council which acts on behalf of the women students. A hall of residence was opened in October 1896 for women students, at 163 Edge Lane, managed by Miss Laura M. Roberts and Miss E. L. Broadbent, M.A. Fees for board and residence, 18 to 18 guineas a term. A scholarship fund is being raised. The secretary for **University Extension** is Mr. P. J. HARTOG, B.Sc., Victoria University, Manchester. Fees for ordinary courses of lectures: for 6 lectures 21 guineas, up to 71 guineas for 24 lectures. There are special arrangements for pupil-teacher courses. Courses on agriculture and mining are given under the County Councils of the three Ridings of Yorkshire. There is an agricultural department at the Yorkshire College, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

Registrar—IVOR JAMES, Town Hall Chambers, Newport, Monmouth. Women are admitted to the examinations and degrees, as members of the University, and to any office created by the University, on an absolute equality with men. The constituent colleges are University College of Wales, Aberystwith; University College of North Wales, Bangor; and University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. The charter of the University was passed in 1893, and rapid progress has been made.

Aberystwith College was established in 1872. All lectures open to women. Fees for whole session, £10; laboratory fees from 15s. to £3. There are scholarships from £5 and £10 up to £40 per annum. All women students are required by the College to reside at **Alexandra Hall**; *Principal*, Miss E. A. CARPENTER; fees £48:11:6 to £54:1:6 per session, or £14:10:6 to £18:0:6 per term, for board and lodging. When the Hall is completed there will be accommodation for 200 students. Extension work is carried on by the College in agriculture, one of the features being travelling dairy schools. There is an advanced dairy school held for six weeks in the summer in Aberystwith. The College has a day training department and a department for Secondary training (1 year's course). All students in training must reside at Alexandra Hall.

Bangor, University College of North Wales.—All classes and other privileges of

the College are open to women on the same terms as men. In practical biology separate instruction is given to men and women. A College officer, Miss Maude, exercises a general supervision over all women students, and is also superintendent of the women's hostel, in which, or in lodgings licensed by a committee of the College council, women students must reside. College fees: Registration, 5s. to £1:1s.; Composition fee for all classes, £10 (may be paid in instalments); classes of 2 or 8 hours per week, £3:3s. per session; above 4 hours per week, £5:5s. per session; Laboratory 6 hours per week, £1:1s. per term; 24 hours per week, £4:4s. per term; Composition for all Laboratory classes for the Intermediate Science course in one session, £4:4s. There are scholarships of from £10 and £15 to £40. There is accommodation for 50 students at the **Women's Hostel**, Upper Bangor. Board and residence 30 to 40 guineas the session. The cost of living for a session in lodgings may be roughly estimated at £25.

Cardiff, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.—*Registrar*, J. AUSTEN JENKINS, B.A. All classes are open to men and women alike. Women students not residing with their parents or guardians are required to reside at **Aberdare Hall**, or at some other institution approved by the Council. Besides the usual College courses there is a Day Training College, departments for training women teachers in Secondary schools, and for training teachers in cookery, department of Extension Lectures in the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and a Technical School with a department for women. Fees: lecture fees average £1:1s. per term per subject; Composition fee for all lectures per session, £10; Composition fee for science examinations of London, or for medical courses at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, £18:18s. per session; Composition fee for students from Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Cardiff for lectures and laboratory instruction in Science and Technology, £18:18s. per session; preparation for London examinations in Medicine, £57:10s., *i.e.* Preliminary Science, one year, £18:18s.; first year of Intermediate Medicine, £28; second year of Intermediate Medicine, £21; for examinations of conjoint Board and Society of Apothecaries composition fee, £85, or two instalments of £16 and £21; women's technical department evening classes, 6s. per session; day training for teachers, £15:15s. per session, with £1:1s. for diploma examination. There are scholarships of from £25 to £40 a year. Lodgings in Cardiff can be obtained from 8s. 6d. per week upwards. Some students have lived in Cardiff at a cost of not more than 10s. per week, excluding lodgings. Women students reside at **Aberdare Hall**; *Principal*, Miss KATE HURLBATT. Fees: 30 to 40 guineas per annum for board and residence; number of students about 40. There is a training school of cookery and domestic arts at the College.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, empowered the Commissioners appointed under it to make ordinances, *inter alia*, "to enable each University to admit women to graduation in one or more faculties, and to provide for their instruction." An ordinance to this effect was passed

in 1892, and the Degrees of M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M. are open to women on the same conditions as to men. The preliminary examinations in Arts and Science and Medicine are conducted twice a year by the Joint-Board of Examiners representing the four Universities. Various other examinations, including the Oxford and Cambridge Schools, Senior Local and Higher Local Examinations, the London Matriculation, and the Higher and Honours Grade Leaving Certificates of the Scottish Education Department, exempt students (*pro tanto* only) from the university preliminary examination. Four subjects are required: English, Mathematics, Latin or Greek, and a modern language or Dynamics. *Fee* for preliminary examination, 10s. 6d. Questions are published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, 45 George Street, Edinburgh; price 2s. 11d. by post. Under certain conditions students may pass from one university to another, provided they can show certificates of attendance at the former university or universities.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Registrar, W. INNES ADDISON. Women are admitted to degree examinations on the same terms as men. On graduation they become members of the General Council of the University. When, in 1892, the Universities were empowered to make provision for the education of women, **Queen Margaret College** (which was founded in 1888 by the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women, and which had provided lectures and laboratory instruction for women in the subjects of the M.A. degree, and since 1890 in those of the medical degrees) was handed over to the University Court, and became the Women's Department of the University. Most of the classes for women, including all the medical classes except mental diseases and hospital classes, are held in Queen Margaret College; but in a few subjects for the M.A. ordinary degree, and in all the Honours subjects, the classes are mixed. The course of study for the M.A. degree covers three winter sessions or two winter and three summer sessions. Candidates must attend full courses of lectures on seven subjects, viz. Latin or Greek, English or a modern language or history, logic or moral philosophy, mathematics or natural philosophy, and three optional subjects. For B.Sc. three years', and for M.B., Ch.B. five years' study is required. The classes may also be attended by students who are not working for a degree. The fees for each class are, generally speaking, £8:8s. for the session; and the matriculation fee, payable yearly, is £1:1s. for a year, or 10s. 6d. for the summer session only. All matriculated students are entitled to the use of the University Library, Queen Margaret College Library and Reading-Room, and the Hunterian Museum; and they have a vote in the election of the Lord Rector of the University. The University bursaries founded before 1864 for arts, science, and medical students, 78 in number, are open to women, and are competed for by examination; University prizes and medals, for special essays and other work, are also open. The number of women students in session 1897-98 was 257, of whom 86 were studying medicine. For 1898-99 (a month after the beginning of term) the number is 288. Many of these live at home or with friends in Glasgow or near it; some in lodgings, and some in the House of Residence

for Women University Students, **Queen Margaret Hall**, Bute Gardens, Hillhead, near the College. The cost of residence is £30 to £37:10s. per College year of thirty weeks, or £1 to £1:5s. per week. The *Hon. Secretary* of the Hall is Mrs. RIDDOCK, 84 Lawrence Place, Downhill, Glasgow; the *Lady Superintendent* is Mrs. CRAVIE. The *Hon. Secretary* of the College is Miss GALLOWAY, Queen Margaret College, Glasgow.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir LUDOVIC GRANT, Bart. Women are admitted to lectures and examinations, and to nearly all classes, on the same terms as men, and are eligible for degrees in the faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine. *Fees*—matriculation, £1:1s. for the academic year, 1st October to 1st October; 10s. 6d. for summer session; classes, £8:8s. per subject for winter course, £2:2s. generally for summer course; music, £1:1s. and £2:2s. per class. The M.A. course extends over three years, the B.Sc. over three years, in which two examinations must be passed. As there is not complete provision for the instruction of women at the University, arrangements are made for them to attend courses in chemistry, botany, and zoology at the Medical College for Women, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, with a view to graduation in Arts. *Fee* for M.A. degree, £1:1s. or 15s. per subject. Examinations held twice a year; for B.Sc. degree £8:8s. for each examination; for M.B. and Ch.B. degrees, total £23:2s.; Mus.Bac. £10:10s. The Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women—*Honorary Secretary*, Miss LOUISA STEVENSON, 18 Randolph Crescent—offers two bursaries of £20 and one of £30 to women; there is also one of £10 offered through the Committee of the St. George's Oral and Correspondence Classes, besides fifteen George Heriot bursaries of £30, five of which are tenable at the St. George's Training College, Edinburgh. The University grants a schoolmaster's (or schoolmistress's) diploma—(a) Secondary, (b) General, fee £2:2s. The University library and reading-rooms (one of which is set apart for ladies) are open to matriculated students. **Residence**—(1) Masson Hall, 81 George Square; *Warden*, Miss FRANCES H. SIMSON. Charges for board and lodging, £21 to £30 per winter session of twenty-two weeks; £10:10s. to £15 per summer session of eleven weeks; accommodation for fifteen students. (2) Muir Hall of Residence, for medical students, 12 George Square; Miss ROBERTSON. Accommodation for twenty-three students; charges from 16s. 6d. to £1:5s. per week. (3) Edinburgh Women Students' Residences, Limited, Crudellus House, 6 Archibald Place; *Honorary Secretary*, Miss H. M'LEAN, 35 Howe Street. For students remaining some time a uniform charge is made of 18s. per week for board and lodging; for a shorter period, £1 per week. There is a residential hall for women engaged in professional work—Burns House, 457 Lawnmarket; rent of rooms, 6s. to 10s. 6d. per week; all other expenses shared among residents. Accommodation for nine.

Edinburgh Junior and Senior Local Examinations, opened to girls in 1865. Examinations held in June. *Fees*, £1 to £1:10s.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY

Registrar, ROBERT WALKER, Esq. The Local Examinations, instituted in 1880, were from the first open to girls. Since the ordinance of 1892, throwing open the Scottish Universities to women students, women stand in practically the same position at Aberdeen as men, and are admitted to all lectures and examinations, are eligible for degrees, and may compete for all open bursaries. Separate practical instruction is provided for women in anatomy and midwifery. Some lectures in *materia medica* and forensic medicine are given separately. Women are excluded from limited parts of course on surgery. **A women's hall of residence** was provided at the commencement of the winter session under the auspices of Lady Geddes and a committee of ladies. The Secretary of the Senatus is D. R. THOM, Esq., and C. MICHIE, Esq., is Secretary for the Local Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard.—Women are admitted to all classes and examinations, and are eligible for degrees. These degrees are:—M.A. (with or without honours), B.Sc., D.Sc., M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S., and B.D. For the M.A. degree students must attend over three winter sessions, or two winter sessions and three summer sessions, at seven classes. **Fees:** for each class, £3.3s.; laboratory, £1.1s., or £2.2s. additional. Total fees for M.A. or B.Sc. degree, £31 to £36, which includes prelim. exam., 10s. 6d.; matriculation, three years, £3.3s. (a kind of registration); seven classes, £22.1s., or with laboratories, £26.6s.; graduation fee—Arts, £5.5s.; Science, £6.6s., i.e. less than £12 a year. Fees for M.B. and B.S. degrees, 22 guineas; M.D. and M.S. degrees, 10 guineas. There are about twenty bursaries for women medical students, ranging from £30 to £15 a year, awarded according to results of prelim. exam. There are five scholarships of £100 each open to competition every year in specified subjects. **Residence: University Hall for Women Students; Warden, Miss L. I. LUMSDEN.** Accommodation for twenty-four students. **Fees** for board and residence, £30 to £50 for winter session; summer session about half that amount. A large number of students reside in lodgings or with friends. Cost of so living, about £1 a week.

The University also grants a certificate (pass or honours) for women who pass a special examination with the title of **L.L.A.** In the examination for the L.L.A. diploma seven of the following subjects must be taken, or honours in one or two and fewer subjects:—*Languages:* Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Italian, Hebrew, comparative philology; *Philosophy:* logic, moral philosophy, political economy, aesthetics, political science, comparative religion; *Science:* mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geology, physiology, zoology, botany; *Various:* education, history, theology, Biblical criticism, Biblical history and literature, church history, fine art, music, geography, hygiene. The examination may be spread over any length of time. It is held in May or June at various centres in the British Isles, on the Continent, and in the colonies, including Dublin (5, Cowper Villas, Rathmines) and two London centres (London

University, Burlington Gardens, and the Cusack Institute, Moorfields). **Fees,** 2 guineas, covering two examinations; £1.1s. for each subsequent examination; foreign centres, 10s. 6d. extra; diploma, £4.4s. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, L.L.A. Scheme, St. Andrews University. Preparatory and Correspondence Classes for the L.L.A. have been organised:—Edinburgh, 5 Melville Street, and Secretary, L.L.A. Classes, 87 Chambers Street; London, Cusack Institute Day Training College, White Street, Finsbury Street; Glasgow, Denistoun Ladies' College; London and Northern Tutorial Classes—Secretary, 3 James Street, Hyde Park, W.

At University College, Dundee—Secretary, R. N. KERR, Esq. (connected with St. Andrews University)—women are admitted to all the classes. There is no hall of residence, but comfortable rooms can easily be secured in Dundee.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY

Dublin University or Trinity College, Dublin, closes its doors entirely to women. The authorities have, however, instituted special examinations for women, and certificates of proficiency are granted. Women students usually prepare for the examinations and degrees of the Royal University.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

Secretaries, J. C. MEREDITH, LL.D., and J. M'GRATH, LL.D. The University is an examining and not a teaching body. All its degrees, honours, exhibitions, prizes, scholarships, studentships, and even junior fellowships, are open to students of either sex. Candidates for degrees must pass the matriculation examination (fee, £1); no other examination passed gives exemption. The following degrees are conferred:—B.A. (£3), M.A. (£4), D.Lit. (£5), D.Ph. (£5), B.Sc. (£4), D.Sc. (£5), Engineering degrees (£3 and £4, earlier exams. £1 and £2), B.Mus. (£3), D.Mus. (£5), LL.B. (£4), LL.D. (£5), and medical degrees. The sums in brackets consist of the fees for the degree examination and for the degree. Special diplomas are given in sanitary science (£5), mental diseases (£5), and agriculture. The matriculation examination is held in Dublin, and, for female candidates, at Belfast, Cork, and Londonderry, in the summer and in the autumn. **Subjects:** Latin; one of the following languages—Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Celtic, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic; English language and literature; elementary mathematics; natural philosophy. There are two intermediate exams. in Arts, the 1st and 2nd University exams. (fee, £1 each). The B.A. degree exam. is held in Dublin only. Candidates may be examined in any of the following subjects:—Latin, Greek, English, and one of the languages mentioned above for matriculation, logic, and either metaphysics, ethics, history of philosophy or political economy, mathematics, mathematical physics, experimental physics, chemistry, physiology, botany and zoology, geology, including mineralogy and physical geography. **Exhibitions:** At the Matric. Exam. the Senate awards ten of £24, twenty of £12, each; at the 1st Univ. Exam., ten of £30, twenty of £15, each; at the 2nd Univ. Exam. in Arts, eight of £36 and sixteen

of £18 each; at the B.A. degree examn. seven of £42, and fourteen of £21 each. There are various medals. The Senate also offers for competition five scholarships of £40 per annum each, and five of £20; five studentships of £100 per annum each for three years; and in 1898, 1899, and 1900, three junior fellowships of £200 per annum each, tenable for four years. Candidates for *medical degrees* are required to pursue fixed courses of study at special places of education. The fees are £1 each for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd exams. in medicine; M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. degrees, £2; qualifying certificate, £10; M.D. £5; M.Ch. £5; M.A.O. £5. The three Queen's Colleges are officially connected with the Royal University of Ireland. **Queen's College, Belfast.**—*Registrar*, JOHN PURSER, LL.D. Women are admitted to classes in all the Faculties, including medicine, and are eligible for all scholarships and prizes. Class fees, £2 to £3 per subject; matriculation fee, 10s. A great many scholarships are attached to this College, awarded on results of exams. At **Queen's College, Cork.**—*Registrar*, ALEXANDER JACK, M.A.—women are also admitted to all classes, and may compete for all scholarships and prizes. Fee for college course, £2 per subject. The college embraces the Faculties of arts, law, and medicine, and the school of engineering. At **Queen's College, Galway.**—*Professor TOWNSEND, Registrar*—women may attend the lectures and present themselves at college examinations. Scholarships and prizes have recently been thrown open to them, and two women gained scholarships in the Faculty of Arts in 1896. Fees, £2 and £3 per course. The students of **Magge College, Londonderry.**—*Secretary*, Rev. Prof. HENRY, M.A., D.D.—were admitted, at the foundation of the Royal University, to equal academic privileges with the students of the State-endowed colleges. Besides the theological training of Presbyterian ministers, the College prepares students for the matriculation and the 1st and 2nd university exams. in Arts. In the 1897-98 session nineteen women were attending the classes, six of whom held bursaries or scholarships won in open competition. The literary and scientific departments are open to all. Class fees, £1:1s. to £2:2s. per subject.

Dublin, Alexandra College (for women).—*Principal*, Miss WHITE. Students may be prepared for the exams. of the University of Dublin, for the degrees of the Royal University of Ireland, and for the middle and senior grades of the intermediate exams. Fees: compounders for six classes, meeting twice a week, £5:10s. per term; with instrumental music, £8:10s. per term; single classes, £1:1s. to £1:12:6 per term. In the session 1897-98 there were 805 students at the College. Students must be over fifteen. Those under that age can be received at Alexandra School. Certificates are granted in separate subjects after exams. held in June and December. There are various scholarships and exhibitions from £5 up to £52 in music, drawing, horticulture, classics, and general subjects. The Governess Association, 4 Hume Street, offers scholarships to students sent forward by their committee. Natural science is generally studied at the Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin; all classes are open to ladies. Fees for 1st year of two terms, £20; 2nd and 3rd years in physics, £17 or £20; in

natural science, 2nd year, £22, 3rd year, £14; single courses of lectures generally £2 per course; for other particulars see Science and Art Department. **Residence.**—Miss White receives students at 5 Earlsfort Terrace, next door to the College. Fees, £58 per session, or £20 per term; college fees, £22 per session. Students can also reside at 8 Upper Pembroke Street, Miss W. Spence; fees, £50 per session, or £18 per term; and at 19 Earlsfort Terrace, Miss Mary Elliott; £50 per session, or £18 per term. These residences are certified by the Council of the College, and the same rules are made in all three.

OTHER COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OPEN TO WOMEN

London—Queen's College (for women), 43 and 45 Harley Street, W.—*Lady Resident*, Miss CROUDACE. Founded by the Governesses' Benevolent Institution and several of the King's College Professors in 1848. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1858.

For the general education of ladies by a four years' course of study leading up to the grade of Associate of Queen's College and, after further study, to Fellowship. Composition Fees £8:8s. to £10:10s. per term, single classes £1:11:6, to £2:12:6. There are about fourteen scholarships awarded to students under various conditions. Subjects taught: Theology and Church History, History, Astronomy, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Classical and Modern Languages, English Literature, Harmony and Music, Drawing, Chemistry, Elocution, Dancing. *Boards* are received by Miss Clara Wood, 41 Harley St. W., fees 22 guineas a term. There is a preparatory school, headmistress, Miss Luard, £4:4s. to £8:8s. per term.

The jubilee of Queen's College was celebrated in May 1898 by a series of lectures, concerts, and a conversazione. A book was issued consisting of articles contributed by distinguished old pupils of the College.

Birmingham, Mason College.—*Secretary*, GEORGE H. MORLEY. The Faculties of Arts and Science are open to women on equal terms with men. Women students are prepared for the London University examinations, and the Local examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. There are no fellowships, but women as well as men can receive the title of Associate of the Mason Science College. Fees—Cost of instruction for London University examinations is as follows:—Matriculation, £28:2s.; Intermediate Arts, £28:8:6; Intermediate Science, £36:15s.; B.A. Degree, £19:15s.; B.Sc. Degree, £31:10s.; Preliminary Scientific (M.B.), £29:13:6. There are upwards of 200 women attending the day classes. Scholarships ranging from £25 to £50 are open to women. There is a day train department, attended in 1898 by about 90 women.

For Owens College, Yorkshire College, and Liverpool University College, see Victoria University.

Bristol University College, Tyndall's Park.—*Secretary*, JAMES RAYTER. All lectures in the Faculty of Arts and Science are open to women, but not those in Medicine. Students under 16 must pass an entrance examination. Fees: for course of instruction of three or more hours a week, £5:5s. for three terms, £3:3s. for

single term; registration fee, £1:1s., or entrance fee of 7s. per course. Composition Fees: London Matriculation, £17:17s.; Prelim. Sci. (M.B.), £19:19s.; Intermed. Arts, £15:15s.; Intermed. Sci. 23 guineas. For the Day Training College for elementary teachers, apply to Miss Pease, 21 Berkeley Square, Clifton. There is a house of residence for students from a distance. There are various scholarships, ranging from £15 to £40 a year, open to women, some for women only.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, Principal. Miss DOROTHEA BEALE, *Vice-Principal*, Miss STURGE, *Head Mistress of Division III.*, Miss E. L. ANDREWS. Includes a Kindergarten and three Departments:—a Juvenile Department for children up to 12, a School, and a College.

In the College pupils are prepared for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.—for the Cambridge or Oxford Higher Local Exams., for the Teachers' Certificate of Cambridge and London Universities, and for the Froebel and Government Exams.; fees from nine to twenty-four guineas. Boarding-fees at houses under the College from about fifty to seventy guineas. Foundationers are received on reduced terms. Total number of pupils about 900. There are about seventy governesses and lecturers. **St. Hilda's Incorporated Residential College.**—*Principal*, Miss LUMBY. The students receive instruction in the Ladies' College. Fees, including instruction, ninety guineas. Foundationers, fifty guineas. There are exhibitions to St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford. There are also thirteen other boarding-houses, accommodating about 380 pupils, sanctioned by the Council. Fees varying from fifty to ninety guineas per annum, fixed by and payable to the College.

Nottingham University College.—*Secretary*, P. H. STEVENSON, F.S.A. Students must be over 16. Fees: Composition for Matriculation, £4 per term; for Intermediate Science, £6 per term. Students are prepared for L.L.A. of St. Andrews, London Univ. Examinations and Cambridge Teachers' diploma, and for elementary teaching. There is a technical school for women. Students can obtain lodgings at a moderate cost in the city. In the Session 1897-98 upwards of 100 women were studying a prescribed course. There are several scholarships open to men and women alike.

Sheffield (Firth) University College.—*Secretary*, ENSOR DRURY. Classes open to all students over 17. Fees: Day Lectures, 1 hour per week, £1:11:6; 2 hours, £2:12:6, per session. Laboratory, £5:5s. per session for 6 hours a week.

INSTRUCTION BY CORRESPONDENCE

THIS system was first established in 1871, to promote self-culture and to assist the education of persons residing at a distance from towns and unable to command the advantage of personal instruction in preparing for the Examinations which are now open to Women. The instruction is supplied in the form of:—1. General directions for reading, with solutions of the difficulties

met with. 2. Papers of Questions set and returned with corrections.

LONDON, University Correspondence College, 32 Red Lion Square, W.C.—*College Booksellers:* Clive and Co., 18a Book-sellers Row, Strand, W.C.

Instruction given through the post by staff of tutors who have attained university honours. **Fees:** Matriculation subjects, composition fee £5:15:6, single subject £1:11:6, self preparation (with less correspondence) two subjects £1:11:6, single subject 10s. 6d.; intermediate arts, all subjects £10:10s., self preparation in single subject £1:1s., B.A., £12:12s., M.A. composition for three stages £21 in each branch; intermediate science £1:11:6, to £3:18:6, per subject, honours extra; preliminary scientific pass £9:9s.; B.Sc., £11:11s.; intermediate music £9:9s.; B.Mus., £12:12s.

The University Tutorial College has been established at 32 Red Lion Square, for the convenience of science students who wish to do practical work. *Vice-Principal*, John Briggs, M.A. Classes are held during the day and in the evening. Private tuition can be had during term and in vacations. Oral recapitulation classes are held during the three weeks before an examination. Prizes are given by the College.

There are correspondence classes at **King's College, London, Ladies' Department.**

The University Examination Postal Institution, Mr. E. S. WEYMOUTH, M.A., 27 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., has special courses to prepare students through the post for all the examinations of the University of London, and for the Cambridge Higher Local. It also prepares for all other University examinations, and for Medical and for Teachers' Diploma examinations.

Oral Classes are held in London to prepare students for the Cambridge Higher Local examination. The Tutors also give private tuition for this and other examinations, laboratory practice being provided for Science students.

The Institution examines Classes in Schools, a specialist being provided for each subject. **Fees:** Matriculation £6:6s. or £7:7s.; Intermediate Arts £10:10s.; B.A., £12:12s.; M.A., £9:9s. to £17:17s.; Intermediate Science £8:18:6, or £12:12s.; B.Sc. £12:12s.; Cambridge Higher Local £3:8s. per group; Teachers' training syndicate: Theory £3:8s. for course of fifteen papers; History £8:18:6; Practice of Education £2:2s.; Composition fee £8:8s.

SCOTLAND.—St. George's Oral and Correspondence Classes prepare candidates for the Preliminary examinations of the Scottish Universities, the Edinburgh Local examinations and the St. Andrews L.L.A., and give assistance in home study. Bursaries are offered to students. Miss S. E. Murray, *Secretary*, 5 Melville St., Edinburgh. Preparatory and Correspondence Classes for the L.L.A. have been organised:—Edinburgh, 5 Melville Street, and *Secretary*, L.L.A. Classes, 37 Chambers Street; London, Cusack Institute Day Training College, White Street, Finsbury Street; Glasgow, Dennistoun Ladies' College; London and Northern Tutorial Classes—*Secretary*, 3 James Street, Hyde Park, W.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC., AWARDED, 1898

ABBREVIATIONS

A.Sc.	ASSOCIATE IN SCIENCE.
B.A.	BACHELOR OF ARTS.
B.A.O.	BACHELOR OF OBSTETRICS.
B.Litt.	" IN LETTERS.
B.Mus.	" " MUSIC.
B.S.	" " SURGERY.
B.Sc.	" " SCIENCE.

C.M.	MASTER OF SURGERY.
Ch.B.	BACHELOR OF SURGERY.
D.Sc.	DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.
LL.A.	ASSOCIATE OF LAWS.
M.A.	MASTER OF ARTS.
M.B.	BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.
M.D.	DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

CAMBRIDGE

Mathematical Tripos, PART I.

Wrangler—F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave (equal to 5), Girton.

Senior Optimes—B. M. Cave-Browne-Cave (between 83 and 84), Girton.

E. R. Gwatkin, A. S. Lawrence, Newnham.

H. S. Hough, Girton (all between 89 and 44).

H. Morland, Newnham (equal to 45).

M. Clover, Girton (equal to 50).

M. H. Ricardo, Newnham (equal to 52).

A. C. Ross, Newnham (equal to 62).

Junior Optimes—M. C. Holland (between 62 and 63), E. E. Chambers (between 78 and 76), E. H. Benison (equal to 77), Newnham; E. L. Jameson (between 79 and 80), Girton; J. Farquhar, E. E. Jackson (equal to 81), Newnham; V. Bolden (equal to 91), Girton.

Moral Sciences Tripos

PART I.—SECOND CLASS

Division 1—M. C. F. Boileau, Newnham.

Division 3—B. S. Whitehouse, Newnham.

THIRD CLASS

Division 2—M. L. Craske, Newnham.

PART II.—SECOND CLASS

A. M. Jackson, F. I. Merridew, Newnham.

Classical Tripos

PART I.—FIRST CLASS

Division 3—M. Rhys, W. M. Slater, Newnham.

SECOND CLASS

Division 1—A. M. Hicks, Girton.

Division 2—A. M. Damant, Girton; M. D. Rogers, C. M. Sant, E. Slinger, Newnham.

Division 3—E. M. Barke, E. Phillips, Girton; J. J. Reeve, Newnham; I. Stephens, Girton.

THIRD CLASS

Division 1—O. C. Kohler, Girton; G. J. M'Crea, Newnham.

Division 2—M. B. Lewis, Newnham; H. Macdonald, Girton; C. D. Tabor, Newnham.

Division 3—L. Cran; A. E. I. Dyke, A. B. Hodgson, Girton; G. M. Mortimer, Newnham; A. Prince, Girton.

Natural Sciences Tripos

PART I.—FIRST CLASS

G. L. C. Matthaei, I. Smedley, F. E. Strudwick, Newnham.

SECOND CLASS

P. M. Baguley, S. N. Barnard, S. O. Ford, C. J. Goring, A. E. Headridge, Newnham; A. C. Plumble, Girton.

THIRD CLASS

E. Durant, E. M. Hunter, Girton; M. E. Marshall, E. C. Wales, Newnham.

PART II.—FIRST CLASS

M. A. Temperley, Newnham (Botany).

SECOND CLASS

M. B. Thomas, Newnham.

Historical Tripos

FIRST CLASS

E. M. Kitson, Newnham.

SECOND CLASS

M. H. Johnson, Girton; M. C. Malim, Newnham; M. L. Scott, Girton; E. M. Stokes, M. Sturge, Newnham; M. I. Wells, Girton.

THIRD CLASS

M. J. Barclay, Girton; M. Bridson, Newnham; M. Crookenden, M. C. Flux, Girton; D. Frood, Newnham; E. M. Hill, M. Hollington, Girton; M. Jackson, T. M. James, M. S. Lewes, Newnham; M. Soames, G. M. Wilson, Girton.

Agrotat—G. M. Hodgetts, Newnham.

Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos

FIRST CLASS

D. Hayman, A. R. Hutchinson, G. Lieben, Newnham; E. H. Linnell, Girton.

SECOND CLASS

L. M. Bull, Girton; M. F. Cooke, C. W. Matthews, W. Pattinson, E. M. Prowse, J. P. Strachey, Newnham.

THIRD CLASS

F. R. Atkinson, H. S. Pretty, L. A. Thomas, Girton.

Miss M. E. Marriage (Newnham College) has obtained the **Ph.D. of Heidelberg**.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Girton College

Clothworkers' Exhibition of £60 a year for 3 years

—Miss H. M. Wodehouse, Notting Hill High School (Mathematics).

Sir Francis Goldsmid Scholarship of £45 a year for 3 years—Miss E. M. Chittick, Blackheath High School (Modern Languages).

College Scholarship of £60 a year for 3 years—Miss D. L. Walker, Leeds High School (Classics).
College Scholarship of £30 a year for 3 years—Miss A. E. Billinghurst, Blackheath High School (Mathematics).

Thérèse Montefiore Memorial Prize, for obtaining 1st class in one of the University triposes—Miss F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave.

Gamble Prize, Miss F. Hardcastle (mathematics).
Pfeiffer Studentship, Miss Dale.

Newnham College

Geoffrey Fellowship—Miss Elisabeth Phillips, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Erasmus Phillips, Bart., has been elected to the Geoffrey Fellowship at Newnham College, Cambridge. This fellowship, which is the first at either Oxford or Cambridge open to women, implies residence at Newnham, and is tenable for three years. Miss Phillips was a student at Somerville College, Oxford, where she took a first-class in the Final Honours School of Modern History. Since then Miss Phillips has been lecturing and coaching in London.

Marion Kennedy Studentship.—Miss A. C. Panes of Skara, Sweden (Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos, 1897), with leave to study at Heidelberg. After completing her course there Miss Panes intends to return to Sweden, and work for a degree at the University of Upsala. In consideration of her Cambridge Tripos course, Miss Panes has received a special permission from the King of Sweden to omit the examination for the "Kandidat" degree, which corresponds to the Cambridge B.A., and proceed direct to the course for the "Licentiat" degree, corresponding to the M.A. This is the first time such permission has been granted, and it marks an important step in the mutual relations of English and Continental Universities, side by side with the privileges offered at Cambridge to post graduate students. Miss Panes is also engaged in editing a Middle English Manuscript in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and she will spend the next summer vacation in England to carry on this work.

Bathurst Studentships—Miss R. Alcock, Newnham College; Miss Gostling, Royal Holloway College.

Arthur Hugh Clough Scholarship for fourth year Students—Miss A. R. Hutchinson, Newnham College.

Classical Scholarship—Miss S. J. Williams (B.A. Melbourne), Newnham College.

Winkworth Scholarship—Miss D. D. Mitchell, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Clothworkers' Scholarship—Miss M. M. Pearce, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Drapers' Scholarship—Miss E. M. Smith, Manchester High School.

Cobden Scholarship—Miss D. C. Earle, Newnham College.

Scholarships of £35—Miss M. A. Tucker, Newnham College; Miss S. Frood, Univ. Coll., London; Miss A. Robertson, Bedford Coll., London.

Birmingham Scholarship in the Science Local Examination, December 1897—Miss L. E. Monro, Swansea High School.

Historical and Archaeological Essay Prize—Miss E. M. Platt, Essay on the Witenagemot; Miss Mary T. Sturge, Essay on the Early Inhabitants of Cornwall.

The Gilchrist Scholarship awarded to Miss D. L. Walker, Leeds High School, will be held at Girtton College.

OXFORD

FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS

Literæ Humaniores

FIRST CLASS

*H. D. Oakeley, Somerville College; M. H. Ross, home student.

THIRD CLASS

*D. K. Price-Hughes, Somerville College.

Mathematics

FIRST CLASS

E. M. Williams, Royal Holloway College.

FOURTH CLASS

B. M. Sparks, St. Hugh's Hall; A. M. Wood, Lady Margaret Hall.

Natural Science

SECOND CLASS.

F. A. Wright, Lady Margaret Hall (Geol.); C. E. Battye, Home Student (Bot.).

Modern History

FIRST CLASS

L. M. Hanson, Somerville College; M. W. Hayes-Robinson, St. Hilda's Hall.

SECOND CLASS

G. Beattie, St. Hilda's Hall; H. C. E. Chappel, Somerville College; A. F. Davies, Somerville College; E. E. M. Fox, Somerville College; E. M. Jebb, Lady Margaret Hall; R. M. Luard, Lady Margaret Hall; L. Milroy, Lady Margaret Hall; M. C. Ross, Somerville College; D. Schuster, Somerville College; *E. A. Shekleton, Somerville College; *F. E. Smale, Somerville College; M. C. Staveley, Somerville College; V. A. G. Trotter, home student.

THIRD CLASS

J. H. Bell, Lady Margaret Hall; E. M. Cowliard, Somerville College; M. A. Hogarth, Lady Margaret Hall; M. E. Nickels, Lady Margaret Hall; M. L. Simpson, St. Hugh's Hall; K. E. M. Thicknesse, Lady Margaret Hall.

FOURTH CLASS

M. E. Burnett, St. Hugh's Hall; A. C. E. Walton-Wilson satisfied the examiners in English history.

School of English Language and Literature

FIRST CLASS

M. M. Banks, home student; C. D. Barter, St. Hugh's Hall; E. M. Miller, home student; M. A. Rice, St. Hugh's Hall.

SECOND CLASS

T. M. Baumann and E. R. Colman, Royal Holloway College.

THIRD CLASS

A. F. Hindley, home student; D. Kempe, Lady Margaret Hall; J. E. Smith and *M. H. Watt, Somerville College.

FOURTH CLASS

C. W. Gilliat, Lady Margaret Hall; L. M. Turner, private tuition.

* Those marked with an asterisk, together with Miss Rose Graham and Miss Melicent Wilson, have been the first to receive the "**B.A. Diploma**," given by Somerville College, signifying that they have kept the residence, taken all the examinations, including a final honour school, and achieved the course in the required number of years, which would qualify them to receive the degree of B.A. of Oxford University, if it could be conferred on women.

Honour Moderations

Classics

SECOND CLASS

A. M. Clay, Lady Margaret Hall; E. Lemon, Edinburgh University; M. Scott, Somerville College.

THIRD CLASS

M. K. Derriman, Royal Holloway College; H. A. Ercut, Somerville College; M. Gascoigne, Lady Margaret Hall; J. Oglvie, Somerville College; M. A. H. Read, Royal Holloway College; M. A. H. Taylor, Lady Margaret Hall. M. L. Eakin, St. Hugh's Hall; and M. E. Bowden, Somerville College; satisfied the Moderators.

Mathematics

FIRST CLASS

E. M. Rowell, Royal Holloway College.

SECOND CLASS

C. F. Coppard, Royal Holloway College; F. Hewitson, Royal Holloway College; M. G. Magrath, Royal Holloway College; M. L. Steward, Somerville College.

University Honour Examination for Women

Modern Languages

FIRST CLASS

C. R. Ash, Lady Margaret Hall; M. E. Fiedler, Mason University College; A. J. Marchant, Mason University College.

SECOND CLASS

F. E. Dickinson, Royal Holloway College; R. E. Fowler.

THIRD CLASS

E. Whiteman, Royal Holloway College.

SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.

Somerville College

Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 for 8 years for Classics—Miss Helen M. Morris Smith, Grove School, Highgate.

Clothworkers' Scholarship of £50 for 8 years for Mathematics—Miss Erica V. Storr, private tuition.

College Scholarship of £40 for 2 years for History—Miss Florence Johnson, Highbury School, and Grove House, Highgate.

College Exhibitions—Miss Marion Horace Smith, Winchester High School, for English Literature; Miss S. Price, Univ. Coll. Bangor, for Modern Languages; Miss Edith Scott Smith, Manchester High School, for Modern Languages.

Miss E. Philipps has obtained the Geoffrey Fellowship at Cambridge.

Miss L. Ibert, Scholarship at the London School of Economics.

Miss E. Deverell, Research Studentship, Somerville College.

Lady Margaret Hall

1 Scholarship for Mathematics of £50 a year for 3 years—Miss Editha Annie Cullis, King's High School, Warwick.

1 Scholarship for Latin and German of £30—Miss Ethel Mary Belcher, High School, Bedford.

1 Scholarship in Modern History of £25—Miss Evelyn Lucy Young, Worcester High School.

1 Scholarship in English Literature of £25—Miss Mabel Agnes A. Philipps, St. Mary's College, Harrow Road.

St. Hugh's Hall

Clara Evelyn Mordan Scholarship of £40 a year for 8 years—Miss Margaret M. Crick, High School, Winchester, for Mathematics.

1 Scholarship for Classics of £25 a year—Miss Caroline G. Musson, Notting Hill High School.

A Scholarship of £25 for 8 years—Miss de Castro, Winchester High School.

St. Hilda's Hall

Three scholarships, given by Ladies' College, Cheltenham, of £45, £20, and £15 respectively, have been won in competition.

Margaret Evans' History Prize—Miss R. Sidgwick.

Mathematical Prize—Miss Steward.

LONDON

B.A. Examination Pass List (Oct. 1897)

Division 1

Armitage, Lillian, Whitelands College and private study.

Badcock, Nellie Burton, Carlyon College.

Baker, Lily Isabella Louisa, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Belcher, Ethel Mary, Bedford High School.

Clough, Ethel Mary, Bedford High School.

Davis, Eliza Jefferies, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Gauntlett, Rosaline Ada, U. C. Bangor, Burlington House and private study.

Goslin, Frances Catherine, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Hall, Katherine, Royal Holloway College.

Henley, Edith Mary, private study and tuition and University College, Aberystwith.

Rickword, Beatrice, Bedford College, London.

Stagg, Bertha Mary, Bedford College, London.

Whitworth, Eva, Bedford High School.

Willis, Guilelma Maria, University College, Aberystwith.

Division 2

Allwork, Eva Caroline Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

Attwood, Ethel, private study and Burlington House, Cambridge.

Baker, Beatrice May, Hereford High School and Royal Holloway College.

Barber, Esther Elizabeth, Bedford College, London, and private tuition.

Baynes, Ida Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

Blackwall, Evelyn, Westfield College and University College, Nottingham.

Brown, Winifred, King Edward's High School, Birmingham, and University College, Aberystwith.

Bullen, Ethel Margaret, Bedford College, London.
Bullock, Penelope Catherine, University Tutorial College.

Callow, Edith Sarah, private study.

Catty, Nancy Margaret, Bedford College, London.

Colby, Elizabeth Lucy, University College, Aberystwith, and Alwyne Institute.

Cook, Mary Elizabeth, Royal Holloway College.

Corbett, Ethel, Westfield and Mason Colleges.

Dyson, Agnes Fanny, Carlyon College.

Gayner, Kate, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Given-Wilson, Irene Maud, Royal Holloway College.

Goudie, Zillah Hannah, Irvine House, Derby.

Greatbach, Fanny, Bedford College, London, and private study.

Griffin, Dora Lillian, University Tutorial College and private study.

Harrie, Rebecca, private study.

Hawkes, Sarah Kate, University College, Aberystwith.

Hutchinson, Agnes Katherine, University Tutorial College.

Ivatt, Elizabeth Caroline, Whitelands College and private study.

Jenkins, Isabel Ruth, University College.

Jenkins, Jennie Armishaw, private study.

Keogh, Adela Louise, private tuition.

Lewthwaite, Alice Elizabeth, Royal Holloway College.

Lloyd, Eirene Theodora, University College, Aberystwith, and private study.

Mackay, Mabel, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Mason, Kathleen, private study and University Tutorial College.

Mason, Lillie Gordon, private study and University Tutorial College.

Milner, Bertha Frances, private study and tuition.

Monkhouse, Rose Leonora, Bedford College, London.

Palmer, Margaret Elizabeth, private study and tuition.

Reid, Rachel Robertson, Bedford College, London.

Rensaut, Edith Laura, private study.

Richards, Mary Isabel, University Tutorial College.

Ritchie, Alice Gould, private study.

Roberts, Ethel May, private study and Carlyon College.

Rodgers, Edith May, King Edward's High School, Birmingham.

Scraggs, Ada Lydia, University Tutorial College.

Sewell, Edith Mary, private study.

Shillito, Elizabeth Helen, Royal Holloway College.

Small, Elizabeth, University College, Aberystwith.

Smith, Elizabeth Ethel, Irvine House, Derby, and private study.

Spurling, Margaret Clare, Bedford High School.

Stap, Beatrice Evelyn, private study.

Stewart, Louise Madeleine, private study.

Stewart, Maria Craig, private study.

Tate, Eleanor Gertrude, private study.

Thomas, Martha, private study.

Turner, Margaret Anderson, Bedford College, London.

Wild, Margaret Hannah, private study.

Willan, Adela Gertrude, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Wohlmann, Edith, Royal Holloway College.

Wood, Marian, Westfield College.

Workman, Blanche, University College, Aberystwith, and private study.

Honours—Mental and Moral Science.—
1st class, Edgell, Beatrice, University College, Aberystwith.

B.Sc. Examination Pass List (Oct. 1897)

Division 1

Ashby, Blanche Mary, University College, Cardiff, and University Tutorial College.

Reynolds, Lillian Mary, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Division 2

Beard, Edith, Royal Holloway College.

Byles, Mabel Ruth, University College, Aberystwith, University Tutorial College, and private tuition.

Hampshire, Florence, Yorkshire College.

Hewett, Blanche, private study and University Tutorial College.

Hughes, Alice Maude, University College, Aberystwith, and private study.

Humphrey, Edith E., Bedford College, London.

Kelly, Agnes, University and Bedford Colleges and London School of Medicine.

Leach, Ethel Stella May, Royal Holloway College.

Phillip, Mary Elizabeth de R., King Edward's High School and Mason College, Birmingham.

Smith, Hilda Mary, Westfield and University Colleges.

Tchaykovsky, Barbara, Bedford and University Colleges.

1st class Honours—Zoology.—Newbigin, Marion Isabel, Edinburgh School of Medicine.

M.B. Examination Pass List (Oct. 1897).

Division 2

Anderson, Louisa Garrett, London School of Medicine for Women.

Cornford, Mary Frances, Royal Free Hospital.

Douie, Mary Buchan, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

Hawker, Alice Mary, London School of Medicine.

Knowles, Beatrice, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

Sharman, Mary Nona, Royal Free Hospital.

Webb, Bertha Margaret, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

M.B. Pass Examination (May 1898)

Division 2

Harris, Lucy Elizabeth, Royal Free Hospital.

Linton, Marian Sanford, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

Meakin, Ethilda Budgett Meakin, Royal Free Hospital.

M.B. Examination Honours— Obstetric and Forensic Medicine.

THIRD CLASS

Mary Nona Sharman.

B.S. Examination Pass List (1897)

Division 2

Mary F. Cornford, Alice M. Hawker, Beatrice Knowles.

M.D. Examination (1897)

Dorothea Caine, Margaret M. T. Christie, B.S.;
Rosina C. Despard.

Intermediate in Laws

Division 2—Miss Edith T. Orme.

D.Sc. Examination

Zoology.—Marion I. Newbigh (Laboratory Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women).

Geology and Physical Geography.—Catherine A. Raisin (University College and Bedford College).

Mental and Moral Science.—Jessie Charles (Newnham College, Breslau and Leipzig, and private study).

M.A. Pass Examination**Branch I****CLASSICS**

Limebeer, Dora Emily, University College.

Mellish, Alice Louisa, University College.

Holt, Mary, University College, Aberystwith, and Girtton College.

Whishaw, Elizabeth Harriet, Bedford College.

Badcock, Ada Burton, Carlyon College.

Other London Examinations (1898)

Matriculation.—Honours, January, Dora Mason, Blackheath High School; Honours, June, Emily Linzell.

At the June examination, of 696 women candidates, 354 passed—1 in honours, 197 in the 1st division, 156 in the 2nd division.

Intermediate Arts.—Out of 262 women candidates, 136 passed—15 in honours, 40 in the 1st division, 81 in the 2nd division.

Intermediate Science.—Out of 66 women candidates, 81 passed—2 in honours, 14 in the 1st division, 15 in the 2nd division.

Preliminary Scientific (M.B.)—Entire examination, 18 women candidates, 10 passed—2 in the 1st division, 8 in the 2nd division. In addition, 8 women completed the examination, who had previously taken part of it.

B.A. Pass Examination (October 1898)**1st Division**

Alexander, Margaret Hettie, University College, Aberystwith, and private study.

Archibald, Jane Dora, private study.

Atherley, Lily, Bedford College, London, and private study.

Barratt, Edith, University College, Aberystwith.

Blunt, Mabel, Royal Holloway College.

Borthwick, Harriette M., private study.

Cavill, Lucy Jane, University College, Aberystwith.

Cotton, Marion Louisa, Bedford College, London, and private study.

Crossfield, Annie Isabel, Jersey Ladies' College.

Davies, Jane Isabel Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

Dawson, Polly, Royal Holloway College.

Goodey, Florence Ellen, Westfield College, and private study.

Green, Katherine Mary, Owens College, and private study.

Greenwood, Grace, Bedford College, London.

Gregory, Ethel, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Harding, Jane, University College, London.

Harrison, Bessie, private tuition.

Hobson, Mabel Gertrude, Westfield College.

Johnson, Fanny Cecilia, Bedford College, and private tuition.

Kendall, Nelly Jane, private study.

Mills, Edith Laura, Jersey Ladies' College.

Nodes, Frances Mary, University College.

Paul, Agnes Stoddart, University College.

Prior, Mary Schroder, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Reynolds, Amy Elizabeth, private study.

Slater, Winifred Marion, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Theobald, Edith Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

Willis, Edith, Girtton and University Colleges.

Winkfield, Kate Isabel, Royal Holloway College.

2nd Division

Andrews, Mary Stanley, private study.

Barton, Caroline Kay, St. Catherine's Convent, Edinburgh.

Barwood, May Florence E., Royal Holloway College.

Becket, Edith Mary, University College, Nottingham.

Bibby, Mary Elizabeth, University College, Nottingham.

Bishop, Emily Davenport, Bedford College.

Britten, Florence Hay, private study.

Butler, Margaret Ethel, King Edward's High School, Birmingham.

Chocqued, Florence Emma, University College, Aberystwith.

Clements, Lottie, private study.

Conybeare, Ellen Margaret, Convent of the Assumption, Kensington.

Cotton, Mary Ann, University College, Aberystwith.

Davis, Harriet Mary, King Edward's High School, Birmingham.

Day, Katharine Leach, University College.

Dean, Bertha Jane, Carlyon College.

Deerr, Ethel Mary, private study.

Duncan, Annie Constance, private study.

Duxbury, Dorothy Caroline, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Edmondstone, Grace Margaret, University College, Nottingham.

Evans, Ada Frances, University College, Aberystwith.

Fox, Amy Gertrude, University College, Aberystwith.

Gask, Violet Constance, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Gilliland, Margaret Alice, University College, and private tuition.

Goodes, Constance Alice, Bedford College.

Gornall, Amelia, University College, Aberystwith.

Goslin, Mildred Ellen, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Goudie, Elizabeth Matilda, Irvine House, Derby.

Griffiths, Ada, University College, Aberystwith.

Grose, Alice Maud, private study and tuition.

Hall, Lillie Maud, University College, Nottingham.

Hammerton, Jessie Maria, Royal Holloway College.

Hands, Olive, Royal Holloway College.

Highton, Eliza Caroline, University College, Liverpool.

Holt, Mary Edith, University College, Aberyst-
with.
Hope-Wallace, Anna Louisa, Westfield College.
How, Florence, private study.
James, Winifred Lillian, University College,
Aberystwith.
John, Margaretta Dudlick, University College,
Aberystwith.
Johnston, Katharine Louisa, University College,
Bangor.
Jones, Edith Bessie, private study.
Law, Ruth Mayson, Royal Holloway College.
Lloyd, Agnes Eleanor, Bedford College, London,
and private study.
Lloyd, Lillian Edith, University College, Aberyst-
with.
Moore, Kathleen Ella, Westfield College.
Morgan, Jeannie Beattie, University College,
Aberystwith.
Norman, Maude Florence M., Bedford College,
London.
Odell, Ethel Mary, Royal Holloway College.
Oyston, Jane Ethel, private study.
Parker, Ada Caroline, University Tutorial College.
Parker, Elizabeth, Welsh Girls' School, Ashford.
Powell, Ethel Mary, University College, Notting-
ham, and private tuition.
Price, Margaret Elizabeth, University College,
Aberystwith.
Rammell, Mary Helen, Westfield College.
Reynolds, Ann Hill, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
Richards, Florence Gresley, Royal Holloway
College.
Richards, Harriet Teresa, University College,
Aberystwith, and private study.
Rust, Una Frances, private study.
Saville, Hilda, Mason University College.
Shouksmith, Catherine Mary, Royal Holloway
College.
Stoker, Mary Eleanor, private study.
Stroud, Mabel Frederica, Ladies' College, Chel-
tenham.
Sugden, Rachel Ethel, Royal Holloway College.
Tanner, Marianne Louisa, Royal Holloway College.
Taylor, Mabel Annie, private study.
Topple, Emma Jane, Carlyon College.
Tracey, Eleanor Frances, Bedford College, Lon-
don, and private tuition.
Trimen, Mary Agnes, Bedford College, London.
Turner, Jennifer Marguerite, Bedford College,
London.
Warren, Katie, private study.
Welch, Rose Eveline, Westfield College.
Williams, Mary, private study.
Willis, Eleanor Elizabeth, University College,
Aberystwith.
Woodd-Smith, Mildred Helen, Westfield College,
and private study.

B.Sc. (October 1898)*2nd Division*

Adams, Sophia, G. L., Royal Holloway College.
Baker, Anne E. A., Bedford College.
Bell, Mary, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
Berridge, Emily Mary, Royal Holloway College.
Bigby, Agnes G. D., University College.
Conder, Ethel M., University College, Aberyst-
with.
Freeman, Margaret S., University College,
Aberystwith.
Hunt, Sarah Ann, University College.
Jefferies, Marguerite, Westfield and University
Colleges.

Ross, Winnifred M., University College, Aberyst-
with.
Snook, Lillian B. Voss, University College,
Bristol.
Taylor, Margaret Emma, Bedford College, London.
Twigg, Elinor A. N., Mason University College.
Walker, Winifred Esther, University College,
Bristol.

M.B. (October 1898)*1st Division*

Castledine, H. Minnie, B.Sc. (Royal Free Hospital).

2nd Division

Bone, Elizabeth Honor (Royal Free Hospital).
Breeze, Gabrielle Ruth Slater (India).
Cousins, Mabel Eliza (R.F.H.)
Forster, Lucinda Catherine, E. (R.F.H.)
Roberts, Adeline Mary (R.F.H.)

SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.**University College**

On Feb. 23, 1898, Miss Margaret J. Benson, D.Sc.,
was elected a Fellow. Mrs. Berkeley Hill and
Lady Russell Reynolds were admitted Life
Governors.
Andrews Scholarships of £30: Classics—Annie P.
Martin; Science—Agnes Robertson.
Quain English Essay Prize, £50—Caroline
Spurgeon.
Slade Scholarship, £35 (Art)—Edna Waugh.

Bedford College

Courtauld Schol. in Arts—Agnes Bacon, Ipswich
High School.
Pfeiffer Schol. in Science—Winifred E. Watts, S.
Hampstead High School.
Reid Fellowship—Margaret Lyl Dale, B.A.
Reid Trustees' Scholarships—Lillian E. Giddings,
Slepe Hall, St. Ives; Mabel L. H. Leach,
Wimbledon High School; Maud E. Leathley,
Trinity Hall, Southport.

**London School of Medicine for
Women**

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2
Scholarships of £75 a year for 4 years—Miss Knowles
and Miss Katherine M. Ironside.
1 Scholarship of £75 a year for 3 years—Miss Flora
van Cuylenberg.
Entrance Scholarship—Miss M. M. Burgess.
Helen Prideaux Memorial Scholarship—Mrs.
Hamilton Williams, M.B.
Mackay Prizes—Miss L. Hamilton and Miss
Woodcock.

Holloway College, Egham

M. L. Newman (Notting Hill High School), £60,
Classics.
L. M. Taylor (North London Collegiate School),
£60, Mathematics.
B. F. U. Baxter (Kensington High School), £50,
Classics.
F. D. Bell (St. Stephen's, Clewer), £50, English.
A. Dixon (Queen Mary's School, Walsall), £50,
Mathematics and Science.
E. L. Hudson (Clapham High School), £50,
Mathematics.
M. E. Paine (Sydenham High School), £50,
English.

M. L. Rowell (Oxford High School), £50, Mathematics.

M. L. Ghey (Bath High School), Martin-Holloway Scholarship, £35, Classics.

London School of Economics

1. Schol. of £50 for 2 years, awarded for the second year to Miss Lettice Ilbert.

Research studentships are held by Miss A. B. Hewart, B.Sc. (1897); Miss Lillian Tomn (1896); Miss E. Deverell (1896).

Renewed for second year, 1891 Exhibition Schol. of £150 a year.—Miss Maria Dawson, B.Sc., Botanical Laboratories, Univ. of Cambridge.

Gilchrist Travelling Schol. for 1897-98.—Miss Reynolds, Cardiff Intermediate Schools. Selected subject: The Teaching of Geography in Switzerland. For 1898-99.—Miss Margaret Punnett, B.A. (Lond.), Saffron Walden Training College.

Frances Mary Buss Memorial Schol.

£60 awarded biennially to secondary teachers of 5 years' standing, for travelling.—Miss J. S. Gill, Maria Grey Training College.

DURHAM

B.Sc. Final Examination

Graydon, Margaret Ethel.

A.Sc. Final Examination

Giles, Eleanor.
Gurney Louisa Mary.
Peacock, Mary Isabella.
Smith, Katie Armstrong.

B.Litt. Final Examination

Beall, Sarah.
English, Jane.
Grey, Mary.
Gurney, Dorothy Mary Wren.
Silburn, Evelyn Jessie.
Sivewright, Isabella Margaret.

M.B. Examination

Miss Cl. A. P. Rowse.
Miss Grace Stewart.
Miss Margaret Joyce.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

M.A. Degree

Broadbent, Ellinor Lucy, University College, Liverpool.
Brown Minnie (Mrs. Thomas Brown) Owens College, Manchester.
Doman, Norah May, Owens College, Manchester.
Faraday, Ethel Richmond, Owens College Manchester.
Johnstone, Mary (Mrs. T. F. Tout), Owens College, Manchester.
Potts, Thirza, Owens College, Manchester.
Taylor, Lydia, Owens College, Manchester.

B.A. (Honours)

History—First Class—Newett, Mary Margaret, Owens College; Second Class—Bourne,

Gertrude, Owens College; Potts, Sarah, Owens College; Steuart, Lita Agnes, Owens College.

English Language and Literature—First Class—Bygott, Eliza, Owens College; Second Class—Callender, Cecil M. R., Owens College.

B.Sc. (Honours)

Mathematics—Third Class—Cowell, Rhoda M., Owens College.

Chemistry—Third Class—Fish, Ellen, Owens College; Scootson, Annie, Owens College.

B.A. (Ordinary Degree)

Bass, Elizabeth Lucy, Owens College.
Boss, Elizabeth Wilson, Owens College.
Burman, Sarah, University College, Liverpool.
Chisholm Catherine, Owens College.
Clark, Nellie, University College, Liverpool.
Coward, Milburga Scott, University College, Liverpool.
Craze, Beattie, University College, Liverpool.
Hacking, Margaret Atherton, University College, Liverpool.
Hoare, Louisa O Donoghue, University College, Liverpool.
Holdsworth, Jennie, Yorkshire College, Leeds.
Hopkins, Ethel, Owens College.
Houghton, Eliz. Annie, Owens College.
Johnstone, Adeliza Norman, Owens College.
Pinck, Annie, Owens College.
Robinson, Eliz. Clare, Yorkshire College.
Smith, Lillie, Yorkshire College.
Turton, Charlotte, University College.
Williams, Eva Constance, University College.

B.Sc. (Ordinary Degree)

Charlton, Margaret Helena, Owens College.
Findlay, Mary Grace, Yorkshire College.
Leach, Elsie, Yorkshire College.
Lowe, Sarah Hannah, Owens College.
Popplewell, Dorothea, Owens College.

University Fellowships in Arts awarded to Lucy Winifred Faraday (Owens College), and to Lillian Winstanley (Owens College).

University Scholarship awarded to Mary Margaret Newett (Owens College).

In November 1897, Miss Alice Cooke, M.A., was elected representative of Convocation in the Court of Victoria University.

WALES

B.A. Degree conferred October 1898.

Davies, Florence E. (Aberystwith College).
Duckers, Annie Gertrude (Cardiff College).
Edgell, Beatrice (Aberystwith), 1st Class Honours in Philosophy; (was absent and therefore not formally admitted).
Evans, Tyddil E. (Aberystwith).
Evans, Eleanor Elian (Cardiff).
Lloyd, Elizabeth M. (Aberystwith), 2nd Class Honours in English.
Lowden, Ethel (Cardiff).
Rowlands, Menai J. (Aberystwith), 2nd Class Honours in English.
Smith, Alice M. (Aberystwith); (absent and therefore not formally admitted).
Tremain, Caroline S. (Aberystwith), 2nd Class Honours in English.
Webb, C. M. (Bangor), 2nd Class Honours in French.

ABERDEEN**M.A. Degree** (April 1898).

Asher, Isabel Mary, Aberdeen (3rd class Honours in Classics).
 Mortimer, Eliz. Campbell, Aberdeen.
 Strachan, Elizabeth Stephen, Fyvie, Aberdeen-shire.
 Webster, Annie Strachan, Bath (3rd class Honours in Classics).

EDINBURGH**M.A. Degree (Honours)** (April 1898)

Classics—Third Class—Stoltz, Rosa Gertrude Caroline.

Modern Languages—Second Class—M'Kechnie, Jessie Annie.

History—Second Class—Bird, Bessie Brown.

M.A. (Ordinary Degree)

Croal, Sara Gordon.
 Inrie, Janet Bell.
 Lennie, Alice Brown.
 Menzies, Euphemia Wardlaw.
 Ogilvie, Isabella Murray.
 Smith, Agnes M'Gregor.
 Smith, Mary Gardner.
 Thomson, Jeanie Craig.
 Watson, Margaret Christina.

Schoolmasters' Diploma

Bird, Bessie Brown, M.A. (General and Higher School Diploma).
 M'Kechnie, Jessie Annie, M.A. (General and Higher School Diploma).
 MacDonald, Annie, M.A. (General Diploma).
 Smith, Agnes M'Gregor, M.A. (General Diploma).
 Smith, Mary Gardner, M.A. (General Diploma).

(July 1898)

Matthew, Grace Fairley, M.A.
 Watson, Margaret Christina, M.A.

M.D. Degree (July 1898)

Geddes, Alexandra Mary Campbell, M.B., C.M.

M.B. and C.M.

M'Gregor, Beatrice Anne.

(October 1898.)

M.B. and Ch.B.

Bird, Harriet Amelia Scott (England).
 Cameron, Isabella Douglas.
 Craig, Jane Alice.
 Crowther, Faith Philpot (England).
 Gilfillan, Janet Dorothy (England).
 Mayne, Christina Allison.

Triple Qualification of Scottish Medical Colleges

1897. Handson, M.A.
 Nannetti, M.F.
 1898. Bailey, H. F.
 Hogg, K. W.
 Gilm, R.

GLASGOW**M.A. Degree** (November 1897).

Hay, Grace Foulis, 2nd Class Honours in Classics.
 M'Phun, Margaret Pollock.
 Stewart, Jane Buchanan.

(April 1898)

Murray, Dorothy Noble Tennant, 2nd Class Honours in Classics.
 Tannahill, Constance, 3rd Class Honours in Classics.
 Blair, Isabella Brown.
 Hannah, Elizabeth.
 Harrison, Annie Dorothy.
 Kelly, Isobel Stewart.
 Mair, Jeanie.
 M'Ilroy, Isabella Beattie.
 M'Ilroy, Jane Hamilton.

(November 1898)

Rule, Helen (1st Class Honours in History and in English).
 Rutherford, Helen (1st Class Honours in Classics).
 Taylor, Elizabeth Pettigrew, (1st Class Honours in Natural Philosophy and in Mathematics, 2nd Class Honours in English).
 Campbell, Mary Isa.
 Lindsay, Margaret Elizabeth.
 Tannahill, Agnes.

B.Sc. Degree

Pirret, Ruth (April 1898).
 Clark, Daisy Amabel Murdoch (November 1898).

M.B. Ch.B.

Bennett, Daisy A.
 Blackadder, Agnes F.
 Gardner, Mary.
 Grant, Jane.
 Longmuir, Mary.
 Lorimer, Janie.
 M'Call, Eva.
 M'Ilroy, Annie Louise.
 M'Neil, Margaret Wallace H.
 Prowse, Jean Effie.
 Robson, Agnes R.
 Ross, Mariou.

M.B. and C.M.

Gilmore-Cox, Martha.
 Fraser, Christina.
 Pearson, May M.
 Poulter, Mabel C.

Triple Qualification Scottish Medical Colleges

Buckley, Lucy (L.R.C.P. and S.)

ST. ANDREWS**M.A. Degree**

Burnet, Mary S. G. (1st Class Honours in Classics).
 Murray, Margaret (1st Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy).
 Lees, Margaret (3rd Class Honours in Mental Philosophy).
 Watson, Margaret A. H.
 The following have passed all the examinations but have not graduated :—
 Birrell, Agnes.
 Smith, Mary Campbell.

Bursars**Madras Bursary**—Cruden, Elizabeth S.**Taylor Thomson Bursaries**—Rusack, Henrietta; Dickson, Margaret S.; Melville, Agnes E.; Hill, Janette T.; Macdonald, Elizabeth H. B.; Ormiston, Margaret; Bennet, Constance A.; Carswell, Isabella; Balsillie, Jessie.**L.L.A. bursaries**—Lundie, Ella; Vane, Eleanor K.; Logan, Sarah C.; Pirie, Helen J.; Craigm, Alice E.; Fleming, Alice; Ritchie, Winifred K.; Dobson, Dorothea de Brissac; Gregson, Isabel; Swan, Constance M.; Cunningham, Isabella; Macdonald, Mary C.; Bathie, Helen F.**Scholar in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy**—Margaret Murray, M.A.**DUBLIN****Examinations for Women****Senior Candidates**—First class, Beatty, Betanna M. W.**Junior Candidates**—First class, one; second class, six; third class, ten.**Special Certificate of Honour in Mathematics**—Annie L. Glanville.**ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND****M.D. Degree**

Church, Anna Lydia, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, U.S.A.

M.A. Degree

Brittain, Margaret Sabina, Victoria College, Belfast; 2nd Class Honours in Modern Literature.

Pelly, Mary, Alexandra College, Dublin.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. Degrees

Smith, Lucy Eleanor, Queen's College, Cork.

B.A. Degree

Bowler, Mary Margaret, Loreto College, Stephen's Green, Dublin; 1st Class Honours in Modern Literature.

M'Cutcheon, Katherine Sarah Howard, Girton College, Cambridge, and private study; 2nd Class Honours in Classics.

Goskar, Kate Ethel, Victoria College, Belfast; 2nd Class Honours in Modern Literature.

M'Clelland, Emma, Victoria College, Belfast; 2nd Class Honours in Civil and Constitutional History, Political Economy, and General Jurisprudence.

Thrift, Lily, Alexandra College, Dublin; 2nd Class Honours in Mathematical Science.

Ballentine, Georgina Evelyn Maud, Kelvin House, Botanic Avenue, Belfast.

Barnville, Mary Anne, St. Mary's University College, Dublin.

Beattie, Agnes Isabel, Kelvin House, Belfast.

Boyd, Margaret, Kelvin House, Belfast.

Carroll, Ellen, Loreto College, Dublin.

Carson, Annie Martha, Methodist College, Belfast.

Costello, Nannette Louisa, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Curran, Marianne, St. Mary's University College, Dublin.

Daunt, Alice, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Dreaper, Florence Mary, Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Dunlop, Mary Pilkington, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Eagleson, Jane Kennedy, Victoria College, Belfast.

Frazer, Harriette Anne, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Garrett, Jane, Methodist College, Belfast.

Gifford, Catherine Anna, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Harden, Mary Frances Sarah, private tuition.

Hinkson, Catherine Leonora, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Hughes, Mary Hamilton, Victoria College, Belfast.

Jones, Suzie Williams, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Jordan, Sarah, Queen's College, Belfast, and Alexandra College, Dublin.

Kellett, Charity Arabella Leonora, Victoria College, Belfast.

Kinneear, Edith Elizabeth, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Linehan, Eleanor Anastasia, Kelvin House, Belfast.

Macalister, Margaret A. MacDougall, private study.

MacFarland, Maud Elizabeth, Victoria College, Belfast.

M'Gladdery, Margaret Helena, Victoria College, Belfast.

Macmillan, C. Montgomery, Victoria College, Belfast.

Macoun, Ellen Margaretta, Victoria College, Belfast.

Madden, Margaret Eveline, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Merrin, Susannah Jane, private study.

O'Connor, Anne, Ursuline Convent, Blackrock, Cork.

Park, Mary Edith, Victoria College, Belfast.

Parker, Victoria, private study.

Patton, Eliza Sarah, Magee College, Londonderry.

Patton, Wilhelmina T., Victoria College, Belfast.

Raymond, Kathleen A. Cyrilla, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Shaw, Annie Eliz., Kelvin House Belfast.

Small, Georgina Sophia, Kelvin House, Belfast.

Stephens, Laura, Alexandra College, Dublin.

Stewart, Mary Jane, Victoria College, Belfast.

Tannahill, Margaret Elizabeth, Victoria College, Belfast.

Thompson, Mary Eliza, Kelvin House, Belfast.

Träger, Harriet Elizabeth, Gracehill Academy, Ballymena.

Waters, Frances Frederica, private tuition.

White, Jane, Kelvin House, Belfast.

Woodney, Annie, private tuition.

Yates, Frances Pearson, Victoria College, Belfast.

Young, Ella, Alexandra College, Dublin.

B.Mus. Degree

Corry, Fannie Ann, Belfast Conservatoire.

Other Examinations (1898)**Matriculation**—Out of 166 girls who passed, 29 obtained honours and 4 exhibitions.**First University Examination**—83 girls passed, of whom 34 obtained honours and 10 exhibitions.

Second University Examination—17 girls passed, of whom 23 obtained honours and 9 exhibitions.

Exhibitions

Mary M. Bowler, 1st Class Exhibition of £42; Kate E. Goskar and Katherine S. H. M'Cutcheon, 2nd Class Exhibitions of £21 each.

Gladys M. N. Davis, 1st Class Scholarship in Classics; Margaret Stoupe and Sara R. B. Smiley, 2nd Class Scholarships in Classics.

EXAMINATIONS

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge Higher Local Examination, held annually in June for pupils over 17, fee £2. Regulations and list of local secretaries can be obtained from the Secretary, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge. The examination is divided into 9 groups, viz. (r) religious knowledge, (a) English language and literature, (b) ancient and modern languages, (c) mathematics, (d) moral science, (e) natural science, (f) music, (g) geography, (h) history, and is held in June; a supplementary examination in Groups b and c only is held in December. Students may spread their examination over two or more years, and the groups can be taken in any order. To obtain a certificate a student must have passed in arithmetic and in three of the groups a, b, c, d, e, h, or in arithmetic and in two of the groups a, b, c, d, e, h, together with one of the groups r, f, g; in any case one of the groups taken must be b or c. Four or five scholarships are offered by Newnham College; one by the Gilchrist Trust, and one (Harkness) in geology, which may be held at either Newnham or Girtton. There is a lending library from which books are sent by post for preparation in all the groups. The subscription is £1 annually. Applications should be made to W. A. J. Archbold, Esq., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

The total number of candidates for examination in 1898 was 879, from the following centres:—Bedford, 28; Birmingham, 66; Bournemouth, 12; Brighton, 32; Bristol, 44; Cambridge, 36; Cheltenham, 74; Crystal Palace, 38; Exeter, 14; Glasgow, 10; Hampstead, 47; Leeds, 61; Liverpool, 47; London (women, 206; men, 20; 208; Manchester, 50; Newcastle-on-Tyne (women, 20; men, 1); 21; Norwich, 7; Nottingham, 13; Plymouth, 22; Surbiton, 21; Ware (men), 14; Winchester, 14. No fewer than 17 men entered this year for this examination—quite a record number—but 14 of these were from one centre—Ware. As usual more than one-third of the candidates were furnished by the metropolitan centres. Arithmetic obtained the greatest number of entries—434, English language and literature and history of English literature came next with 810 each, English history had 261 candidates, 248 went in for French, 204 for Euclid and algebra, 189 for constitutional history, and 111 for French history.

Cambridge Junior and Senior Local Examinations.—Junior students are examined in dictation, arithmetic, and in 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the following:—religious knowledge,

English, including history, geography, and literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Welsh, mathematics, natural science, shorthand, book-keeping, drawing, and music. Juniors must be under 16, with certain exceptions under 18. Fee, 20s.

Senior students are not subject to any limitation of age, except that those above 19 years are not eligible for honours. Subjects—arithmetic, and 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 of the following:—religious knowledge, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, mathematics, natural science, drawing, and music. Fee, 20s. There is also a **Preliminary** local examination, in which students above 14 years of age cannot obtain honours; fee, 10s. 6d. All these examinations are held once a year in December. Forms of entry must be sent to local secretaries by the end of September. For detailed information and list of local secretaries send to Dr. J. N. Keynes, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge. Four scholarships are offered by women's colleges to senior girls. At the last examination 18 senior girls passed first class in honours, of whom 6 gained marks of distinction in 4 or more subjects each; 72 passed in the second class in honours, and 113 in the third class; 691 satisfied the examiners; 879 failed. 487 junior girls gained honours, 1441 satisfied the examiners, and 846 failed.

Oxford Examinations for Women.—Secretary to the Delegates, Local Examination Offices, Merton Street, Oxford. Fees £1:10s. for 1st examination; £2 for Higher Local; £2:10s. for 2nd examination, honours (held in Oxford only).

Oxford Preliminary, Junior, and Senior Examinations.—Secretary, Local Examination Offices, Merton Street, Oxford. Examinations take place in July; applications must be made early in May. Fees, £1 for each junior or senior candidate; 10s. 6d. for preliminary candidate, to be remitted to the local secretaries, of which a list can be obtained from the Local Examination Office, Oxford. There is no limit of age for any of the examinations. It is not necessary for a junior or senior candidate to have passed the preliminary examination. Subjects for junior candidates: dictation and arithmetic (must be taken), religious knowledge, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Welsh, mathematics, natural science, drawing, music. Candidates may take 5, 6, 7, or 8 subjects. Examination is also offered in the following:—book-keeping, elementary politics, geography, copying of MSS., and shorthand. Subjects for senior candidates are the same as for junior, with the exception of dictation. Lists of successful candidates are published and distributed through the local secretaries, and certificates are given. Jewish candidates wishing to be examined in Old Testament subjects only must apply to Lewis Emanuel, Esq., 36 Finsbury Circus, London, before 1st May.

Examinations for 1898 were held in 177 centres. Number of candidates examined:—Preliminary, 3155, of whom 1281 boys and 1086 girls passed; Juniors, 4187, of whom 1848 boys and 1545 girls passed; Seniors, 1794, of whom 448 boys and 907 girls passed.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.—The higher certificates

give exemption from Oxford Responsions and Cambridge Previous Examination, from various college matriculation or entrance examinations. Application for the appointment of school examiners must be made before 15th February, if the examination is to be held in the spring or summer; and before 15th October, if the examination is to be held in the winter. *Secretaries*, E. J. GROES, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. MATHERSON, M.A., New College, Oxford. *Fees*, £1:1s. per pupil examined, besides £1:1s. per day, and travelling expenses to the supervisor; a candidate for certificate pays £2. Application by a student for admission to an examination held at any centre must be made two months beforehand. *Subjects*: (1) Latin, Greek, French, German; (2) mathematics; (3) Scripture knowledge, English, history; (4) mechanics, physics, chemistry, physical geography and elementary geology, biology. (1) Italian, (4) drawing, and (4) music have been added for girls. Candidates must satisfy the examiners in at least four subjects, from not less than three different groups (see 1, 2, 3, 4). One scholarship of the annual value of £40 for three years is offered by Holloway College, two of £80 a year for three years by Girton College.

In 1898 82 Girls' schools were examined. Higher certificate, 671 candidates, of whom 258 gained certificates; 424 were candidates for Letters only; Letters were given to 289 girls. Lower certificate, 148 candidates, of whom 98 gained certificates.

IRISH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD

Address: "The Assistant Commissioners," 1 Hume Street, Dublin. The course consists of four grades:—(1) Preparatory, (2) Junior, (3) Middle, (4) Senior. Exams. are held in each grade at various centres annually in the summer. *Preparatory*, subjects for girls under fourteen, from which four must be chosen: ancient language, literature, and history of Greece, of Rome, of England; French, German, Italian, Celtic, arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, freehand drawing. *Junior*, for girls under sixteen, the same subjects as preparatory, with the addition of commercial English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish, and book-keeping, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, theory of music, domestic economy, shorthand. *Middle*, for girls under seventeen; same subjects as Junior. *Senior*, for girls under eighteen; same subjects as Junior and Middle, with the exception of book-keeping and the addition of plane trigonometry. Notices of desire to be examined must be sent in in February, stamped with an Intermediate Education stamp of 2s. 6d. Exhibitions of £20 to £30 a

year, and prizes of £50, are awarded on the results of the examinations, besides medals and minor prizes. Managers of schools receive results fees in respect of pupils passing the examinations.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

—*Secretary*, C. R. HODGSON, B.A. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849. The Council has established Schemes of Examination for teachers and for pupils.

The Examination of teachers for the College Diplomas are held in the first week in January and the first week in July, in London and at the following provincial Local Centres:—Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, and Manchester. The Diplomas are of three grades: Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow. The Theory and Practice of Education is an obligatory subject for each grade. Candidates are not required to pass in all subjects at one examination. Examination fee, One Guinea; the local fee at the Provincial Centres is 10s. Candidates at the July Examination may also be examined *practically* for Special Certificates of *Ability to Teach*. The fee for the Practical Examination is One Guinea. The following Prizes are awarded:—Theory and Practice of Education, £10; Classics (Greek and Latin), £5; Mathematics, £5; Physical Science, £5; a "Doreck Scholarship," of the value of £20, to the candidate who, having attended two Courses of the Lectures for Teachers delivered at the College during the preceding twelve months, and having passed the full examination for a College Diploma, stands first in the examination in the Theory and Practice of Education. The Regulations for the above examinations may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Examinations for pupils are held in June and December, either at local centres or at their own schools. There is no limit of age. Fees: 10s. 6d., each candidate, local fee generally 2s. 6d. First, Second, and Third Class certificates are given, some papers are set for all classes; in other cases each class has special examination papers. There are scholarships offered of £45 for one year for intending teachers. There are also examinations for junior pupils, fee 5s. About 2050 girls' schools sent in pupils for examination in the years 1895-7. There is a training department for secondary teachers. Length of course; one year whole time, two years half time; fee 15 guineas, 5 guineas for one term only. Winter meetings for teachers are held in January. Courses of lectures for teachers are held through the year on the science, art, and history of education. Members of the College (subscription £1:1s.) may use the library, containing about 10,000 volumes. Books may be taken out. The organ of the college is the *Educational Times*.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN IRELAND

Special and indigenous difficulties seem to beset all movements in Ireland, and these the promoters of higher education in that country have had to encounter in addition to those which have had elsewhere to be contended with.

The number of public schools for girls in Ireland is exceedingly small, and this is due, no doubt, principally to the smallness of the Protestant population. How very small this actually is seems frequently to be overlooked. The total

number of Protestants represents but one-fifth of the inhabitants of the country, and of this scant residuum the girls available for high schools would be but a very small fraction. The poverty of the country is also to some extent responsible for the dearth of public schools; the difficulty of raising funds to cover the cost of suitable school buildings has been found so great that few girls' schools are, in this respect, properly equipped. The higher education of Roman Catholics is

carried on almost entirely by the religious orders, foremost among whom as educationalists are the Loretto, the Dominican, and the Ursuline sister-hoods.

In Ireland the higher education of girls is controlled by an iron hand unknown in England, the Board of Intermediate Education. The exhibitions offered to the students, and the result fees to the teachers, in connection with the examinations held by this Board, are so valuable, and the need of them in Irish schools is so great, that the curriculum, both in boys' and girls' schools, is to a large extent planned with a view to attaining the best results in the Intermediate examinations. The abuses in connection with these examinations are unfortunately all too patent; the undue pressing and cramming of promising candidates, the taking of subjects merely to make marks, the disadvantage at which subjects such as history and science are placed by the fewness of the marks assigned to them, are some of the evils of the system. On the other hand, it should never be forgotten that these examinations have immeasurably raised the standard of girls' education throughout Ireland, by introducing an external

test to which most schools have submitted, and which has been immensely valuable in improving the thoroughness and efficiency of the teaching in girls' schools, and also by the introduction into them of such subjects as Latin and Mathematics, which previously, for the most part, were unknown.

The University of Dublin does practically nothing for the higher education of women, and in this respect is much behind Oxford and Cambridge. The Royal University of Ireland has opened all its degrees, prizes, and examinations, and even its Junior Fellowships, to women, and these advantages have been very largely availed of by women. No teaching or training is supplied to them by it, and this is necessarily almost entirely carried on in private schools and colleges. The percentage of honours gained at the R. U. I. by women is very high, and is considerably above that obtained by men. All the highest distinctions, such as the Scholarships, Studentships, and Junior Fellowships, have been gained by them.

All the Queen's Colleges and Magee College have opened their prizes and classes to women.

H. M. WHITE.

SECONDARY EDUCATION OF GIRLS

ENGLAND

The Girls' Public Day School Company, Limited, secretary, Mr. A. McDowall, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, has 36 schools, and about 7200 pupils; it employs a staff of 35 head mistresses, 328 form mistresses, and 230 teachers on probation, junior teachers, etc. The object of the company is "to ensure for girls an education adapted to their requirements, but as sound and thorough as that which boys now receive in Grammar Schools of the highest class." The schools are examined annually by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board. Two Company's scholarships of the value of £15 per annum, tenable for 2 years, are usually maintained in each school.

The Church Schools Company, Limited (for boys and girls) has for object to establish "schools of various grades" (above elementary) "in which a general education shall be given in accordance with the principles of the Church of England." The Company has 26 schools for girls. Secretary: W. D. Grant, M.A., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster. The Private Schools Association, secretary: Mr. W. J. Dixie, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., exists to protect the interests and to increase the efficiency of private schools. A large number of masters and mistresses of private schools belong to it.

In an inquiry made by the Education Department in June 1897 into the secondary schools in England, 6200 schools gave information. In these there were 114,239 girls in girls' schools, 18,740 girls in mixed schools, and 63 girls in boys' schools, total number of girls 133,042. Of the 114,239 girls in girls' schools, 20,670 are boarders (18 per cent). 91 per cent of the girls' schools are under private management. Of the women teachers exclusively attached to girls' schools, 1534 are graduates, 10,472 are non-graduates; of the visiting staff 401 are graduates, 3885 non-graduates.

SCOTLAND

There are few public secondary schools for girls in Scotland. In Glasgow, besides the Park

school, there are 4 Board schools which include a secondary department, and prepare girls for matriculation in the University. There are also the Garnethill High School for Girls under the School Board, and the Hutcheson's Girls' Grammar School, endowed. The Girls' School Company, Limited—sec.: D. H. Jack, 194 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow—has the Park schools in Glasgow and high schools at Hibernian and Kilmalcolm. For Edinburgh there is a girls' high school under the directors of the St. George's Training College, and a large high school, with upwards of 1000 pupils, founded by the Merchants' Company; there are also two schools founded on bequests which prepare for the University of St. Andrews. In other parts of Scotland it is a frequent practice to send girls for their higher education to the boys' high schools, or higher class Board schools, managed by the School Boards.

WALES

There are 88 intermediate schools in Wales, of which some are for boys only, some for girls only, about 86 are dual, and 6 mixed. In the mixed schools the boys and girls are taught together in the ordinary subjects of the curriculum; in the dual schools there are two departments, one for boys and one for girls, with separate entrances, class-rooms, and playgrounds, but the school managers may make arrangements for boys and girls to be taught together in all or any of the classes. There are about 8000 girls receiving instruction under the Central Welsh Board. There are 19 headmistresses and 148 assistant mistresses, with 162 visiting teachers. As many as 1864 scholarships, together with a large number of bursaries, have been awarded to pupils of both sexes. An interesting paper pointing out the disadvantages to girls under the dual system has been written by Miss E. P. Hughes, for the Association for Promoting the Education of Girls in Wales. It can be obtained of the Bedford Publishing Company, 22 Mill Street, Bedford, price 1d. The hon. secs. of the above association are Mrs. Dilya Glynn Jones, Glyndy, Bangor, N. Wales; and Miss E. Hurlbatt, now at Bedford College, London.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

The following list of public secondary schools, with the names of the headmistresses, is inserted with the permission of the Committee of the Association of Head Mistresses, by whom it was compiled, and of the publishers, the Educational Supply Association, Ltd. The fees and other particulars have been added by the editors of the *E.Y.B.* The schools under the Girls' Public Day School Company and the Church Schools Company are marked (G.P.D.S.C.) and (Ch.S.C.) respectively; (End.) is endowed.

ENGLAND

Bedfordshire—

Bedford High School, Bromham Road (End.).—Miss Belcher. Boarders received in recommended houses. Boarding fees, 58 to 60 guineas per annum.

Bedford Modern School, St. Paul's Square (End.).—Miss E. E. Dolby, Camb. Tripos. Boarders taken. School fees, £4 per annum.

Berkshire—

Reading Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Blenheim House, London Road.—Miss L. E. Haigh. Final Honours School, Oxford. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per ann. Kindergarten.

Reading—The Kendrick School, Watlington St. (End.).—Miss Rundell.

Wallingford Grammar School (End.).—Miss Nugent, B.A. Lond.

Buckinghamshire—

High Wycombe—Wycombe Abbey School (Girls' Education Co., Ltd.).—Miss Dove, Camb. Tripos. Boarding School, intended to provide for girls as complete an education as that given to boys in the great public schools. Church of England instruction. Fees, £35 to £40 per term. House tutors, Miss A. S. Wallis, Miss A. M. M. Scott, Miss A. Grierson, Miss J. M. Douglas.

Cambridgeshire—

Cambridge—Perse High School for Girls, Panton House (End.).—Miss Street.

Cheshire—

Ashton-under-Lyne and District Girls' High School, Enville House.—Miss Hutchinson.

Birkenhead High School.—Miss Waldron.

Birkenhead—Higher Tranmere High School, Devonshire Park.—Miss Jones.

Birkenhead—Wallasey High School.—Miss Vynar.

Chester—Queen's School (End.).—Mrs. H. Sandford.

Macclesfield High School for Girls, Park Green.—Miss Phillips.

Northwich High School.—Miss E. M. Clarke, Camb. Tripos.

Sale High School.—Miss E. B. Bower, Camb. Tripos.

Cornwall—

Camborne—Redbrooke College.—Miss Pratt.

Falmouth High School, Wood Lane.—Miss Todd, Camb. Tripos.

Penzance—Church of England High School.—Miss E. Hare.

Penzance—West Cornwall College for Girls.—Miss C. A. Hall.

Truro High School.—Miss Morison.

Cumberland—

Carlisle High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 17 and 19 Castle Street.—Miss Beavor. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Derbyshire—

Derby—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Osmaston Road.—Miss Tuke. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Devonshire—

Bideford—Edgehill Girls' School.—Mrs. Reed.

Exeter Episcopal Girls' School (End.).—Miss E. Yeo.

Exeter High School (End.).—Miss Turner. Boarders received. Student teachers admitted.

Exeter Middle School.—Miss Pemberton.

Plymouth High School, North Hill.—Miss Turnbull.

Tiverton Middle School, 27 Castle Street (End.).—Miss D. B. Drew.

Durham—

Darlington High School, Trinity Road. Miss Twose. Boarders received.

Durham Church High School (Ch.S.C.), 8 South Bailey.—Miss Lefroy, M.A. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Gateshead High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Windmill Hill.—Miss Vickers. Preparatory Department.

Middleton-in-Teesdale Girls' Grammar School (End.).—Mrs. Cozens.

Stockton High School for Girls.—Miss Bury.

Sunderland Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Mowbray Road.—Miss Hay. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Essex—

Grays—Palmer's Endowed School.—Miss H. Beck. Boarders received.

Walthamstow High School, Church Hill House.—Miss Hewett.

West Ham High School, West Ham Lane, Stratford (End.).—Miss Atkins, Camb. Tripos.

Gloucestershire—

Bristol—Clergy Daughters' School, Great George Street.—Miss A. J. Billing.

Bristol—Colston's Girls' School, Cheltenham Road (End.).—Miss G. A. Smith.

Bristol—Redland High School, Redland Court.—Miss Cocks.

Bristol—Red Maid's School.—Miss Bowen.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, see special notice.—Miss Beale.

Clifton High School for Girls, Clifton, Bristol.—Miss Burns.

Gloucester Church High School (Ch.S.C.), College Green.—Miss Woodward, B.A.

Lond. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Gloucester Girls' Endowed School, Barton Street.—Miss Barwell, B.A. Lond.

Tewkesbury High School for Girls.—Miss Hunt.

Hampshire—

Bournemouth Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Ellerslie, Hinton Road.—Miss Haughton James. Fees, 12 to 18 guineas per annum.

Portsmouth High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Kent Road, Southsea.—Miss Ledger. Preparatory Department.

Ventnor (I. Wight)—St. Boniface School.—Miss Lee. (Diocesan.)

Winchester High School.—Miss Mowbray. 4 boarding houses.

Herefordshire—

Hereford High School, 117 St. Owen Street.—Miss Krabbé.

Hertfordshire—

Berkhamsted Girls' Grammar School (End.).—Miss B. Harris.

Bushey—Clergy Orphan School.—Miss Baylee.

Hertford—Christ's Hospital (End.).—Miss Robertson, Camb. Tripos.

Hitchin—Girls' Grammar School (End.).—Miss Gosnell, B.A. Lond. Boarders received.

St. Alban's Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Holywell Hill.—Miss Lee. Fees, 12 to 18 guineas per annum. Boarders received. Kindergarten.

Watford Girls' Grammar School (End.).—Miss Coles.

Watford—London Orphan Asylum (Girls).—Miss Radford.

Kent—

Bromley High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Elmfield Road.—Miss Heppel, B.A. Lond. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Canterbury—Simon Langton Girls' School (End.).—Miss Hamm.

Dover High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Maison Dieu Road.—Miss H. M. Sheldon, Camb. Tripos. Preparatory Department.

Faversham—William Gibbs School (End.).—Miss Culverhouse.

Folkestone—Kent College.—Miss Chudleigh.

Gravesend—Milton Mount College.—Miss Conder, Camb. Tripos. For daughters of Congregational ministers and of a few laymen.

Maidstone—Girls' Grammar School (End.).—Miss Halley.

Rochester—Girls' Grammar School, Maidstone Road (End.).—Miss Easton.

Sevenoaks—Walthamstow Hall.—Miss Unwin.

Southborough—Holme School (End.).—Miss Rochester.

Tunbridge Wells—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Mount Zion.—Miss Julian, Camb. Tripos. Fee, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Lancashire—

Blackburn High School, Preston Road.

Bolton High School, Park Road, Bolton-le-Moors.—Miss O. Dymond, B.A. Lond. and Camb. Tripos.

Bolton Church Institute.—Miss Scott.

Bury High School for Girls, Bolton Street.—Miss Kitchener.

Farnworth High School.—Miss Roberts.

Great Crosby—Merchant Taylors' Girls' School (End.).—Miss Isabel Bolton, Camb. Tripos.

Liverpool—Blue Coat Hospital (End.). Miss C. Jingle.

East Liverpool High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 88 Newham Drive.—Miss Silcox, Camb. Tripos. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Liverpool College for Girls, Huyton.—Miss G. T. Young, Camb. Tripos.

Liverpool College for Girls, Grove Street.—Miss D. C. E. Clark, Camb. Tripos.

Liverpool High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 17 Belvidere Road.—Miss Cannings. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Liverpool Institute High School for Girls, Blackburne House.—Miss Coombe.

Manchester—Ellerslie Proprietary School and College.—Miss Millington.

Manchester High School for Girls, Dover Street (End.).—Miss S. A. Bursall, Camb. Tripos, B.A., Lond. Fees, 8 to 5 guineas per term. £240 yearly available for scholarships, £400 for exhibitions, for the Manchester and Pendleton schools. Examinations in May and July.

North Manchester High School, Northumberland Street, Higher Broughton.—Miss E. M. Clarke.

Manchester—Pendleton High School, Birch Mount, Pendleton (End.).—Miss Butcher.

Manchester—Whalley Range High School.—Miss Janet Greener, B.A. Lond.

Manchester—Withington Girls' School.—Miss Greenwood, Camb. Tripos.

Oldham—Hulme Grammar School for Girls.—Miss Foxall, M.A. Lond.

Preston High School.—Miss L. C. Dodd.

St. Helen's—The Cowley Schools (End.).—Miss Walker, B.A.

Warrington—Clergy Daughters' School.—Miss Kennedy.

Wigan—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), 19 New Market Street.—Miss Syson (*pro tem.*). Fees 6 to 9 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Wigan High School.—Miss Rollo.

Leicestershire—

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Girls' Grammar School, Market Street (End.).—Miss E. J. Hogg, Camb. Tripos.

Leicester Church High School for Girls (Ch.S.C.), Beausite, Stoney Gate.—Miss Ackley. Fees, 9 to 18 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Leicester—Wyggaston Girls' School, Humberstone Gate (End.).—Miss Leicester.

Loughborough Girls' Grammar School, Burton Walks (End.).—Miss Walsley, Camb. Tripos.

Lincolnshire—

Lincoln Girls' High School (Lincoln Christ's Hospital Foundation), Lindum Road.—Miss Body.

London—

Baker Street Church of England High

School.—Miss L. B. Strong. 4 to 6 guineas per term.

Battersea Royal Masonic Institute.—Miss Davies.

Baywater—Kensington Park Church High School (Ch.S.C.), 21 and 22 Colville Square, W.—Miss E. A. Heppel, B.A. Lond. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum.

Blackheath High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Wanyas Road, S.E.—Miss F. Gadesden, Camb. Tripos. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10 per term.

Bow—Coborn School (End.).—Miss Cawthorne.

Brondesbury (and Kilburn) High School, Salusbury Road, N.W.—Miss Rees.

Camberwell—Mary Datchelor Girls' School, The Grove (End.).—Miss Rigg.

Camden Road—The Frances Mary Buss Schools (End.).—**North London Collegiate School for Girls**, Camden Road, N.W.—Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc. Pupils study for University of London; Higher Cambridge, Cambridge Local, and College of Preceptors' Examinations. Fees, £5:17s. to £8:18s. per term. There are four boarding houses approved by the Governors:—Miss Edwards, Myra Lodge, 89 King Henry's Road, Regent's Park, N.W.; fees, £28 per term. The Misses Elford, North Lodge, 179 Camden Road, N.W.; fees, £18:18s. per term. Miss Palmer, Egremont, 129 Adelaide Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.; fees, £21 per term. Miss Toplis, Montague House, 68 Bartholomew Road, Camden Road, N.W.; fees, £15:15s. per term. **Camden School for Girls**, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.—Miss Lawford. Fees, £1:14s. to £2:18:4d. per term.

Catford Lewisham Grammar School for Girls (End.).—Miss Ashworth.

Charing Cross—St. Martin's School (End.).—Miss Pullée.

Chiswick and Bedford Park—High School, Bedford Park, Chiswick.—Miss Lyster, M.A.

City—Central Foundation School for Girls, Spital Square, E.C.—Miss M. A. Hanbridge, M.A. Lond.

City of London School for Girls—Carmelite Street, Victoria Embankment (End.).—Miss Blagrove, B.A. Lond. and Camb. Tripos.

Clapham High School (G.P.D.S.C.).—The Lawn, Clapham Common, S.W.—Mrs. Woodhouse. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Clapham Modern School (G.P.D.S.C.).—Clarence House, Clapham Common, S.W.—Miss Wheeler. Preparatory Department.

Clapham Park—Queenswood School, King's Road, Clapham, S.W.—Miss E. Trew.

Clapton and Hackney—Modern School (G.P.D.S.C.), Marriott Terrace, Clapton, N.E.—Miss Dawson. Preparatory Department.

Dulwich—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.—Miss I. C. Cooper. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Dulwich—James Allen's Girls' School.—Miss Coulter, Camb. Tripos (End.).

Ealing—Princess Helena College.—Miss Williamson.

Eaton Square—Church of England High School, 89 Graham Street, S.W.—Miss Wolsley-Lewis, B.A. Lond. 4 to 6 guineas per term.

Greenwich—Roan School, Devonshire Road (End.).—Miss Walker, B.A. Lond.

Hackney—Lady Holles' School (End.).—Miss A. B. Clarke, B.A. Lond.

Hamstead (South)—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 8 Maresfield Gardens, N.W.—Miss Benton. £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term.

Harley Street—Queen's College School, 45 Harley Street.—Miss C. G. Luard, Final Honours School (Oxford). Fees, 4 to 8 guineas per term. In connection with Queen's College for girls from 5 to 14. See Queen's College.

Hatcham—Haberdashers' (Aske's) School, New Cross, S.E. (End.).—Miss Connolly.

Highbury and Islington—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 6 and 7 Canonbury Place, N.—Miss Minasi. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Holborn Estate—Girls' Endowed School, 19 Houghton Street, New Inn, W.C. (End.).—Miss Cocking.

Hoxton—Haberdashers' Company's Girls' School, Hoxton, N. (End.).—Miss Edith Millar.

Islington—Dame Alice Owen's School, Owen's Row, Islington (End.).—Miss Armstrong.

Kensington—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), St. Alban's Road, Kensington Court, W.—Miss Hitchcock. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Langham Place—Polytechnic School for Girls, 15 Langham Place, W.—Miss Petter.

Maida Vale—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Elgin Avenue, W.—Miss Andrews. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Notting Hill and Baywater—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Norland Square, W.—Miss Jones. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term.

Poplar—George Green School, East India Dock Road, E. (End.).—Miss Chaffer.

Putney (East)—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 28 and 29 Upper Richmond Road.—Miss S. Huckwell. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Stamford Hill—Skinners' School (End.).—Miss Mary H. Page.

Streatham—Church High School for Girls (Ch.S.C.), The Shrubby, High Road.—Miss Van Oordt. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per ann.

Streatham Hill and Brixton—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Wavertree Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.—Miss Oldham, B.A. Lond. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Stroud Green and Hornsey Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Albany Road.—Miss Metcalfe. Fees, £5 to £10 per annum. Kindergarten.

Sydenham—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 72 and 74 West Hill.—Miss Thomas. Fees, £8:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory Department.

Westminster—Burlington Middle School (End.), Old Burlington Street, W.—Miss Tattersall.

Westminster—Grey Coat Hospital (End.).—Miss E. Day.

Woolwich and Plumstead—Church High School for Girls (Ch.S.C.), Cambridge Place, Burrage Road.—Miss Grant. Fees, 6 to 12 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Middlesex.

Ashford—Welsh Girls' School.—Miss A. H. Jones. £22 per annum. 150 boarders, 17 assistant mistresses. Church of England.

Pinner—Commercial Travellers' School.—Miss A. Rance.

Tottenham—High School for Girls.—Miss Beggs, Camb. Tripos.

Twickenham—Royal School for Naval Officers' Daughters.—Miss Leys.

Monmouthshire.

Monmouth—High School (End.).—Miss Lütches. Day scholars £6 per annum.

Newport—Intermediate School.—Miss Vivian. Fees, £9 per annum. Boarders taken.

Norfolk.

Great Yarmouth—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Albert Square.—Miss Sallitt. Kindergarten department. Fees 9 to 15 guineas per annum.

King's Lynn—Girls' High School.—Miss Harrison.

Norwich—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Theatre Street.—Miss L. Gadesden. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Thetford—Grammar School (End.).—Miss Perkins, Camb. Tripos.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton—Clevedon Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Abington Street.—Miss Straker. Fees, 4 to 6 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Stamford—High School (End.).—Miss Monro. Boarders received.

Northumberland.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Allan's Endowed School.—Miss Dobson.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Central Newcastle High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), 1 Park Terrace.—Miss Moberly, Camb. Tripos. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Tankerville Terrace.—Miss Siddall, B.A. Lond. and Camb. Tripos. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Nottinghamshire.

Mansfield—Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School for Girls.—Miss Macrae, B.A.

Nottingham—High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), 9 and 11 Arboretum Street.—Miss Clark. Preparatory department.

Retford—High School.—Miss Arblaster.

Oxfordshire.

Caversham—Queen Anne's School (End.).—Miss Holmes.

Oxford—High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), Banbury Road.—Miss Leahy, Camb. Tripos. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Shropshire.

Shrewsbury—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Murivance.—Miss Gavin, Camb. Tripos. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory for pupils under 7, £2:2s. per term.

Somersetshire.

Bath—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 5 and 6 Portland Place.—Miss Heale. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Bath—The Royal School for

Daughters of Officers in the Army, Lansdowne.—Miss Walker, Sec., 25 Cockspur Street, London.

Ilminster—Grammar School (End.).—Miss Sumner.

Taunton—Bishop Fox's Girls' School (End.), The Crescent.—Miss Macdormott.

Wells—Blue School for Girls (End.), Portway.—Miss Orme.

Staffordshire—

Burton-on-Trent—High School, Waterloo Street (End.).—Miss K. Ratty.

Leek—High School for Girls.—Miss E. A. Brierley.

Lichfield—High School.—Miss Hawkins.

Newcastle-under-Lyme—Orme Girls' School (End.).—Miss M. Powell, Camb. Tripos.

Rugeley—St. Anne's School, Abbots Bromley.—Miss M. A. Dugdale. Fees, £45 to £50. 68 pupils. Church of England.

Rugeley—St. Mary's School, Abbots Bromley.—Miss Gamlen. Fees—day pupils, £4:10s.; boarders, £21. 57 pupils. Church of England.

Walsall—Queen Mary's School (End.).—Miss Foxley, Camb. Tripos.

Suffolk—

Bury St. Edmunds—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Northgate Street.—Miss Babington. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum.

Ipswich—Endowed School for Girls.—Miss Harrison. Fees, £1:13:4 to £2 per term.

Ipswich—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Northgate Street.—Miss Youngman. Preparatory Department.

Surrey—

Bramley—St. Catherine's School, Bramley, near Guildford.—Mrs. Russell Baker. Church of England. £39 per annum. 90 boarders.

Croydon—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), 36 Wellesley Road.—Miss Neiligan. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Guildford—Church High School for Girls (Ch.S.C.), London Road.—Miss Morton. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum.

Kingston-on-Thames—Tiffin's Girls' School (End.).—Miss Flavell, Camb. Tripos.

Purley—Warehousesmen, Clerks, and Drapers' School.—Miss Hutchinson, B.A. Lond.

Redhill—St. Anne's School.—Miss Freeman.

Reigate—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Somers Road.—Miss Nicholson. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Richmond—Church High School and Kindergarten (Ch.S.C.), Church Road.—Miss M. Johnson, B.A. Lond. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Surbiton—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), 2 Surbiton Park Crescent.—Miss Procter, Camb. Tripos. Fees, 15 to 18 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Sutton—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Cheam Road.—Miss Duirs. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Wallington—County School for Girls and Wallington High School.—Miss E. Williams, B.A. Lond.

Wimbledon—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Mansel Road.—Miss Hastings. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Sussex—

Bognor—St. Michael's (Church of England boarding school).—Miss E. C. Moore. Fees, £52:10s. 46 pupils. 6 resident mistresses.

Brighton—Albany Church High School (Ch.S.C.), 56 Old Steine.—Miss Nall. Fees, £4:10s. to £9 per annum. Kindergarten.

Brighton—High School (Brighton and Hove), The Temple, Montpelier Road (G.P.D.S.C.).—Mrs. Luxton. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Brighton—St. Mary's Hall Clergy Daughters' School, Kemp Town.—Miss Birrell.

St. Leonard's—Hastings and St. Leonard's Ladies' College.—Miss F. Bishop.

Warwickshire—

Birmingham—Edgbaston Church of England College for Girls, 81 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston.—Miss L. Landon Thomas.

Birmingham—Edgbaston High School for Girls, 84 Hagley Road, Edgbaston. Miss E. Japp, B.A.Lond.

Birmingham—King Edward's Grammar School for Girls, Aston.—Miss Nimmo, B.A.Lond.

Birmingham—King Edward's Grammar School for Girls, Bath Row.—Miss Farmer.

Birmingham—King Edward's Grammar School for Girls, Camp Hill.—Miss Grundy.

Birmingham—King Edward's High School for Girls, New Street.—Miss Creak, B.A.Lond. and Camb. Tripos.

Birmingham—King Edward's Grammar School for Girls, Summer Hill.—Miss A. H. Vale.

The King Edward's Schools are endowed. Half the pupils are elected to foundation scholarships.

Fees, £3 per annum; at the High School, New Street, £9 per annum.

Leamington—High School, 19 Parade.—Miss M. Huckwell. Boarders received at Arnold Lodge, Kenilworth Road.

Warwick—The King's High School (End.).—Miss Lea, Camb. Tripos.

Westmoreland—

Ambleside—Kelsick's School (End.).

Kendal—Church High School, Ellerbank (Ch.S.C.).—Miss Smallpeice. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Kendal—Friends' Girls' School.—Miss Martin.

Kirkby Lonsdale—Low Wood School.—Miss Daniels.

Kirkby Lonsdale—Clergy Daughters' School, Casterton.—Miss Williams, Camb. Tripos.

Wiltshire—

Salisbury—Godolphin School (End.).—Miss Douglas. Boarders received. 6 foundation scholarships for orphans.

Worcestershire—

Dudley—Dudley Proprietary School for Girls, St. James' Road.—Miss Burke, B.A. Lond.

Kidderminster—The High School for Girls.—Miss Bennett.

Worcester—High School for Girls.—Miss Otley.

Yorkshire—

Bingley—Girls' Grammar School (End.).—Miss A. Clark.

Bradford—Girls' Grammar School (End.).—Miss M. E. Roberts.

Dewsbury—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Eightlands House.—Miss F. M. Page. Fees, £7 to £10 per annum. Kindergarten.

Dewsbury—Wheelwright Grammar School (End.).—Miss E. Huckwell.

Fulneck—Moravian School.—Rev. M. and Mrs. O'Connor.

Gomersal—Moravian Ladies' School. Miss Drexler.

Halifax—Crossley and Porter Orphanage, Savile Park (End.).—Miss G. Wayte.

Halifax—High School for Girls.—Miss D. Knight.

Hull—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Park Street.—Miss Cochrane. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Kindergarten.

Keighley—Girls' Grammar School, Drake Street (End.).—Miss Atkinson, B.A., R.U.I.

Leeds—High School, Woodhouse Lane.—Miss Powell, Camb. Tripos.

Middlesbrough—High School.—Miss Bedford, M.A.Lond. and Camb. Tripos.

Shipley—Girls' High School (The Salt Schools).—Miss Byles.

Sheffield—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Rutland Park.—Miss Escott. Fees, £3:10s. to £5:10s. per term. Preparatory department.

Skipton-in-Craven—Endowed School for Girls.—Miss Lerner, Camb. Tripos.

Tadcaster—Dawson's School (End.).—Miss Earl.

Wakefield—High School (End.).—Miss M'Croben, Camb. Tripos.

York—Church High School (Ch.S.C.), Minster Yard.—Miss Symons. Fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum.

York—High School (G.P.D.S.C.), Fishergate House.—Miss C. C. Clark. Boarders received. Preparatory department.

York—Mount School (Friends).—Miss Harrison.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Guernsey—Ladies' College, Grange Road.—Miss Gilbert.

Guernsey—States Secondary School for Girls.—Miss F. A. Foster.

Jersey—High School, St. Helier's.—Miss L. D. Royce, Miss A. R. Wilson. Fees, £2:12:6 to £4:14:6; boarders, £11:11s. per term. Church of England.

Jersey—Ladies' College, St. Helier's.—Miss Roberts. Fees, 8 to 5 guineas per term. Boarding, 11 guineas per term.

SCOTLAND**Dumbartonshire—**

Helensburgh—Girls' High School, Charlotte Street (Girls' Sch. Co., Ltd., Glasgow). Miss Renton. Boarding-house attached.

Edinburgh—

Edinburgh—St. George's High School.—Miss M. R. Walker.

Fifehire

St. Andrews—St. Leonards School (St. Andrews School for Girls Co., Ltd.).—Miss Grant. 200 pupils. 7 houses for boarders; 28 in each house. School fees, 7 to 9 guineas per term. House fees, £25 to £28 per term.

St. Andrews—St. Katherine's School (preparatory for St. Leonards for girls under 14).—Miss F. B. Gray, Camb. Tripos. School fees, 3 to 7 guineas per term. 2 houses for boarders; fees, £22 to £25 per term. Kindergarten.

Lanarkshire

Glasgow—The Park School, Lynedoch Street (Girls' School Co., Ltd.).—Miss Kinnear. Upper School fees, £22:1s. to £25:4s. per annum. Lower School.—Miss Syme—fees, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Preparatory School.—Miss Haddow—fees, £4:10s. to £7:10s. per annum.

Renfrewshire

Kilmacolm—Girls' High School (Girls' School Co., Ltd.).—Miss Young. Boarding-house attached.

Stirlingshire

Polmont—St. Margaret's School for Girls, North Hill (Girls' School Co., Ltd.).—Miss M. Daniel, Camb. Tripos. Boarders, 80 to 90 guineas; day girls, 15 to 30 guineas per annum.

WALES**Brecknockshire**

Brecon—County School.—Miss Davies. Fees, £5 per annum.

Carmarthenshire

Carmarthen—County Girls' School. Miss Holme, Camb. Tripos. Fees, £4:4s. per annum.

Carmarthen—High School.—Miss Jordan.

Llandovery—County School.—Miss Auld. £4:10s. per annum.

Llanelli—Intermediate School.—Miss C. Davies. £4:10s. per annum.

Carnarvonshire

Bangor—County School for Girls.—Miss Mason, B.A. Lond. £8 to £8 per annum.

Denbighshire

Colwyn Bay—Penrhos College.—Miss R. Hovey, B.A. Lond.

Denbigh—Howell's School (End.).—Mrs. J. R. Hughes.

Llangollen—County School.—£5 per annum. Boys and girls.

Wrexham—County School.—Miss A. J. Jones, B.A. Lond. Fees, £8:6s. per annum.

Flintshire

Holywell—County Intermediate and Technical School.—Boys and girls.

Mold—County Intermediate and Technical School.—£6 to £8 per annum. Boys and girls.

Rhyl—County Intermediate and Technical School.—£5 per annum. Boys and girls.

Glamorganshire

Cardiff—County School.—Miss Collin, B.A. Lond. £7:10s. per annum.

Cowbridge—County School.—Miss Clay, B.A. Lond. £8 per annum.

Llandaff—Howell's School.—Miss Kendall.

Llandovery (Glamorganshire).—Miss Auld.

Fenarth—County School.—Miss Gladish, B.A. Lond. £8 per annum. Boys and girls.

Swansea—Intermediate School.—Miss Benger, Camb. Tripos. £6:10s. per annum.

Merionethshire

Dolgelly—Dr. William's School (End.).—Miss Thomas, B.A. Lond. £5 per annum.

Bala—County School.—Miss M. E. Bickley, B.A. Lond. £8 per annum.

Festiniog—County School.—Boys and girls. £3 per annum.

Montgomeryshire

Llanidloes—County Intermediate School.—£5:5s. per annum.

Newtown—County Intermediate School.—Miss E. L. Nott, B.A. Lond. £5:5s. per annum.

Newport—Intermediate School.—Miss Vivian.

Welshpool—Girls' County Intermediate School.—Miss Alice Robinson, Camb. Tripos. Fees, £5:5s. per annum.

Pembrokeshire

Haverfordwest—Tasker's School (End.).—Miss Waddy, B.A. Lond. £3 to £4 per annum.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS, IRELAND

Belfast—Victoria College (under private management).—Mrs. Byers. 350 students.

Methodist College for boys and girls. Superintendent of girls' school, Miss Ritchie. 6 to 8 guineas per annum. Children of ministers half fees. Girls reside at M'Arthur Hall. Fees £3:5 to £4:5 per annum. Endowment for daughters of Wesleyan ministers. Miss Shillington.

Calbridge, Co. Kildare. Church of Ireland Boarding School for Girls.

Cork—High School.—Miss Martin. Fees £1:10s. to £3 per term. Boarding, £45 to £50.

Dublin—Alexandra School (see Dublin, Alexandra College).—Miss Mulvaney. For girls up to 14. Fees £3:7:6 to £4:7:6 per term, or £9 to £11 per session. Kindergarten, 6 to 7 guineas per session.

Dublin—Irish Clergy Daughters' School.—Church of England. Miss Spence. £15 to £30.

Friends' Schools (managed by quarterly meeting) at Brookfield, Lisburn and Mountmellick.

Londonderry—Victoria High School (private management).—Miss M'Killip. Fees £1:11:6 per term. Residence £6:10s. to £7:10s. per term.

Londonderry—Strand House School (private management).—Miss Holmes.

Catholic girls are educated at convent schools in all parts of Ireland, and are often sent as boarders to convents in France, Belgium, and Spain. The Dominican, Loretto, and Ursuline

Orders of Nuns chiefly devote themselves to middle-class education; girls are prepared by the Nuns for the Intermediate examinations, and, in some cases, for the examinations of the Royal University. Boarding at convent schools in Ireland usually costs from £50 to £70 a year.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS (SECONDARY), CONDUCTED BY ANGLICAN SISTERHOODS

Sisterhood of St. Laurence, Belper.—1. School for children of clergy and professional men. 80 to 85 guineas. 2. Orphanage for children of gentle birth, from 7 to 10 years. £20.

St. Margaret's Convent, East Grinstead.—1. St. Agnes' School £50 per annum. £45 for girls under 12. 2. St. Margaret's College. £80 per annum.

Sisterhood of St. Mary's Home, 2 Queen Square, Brighton.—Clergy Daughters' School. 80 guineas per annum.

Sisterhood of All Hallows.—Upper School and Home, Ditchingham, Bungay, Norfolk. Orphans, £24 to £30 per annum. Boarders, not orphans, £36 to £42 per annum.

Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin.—1. St. Mary's School, Wantage, for girls of the upper classes. £42 and £68 per annum, and extras. 2. St. Katharine's, Wantage. Boarding and day school with kindergarten for girls of middle class. £80 per annum, including board and education. 3. St. Michael's School, Wantage, for training pupil teachers. £20 per annum including board and education. 4. St. Mary Magdalene's College, 5 St. James's Terrace, Paddington. Regular Students, 5 guineas per term. Occasional 1 guinea per term for each subject. Boarders, from 75 guineas, and extras.

Sisterhood of All Saints, London.—Orphanage, St. Saviour's Home, Knowsthorpe, Leeds.

Sisterhood of St. Thomas the Martyr.—1. St. Anne's School, Rewley House, Oxford. 45 guineas per annum, and extras. 2. St. Katharine's Orphanage, 7 Gloucester Terrace, King's Road, Southsea. For orphans of clergy. £15 per annum. 3. St. Scholastica's, Osney House, Oxford. £25. Middle-class school.

Sisterhood of the Holy Ghost.—St. Michael's School, Westbrooke, Worthing. For orphans and young ladies of gentle birth. £36 per annum, and extras.

Warminster.—St. Monica's School. Conducted by the Sisters of St. Denys. Head mistress, Miss Harriet Packer. 50 to 60 guineas a year; day scholars, 4 and 5 guineas a term.

Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist (Clewes).—1. St. Stephen's College, Clewes St. Stephen. Private boarding school. 60 to 70 guineas per annum. Reduction for clergymen's daughters. 2. St. Stephen's High School for girls. 150 pupils. Boarding house attached. £31 to £36 per annum. 3. St. John Baptist's School, 33 Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W. 60 guineas per annum.

Sisters of the Church, Randolph Gardens, Kilburn, N.W.—Upper schools for girls at (1) Kilburn Park Road, and (2) Old Palace, Croydon.

St. Katharine's Sisterhood, River Court, Hammersmith.—Middle class day school.

Society of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Convent, Woodstock Road, Oxford. Upper class school.

Sisterhood of St. Peter.—High School at Horbury, Wakefield.

Sisterhood of St. Mary and St. John, Scotland.—St. Mary's school, 9 Albury Road, Aberdeen, for clergymen's daughters.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS (SECONDARY)

ENGLAND

Assumption, Sisters of the.—1. 28 Kensington Square, London, W. 2. West Cliffe, Ramsgate. 3. Richmond, Yorkshire.

Benedictine Nuns.—1. St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, Rugby. 2. St. Mary's Abbey, Oulton, Stone, Staffordshire. 3. Stanbrook, Worcester.

Cross, Convent of the, Boscombe Park, Bournemouth.

Dames de St. André.—1. Coventry Hall, Streatham, S.W. Boarding and day school. 2. St. Helier's, Jersey.

Dominican Nuns.—1. St. Dominic's Convent, Stone, Staffordshire. 2. St. Rosa, Stroud, Gloucestershire. 3. 181 Bow Road, London, E. 4. St. Dominic's Convent, Harrow-on-the-Hill. 5. St. Dominic's Convent, 1 Mutrix Road, Kilburn, N.W. Boarding and day schools. 6. St. Mary's Priory, St. Mary's Church, Torquay. 7. Dominican Convent, Bridlington Quay, Yorks.

Faithful Companions of Jesus.—1. Upton Hall, Birkenhead. Centre for Oxford local examinations. 2. Tranmere Hall, Holt Hill, Birkenhead. 3. Dee House, Chester. 4. Adelphi House, Salford. 5. Gumley House, Isleworth. 6. St. Joseph's Convent, W. Hartlepool.

Holy Child, Sisters of the.—1. 11 and 12 Cavendish Square, London, W. Day scholars, also boarding school and department for training Catholic teachers for secondary schools. 2. Layton Hill, Blackpool. 3. The Old Palace, Mayfield, Sussex. 4. Mark Cross, Tunbridge Wells. 5. St. Leonards-on-Sea. 6. Harrogate.

Holy Sepulchre, Convent of, Newhall, Chelmsford.

Institute of Mary.—1. St. Mary's Convent, Micklegate Bar, York.

Marist Convent, St. Peter's Lodge, Fulham Road, London, and St. Peter's College. Day School.

Mercy, Sisters of.—1. Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. 2. Ryde, Isle of Wight. 3. Abingdon, Berks. 4. St. Anne's Convent, Walsingham, Durham. 5. St. Joseph's Convent, Wolverhampton. 6. St. Anne's Convent, Camp Hill, Birmingham. 7. St. Joseph's Convent, Gosford Green Coventry. 8. Guernsey. 9. Isle of Alderney (middle school). 10. Nottingham (higher grade school).

Notre Dame, Sisters of.—1. Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, high school for young ladies, higher grade school, college for pupil teacher boarders, training college for schoolmistresses. 2. St. Helens, for pupil teacher boarders. 3. Everton Valley, Liverpool, for pupil teachers. Boarding schools in London at—4. 55 Tollington Park, N. 5. Battersea Park, S.E. (pupil teachers), 6. 118 St. George's Road, Southwark, S.E. (high school). 7. Clapham Common, S.W. 8. 54 Brixton Hill, S.E. 9. Boarding and pupil teachers' school, Cavendish St., Sheffield. Boarders, day scholars, and pupil teachers at—10. Birkdale Park,

Southport. 11. Northampton. 12. St. Katharine's Hill, Norwich. 13. Plymouth. 14. Cheetnam Hill Road, Manchester. 15. Whalley Road, Blackburn, pupil teachers' college attached.

Our Lady of Sion.—1. Chepstow Villas, London, W. Boarders, also high school adjoining under certificated secular teachers, convent pupils can attend these lessons if desired. 2. Eden Grove, Holloway, N. Boarding and day schools.

Our Lady of Good Counsel, Priory of, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Our Lady of Loretto, Convent of, Upper Moss Lane, Hulme, Manchester.

Sacred Heart, Sisters of.—1. Roehampton, Surrey. 2. West Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W. (teachers' training). 3. 212 Hammersmith Road, London, for day scholars and boarders over 16 finishing their education. 4. Stanwix, Carlisle. 5. Dyke Road, Drive, Brighton.

St. Mary's Convent, South Ascot, Berks.

Ursuline Nuns.—1. Convent, Upton, Essex, boarding and day schools. 2. St. Ursula's Convent, 38 St. Giles, Oxford, for ladies taking University course and University examinations. 3. St. Ursula's Convent, Dartford, Kent. 4. Ursuline Convent, Hythe, Kent. 5. Ursuline Convent, Hyde Cliff, Croom Hill, Greenwich. 6. Ursuline Convent, The Downs, Wimbledon.

SECULAR SCHOOLS

St. Hilda's, Wimbledon.

Home School for Girls, Bryn Aber, Sea Road, Bournemouth.

St. Frideswide's Hall, Oxford.

Padua House, 27 Sussex Square, Brighton.

Catholic Girls' High School, Glen Court, Poole Road, Bournemouth (boarders taken).

WALES

St. Clare's Convent, Pantamph, Holywell.

St. Winefred's Convent, St. James' Crescent, Swansea.

SCOTLAND

Glasgow.—Dowan Hill. Training College of Notre Dame for elementary teachers. Candidates for scholarships must apply before 1st Oct. to Scotch Education Department, Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W., or to Lady Superintendent, Miss M. A. Lescher.

Edinburgh.—1. St. Katherine's Convent, Lauriston Gardens (boarding). 2. St. Thomas of Aquin's College, to train for Cambridge Teachers' Certificate and London University Teachers' Diploma, also elementary teachers. 3. St. Margaret's Convent.

Dumfries.—Benedictine Convent.

CO-EDUCATION

In comparison with America Co-education in England is hardly more than a tentative movement. In higher grade elementary and in standard schools mixture of the sexes is becoming more frequent, while in Scotland boys and girls have long been taught together.

A very successful mixed private school is Craigmore College, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Here the boys and girls remain together until the end of their school life. Another successful school of this sort is at Upholland. There are about forty pupils, of whom sixteen are girls, and their ages vary from about eleven to about seventeen. A few other mixed schools are sparsely scattered about the country.

The future of Co-education in these Islands may be considered to be a fairly hopeful one. On 6th October 1897 occurred a gratifying instance of development in this direction. On that day was laid the memorial stone of the High School, Keswick, a mixed school for boys and girls.

Society for Promoting Co-Education of both sexes from childhood to university life.

This Society also desires to promote full instruction in physiology and in the true relations of the sexes.—JOHN ASLETT, 48 Munster Square, Regent's Park, N.W.

King Alfred School Society, a public day-school for girls and boys, 24 Ellerdale Road, Hampstead.—*Headmaster, C. E. RICE, M.A.; Lady Superintendent, Mrs. RICE.* The plan of work and play is directed to (1) the development of character; (2) the training of the mind; (3) the healthy growth and control of the body. Fees, £6:6s. to £8:8s. a term. The Society is established to start and carry on schools giving practical expression to theories enunciated by educational reformers, such as Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbert, Herbert Spencer, Louis Compton Miall, and others. The schools will be in charge of a registered Society; member's subscription, £1:1s. per annum. Officers, *Hon. Treas. F. W. MIALL*, 18 Bramshill Gardens, N.W.; *Hon. Secs. Mrs. ROSCOE MULLINS*, 24 Greville Road; and *Mrs. WHITE WALLIS*, 76 Carlton Hill, N.W.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS

Bedford: *Miss Amy Walsley, 14 The Crescent.

Birmingham: Miss Bishop, 18 Harborne Road, Edgbaston.

Bradford, Yorks: *Miss Roberts, Girls' Grammar School.

Cambridge: The Misses Ferrabee, 17 Pantom Street.

Cheltenham: *Miss Welldon, Ladies' College; fee for training, £6:6s. a term; for board, £31:10s. a year; 20 foundationers at reduced fees at St. Hilda's Residential College.

Croydon: *Miss Waters, Woodford House School, Dingwall Road.

Ipswich: *Miss Youngman, High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), Northgate Street.

Leicester: *Miss Morgan, The Fosse High School; training fees and residence, forty guineas per annum; 8 entrance scholarships.

London, W.: *Mme. Michaelis, Froebel Educational Institute, Talgarth Road, West Kensington.

Miss Vinter, 9 Norland Place, Notting Hill.

*Miss Franks, 13 York Place, Baker Street.

S.W.: *The Misses Crombie, 21 Stockwell Road; boarders received.

*Mrs. Holton, 120 Queen's Gate.

Miss D. Pearce, Streatham Congregational Schoolroom.

*The Misses Robinson and Swannell, Tooting Bee Gardens, Streatham.

Miss Wheeler, Modern School (G.P.D.S.C.), Clapham Common.

*Mrs. Woodhouse, High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), The Lawn, Clapham Common.

S.E.: *Miss Davies, Malvern House, Lewisham.

*Miss Thomas, High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), West Hill, Sydenham.

*Miss Wragge, 14 St. German's Place, Blackheath.

N.: *Miss James, North Hackney High School, 103 and 105 Stamford Hill; training fees for full course, four guineas per term.

Miss Legge, Byron House, North Road, Highgate.

*Miss Penstone, Highbury Hill House (Home and Colonial School Society).

N.W.: The Misses Chataway and Brown, Gothic House, Belsize Road, Hampstead.

Mrs. Ramsey Wilson, Longcroft, Woodside Park, N. Finchley.

*The Misses Pridham and Wells, 13 Carlingford Road, Hampstead.

*Miss Alice Woods, Maria Grey Training College, Salisbury Road, Brondesbury.

N.E.: *Miss Mabel Pearse, Pond House School, Clapton.

Manchester: *Miss Wroe, 29 Clarendon Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Nottingham: *Miss Skeel, High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), Arboretum Street.

Plymouth: *Miss Minhinnick, 86 Portland Square; boarders received.

Sheffield: *The Headmistress, High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.).

Sutton, Surrey: *Miss Tinsley, Sutton Kindergarten and Training College.

Wimbledon, Surrey: Miss Hastings, High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.), Mansell Road.

York: *Miss Clark, Fishergate House, High School for Girls (G.P.D.S.C.).

(See also Schools for Girls.)

N.B.—Those marked * train teachers for the National Froebel Union Examinations.

The National Froebel Union, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—Sec. Miss Maclean—is a joint examination board, consisting of representatives of the Froebel Society, the Kindergarten Company (Bedford), and the Home and Colonial School Society.

The Froebel Society—sec. Miss Noble, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—arranges courses of lectures for teachers and others during the year, including Saturday courses and holiday courses. There is a registry at the office for kindergarten teachers: fees for teachers, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; for employers, 2s. 6d. and 5s. The Society undertakes to inspect and register kindergarten schools. The following have been registered from 1895 onwards:—(1) Carlingford Road, Hampstead; (2) 22 Bisham Gardens, Highgate; (3) Malvern House, Lewisham Park; (4) Longcroft, Woodside Park, N. Finchley. Registration fee from £2:2s., covering period of three years.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Science and Art Department, London, S.W. (South Kensington). The Parliamentary vote for instruction in Science and Art is applied through this Department to the maintenance of the South Kensington, Dublin, and Edinburgh Museums, the Royal Colleges of Science and Art at South Kensington and at Dublin, and the Geological Survey and the Geological Museum; to aid in the maintenance of science and art schools and classes, and local museums in all parts of the United Kingdom, and of technical schools in Ireland; to grants for drawing and science in Training Colleges; and for drawing and manual instruction in elementary schools. Aid is given towards instruction in the following subjects: **Science**, geometry, machine construction, building construction, naval architecture, mathematics, mechanics, steam, sound, light, heat, magnetism, electricity, chemistry, physiography, geology, mineralogy, mining, metallurgy, biology, physiology, zoology, botany, navigation and nautical astronomy, principles of agriculture, hygiene; **Art**, linear drawing with instruments, freehand and shading from flat examples and from the round, figure drawing from flat and from nature, anatomy, drawing of natural objects, painting of ornament, still-life, figure, modelling, sketching, elementary design, drawing from measurements of structures, etc. Examinations are held annually at all centres where teaching is given by the grant of the Department. For students not attending courses at these centres, a fee of 2s. 6d. per day must be paid to admit to examinations. Examinations held in April or May are chiefly in the evenings, those in June are held in the daytime. Student's work may be examined at South

Kensington when sent up from local schools, according to the regulations. Certificates, prizes, medals, and scholarships are awarded to students. In Science there are 21 Royal Exhibitions, 66 National scholarships, 18 Free Studentships at the Royal Colleges of Science in London and Dublin. In Art there are 60 Scholarships at local schools of art, 80 Royal Exhibitions, and 12 to 20 National Scholarships at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, or at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. At the schools of science an elementary course may extend over two years, and the advanced course two years. There are vacation courses for teachers. Syllabuses of the subjects for examination in Science and Art can be had at 1d. each, or 6d. a dozen, from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.; also regulations for examinations, previous examination papers, lists of local schools under the Department, etc. Students at the Royal Colleges of Science may become Associates. The course covers three years, total fees for first two years about £75, for 3rd year £30 to £40. The fees for particular courses of study vary from £2 to £15. The fee at the Royal College of Art for ordinary students is £5 per term admitting candidate for five months for both day and evening classes.

The City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C., is prepared to register classes for instruction in Technology and Manual Training in any part of the country, provided a local committee undertakes to superintend the classes. Examinations can be held in sixty-six different

subjects, connected with trade and manufacture; there must be at least ten candidates for examination in any one of the subjects. There are two grades of examination, ordinary and honours, corresponding to a two years' course of study, and certificates are granted according to the results. The examinations are held in May; application must be made about the middle of March; fee per candidate, generally 1s. for each subject. Silver and bronze medals are offered in each subject by the Institute. There are also money prizes offered by the Livery Companies of London in various subjects.

The following **Scholarships and Exhibitions** are awarded annually on the results of the May examinations throughout the Kingdom. Full particulars may be had from the Directory of the Science and Art Department (price 6d.), and the *Whitworth Prospectus* (price 5d.).—

Seven Royal Exhibitions, with maintenance allowance of £50 per year, tenable for three years;

Twenty-Two National Scholarships, with maintenance allowance of 80s. per week for forty weeks in the year, tenable for three years;

Six Free Studentships, tenable at a Royal College of Science, for three years;

Four Whitworth Scholarships, of the value of £125, tenable for three years;

Thirty Whitworth Exhibitions, of the value of £50, tenable for one year.

Classes in connection with the Institute are arranged by the Technical Education Committees in various counties, and are conducted at the Technical Colleges and Schools in all the large towns. Women are admitted to any of the examinations on the same terms as men, and could, in almost all cases, avail themselves of the preparatory classes. So far, very few have taken diplomas in manufacturing subjects. There are also special examinations for women in dress-making, millinery, plain needlework, and plain cookery. A list of teachers of technological classes in all the large towns is kept at the office of the Examinations Department of the Institute, Exhibition Road, London, S.W. Full particulars of subjects, syllabus, examination questions, etc., can be obtained from Messrs. Whittaker and Co., Paternoster Square, London, price 10d. In the counties and county boroughs, technological and commercial classes under the Science and Art Department, and in connection with the City and Guilds of London Institute, are organised by the Technical Education Committees of the County and Borough Councils. About 161 technical schools have now been initiated by or come under the auspices of County Councils: 61 are more or less incomplete as yet. A Joint Scholarships Board has been instituted for testing the fitness of candidates for County Council scholarships. Particulars may be obtained of the Organising Secretaries given in the following list.

Association of Directors and Organising Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education, 14 Dean's Yard, London, S.W.; *Chairman*, Mr. C. H. BOTHAMLEY, Somerset County Education Committee, Weston-super-Mare; *Honorary Secretary*, Mr. J. H. NICHOLAS.

List of members:—

County.

Bedfordshire—Frank Spooner, Shire Hall, Bedford.
Berkshire—G. J. Hill, 80 The Forbury, Reading.

Buckinghamshire (Mid)—W. H. Lowndes, 8 Church Street, Aylesbury.
Cambridgeshire (and Borough of Cambridge)—Austin Keen, Technical Institute, Cambridge.
Cheshire—R. P. Ward, Organising Secretary's Office, Nantwich Road, Crewe.
Cornwall—John Gill, Gwealhellis, Helston.
Cumberland—C. Courtenay Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Derbyshire—Evan W. Small, County Offices, Derby.
Devonshire—J. F. Young, 9 Silver Terrace, Richmond Road, Exeter.
Dorsetshire—B. R. Swift, Shire Hall, Dorchester.
Durham—J. A. L. Robson, 12 Old Elvet, Durham.
Essex—J. H. Nicholas, County Offices, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Flintshire and Denbighshire—P. Mostyn Williams, 9 Russell Road, Rhyl.
Hampshire (Southampton County)—D. T. Cowan, The Castle, Winchester.
Herefordshire—John Wiltshire, Shire Hall, Hereford.
Hertfordshire—Albert Dean, Eastfield, St. Albans.
Kent—F. W. Crook, 58 Parliament Street, S.W.
Leicestershire—A. J. Baker, Alliance Chambers, Horsefair Street, Leicester.
Lincolnshire (Kesteven)—Hudson Donaldson, St. Catherine's Road, Grantham.
Lincolnshire (Lindsey)—S. Maudson Grant, 27 Tentercroft Street, Lincoln.
Norfolk—Edward Pillow, Shire Hall, Norwich.
Northamptonshire—Byron R. Simpson, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland—Charles Williams, County Offices, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oxfordshire—Percy Elford, 8 New Road, Oxford.
Somerset—C. H. Bothamley, Somerset County Education Committee, Weston-super-Mare.
Staffordshire—Thomas Turner, County Technical Offices, Stafford.
Suffolk (East)—W. E. Watkins, 26 Buttermarket, Ipswich.
Sussex (East and West)—Edwin Young, County Hall, Lewes.
Warwickshire—George St. John, Education Office, Warwick.
Westmorland—James Bateman, Kent Street, Kendal.
Wiltshire—C. H. Corbett, County Offices, Trowbridge.
Worcestershire—James Mason, County Hall, Worcester.
Yorkshire (North Riding)—W. Mennell, County Offices, Northallerton.
Yorkshire (West Riding)—W. Vibart Dixon, West Riding Offices, Wakefield.

County Borough.

Birkenhead—A. H. Crosby, Municipal Science and Art Schools, Birkenhead.
Blackburn—Arthur W. King, Municipal Technical School, Blackburn.
Bolton—F. Wilkinson, Municipal Technical School, Bolton.
Bootle—J. J. Ogle, Free Public Library and Technical School, Bootle.
Cardiff—J. A. Jenkins, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.
Derby—George Sutherland, Municipal Technical College, Derby.
Liverpool—W. Hewitt, Municipal Offices, Liverpool.
Manchester—J. H. Reynolds, Municipal Technical School, Princess Street, Manchester.

Newport (Mon.)—W. Bush, Technical Schools, Newport (Mon.).
 Norwich—F. R. Widdows, Municipal Technical School, Norwich.
 Nottingham—Philip H. Stevenson, University College, Nottingham.
 Oxford—Arthur F. Kerry, City Technical School, Church Street, Oxford.
 Rochdale—J. W. Jones, Municipal Technical School, Nelson Street, Rochdale.
 St. Helen's—Jefferson J. Broomhead, Municipal Technical School, Gamble Institute, St. Helen's.
 Walsall—Charles Camwell, Municipal Science and Art Institute, Bradford Place, Walsall.
 Worcester—Thomas Duckworth, Municipal Technical School, Victoria Institute, Worcester.

Honorary Member.

Sir H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., 10 Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S. W.

Non-members:—

County.

Ayr—John Outhbertson, Thomson Street, Kilmarnock, N.B.
 Aberdeenshire—John Clarke, 7 Chanonry, Old Aberdeen.
 Buckinghamshire (North)—H. M. Williams, The Square, Wolverton.
 Buckinghamshire (South)—W. T. Pycraft, High Wycombe.
 Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire—A. E. Badger, 4 East Twthill, Carnarvon.
 Fifeshire—James Mitchell, School House, Boreland, Dysart, Fife.
 Glamorganshire—Walter Hogg, The Woodlands, Pontypridd.
 Hampshire (Isle of Wight)—John D. Custance, 48 Quay Street, Newport, I.W.
 Lanarkshire—J. Malcolm, County Council Offices, Hamilton.
 Lancashire—J. A. Bennion, County Offices, Preston.
 London—Wm. Garnett, 116 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
 Middlesex—Benjamin S. Gott, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.
 Monmouthshire—Thomas A. Shegog, County Council Offices, Newport (Mon.).
 Nottinghamshire—M. J. R. Dunstan, Shire Hall, Nottingham.
 Shropshire—F. R. Armytage, Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
 Surrey—H. Macan, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

County Borough.

Bath—A. Godfrey Day, Municipal Technical School, High Street, Bath.
 Birmingham—George Mellor, Municipal Technical School, Birmingham.
 Coventry—E. Rainbow, Municipal Technical Institute, Coventry.
 Exeter—A. W. Clayden, St. John's, Polsloe Road, Exeter.
 Great Grimsby—Douglas Chandler, Joint Committee for Technical Instruction, School Board Offices, Great Grimsby.
 Hull—J. T. Riley, Municipal Offices, Town Hall, Hull.
 Northampton—R. Elliot-Steel, Northampton and County Modern and Technical School, Northampton.
 Portsmouth—O. Freeman, Municipal Technical Institute, Arundel Street, Portsmouth.

Stockport—R. J. Brown, Municipal Technical School, Stockport.
 West Bromwich—T. Gilbert Griffiths, Municipal Technical Institute, West Bromwich.

The following information has been received from various counties and towns.

Aberdeenshire.—Two dairy instructresses have been appointed to visit farms and to conduct classes and hold examinations in the villages. Courses of training at a dairy school will probably be offered by the County Committee.

Belfast School of Science.—Women are admitted on the same terms as men.

Berks.—Evening Continuation Classes are organised in various parts of the county in drawing, mensuration, science, manual work, horticulture, commercial subjects, domestic economy, and needlework. Four agriculture or horticulture scholarships are offered of £50 a year each, for three years, to candidates of both sexes. No girl has ever applied. The horticultural scholar must study one year at the Swanley College. There are seven boarding scholarships of £30 each, and ten day-scholarships of £10 each, tenable for two years, offered to junior boys and girls in rural public elementary schools. The great majority of pupils at the travelling dairy school and poultry-keeping classes are women and girls. Bee-keeping classes are also open to them.

Birmingham and Midland Institute.—*Secretary*, ALFRED HAYES, Esq., M.A. All University, Science, Art, and Commercial classes are open to women.

Bristol Merchant Venturers' Technical College.—All the senior day classes, in art, science, technical and commercial subjects, and the evening classes, are open to women. Two ladies have taken workshop courses in bent ironwork, and two have worked in the carpenter's shop. There are female students in boot and shoe manufacture, dressmaking, millinery, and plain needlework.

Bucks, Mid.—Classes in ambulance, book-keeping, shorthand, cooking, dairy-work, dress-making, health, lace-making, laundry-work, and poultry-keeping have been held during the past season for the benefit of women and girls, besides the various Science and Art classes to which they are admitted.

Cambridgeshire.—Classes and courses of lectures are held in science, art, and domestic subjects. There are also courses on dairy-work, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping (cottage and advanced), veterinary instruction, pig-keeping, pastures. Teachers' classes are held in Cambridge. Library boxes on agricultural subjects are supplied to the villages. There are forty-eight minor scholarships offered to boys and girls, giving free tuition and sometimes railway fares; twenty-eight of these were won by girls for the year 1897-98. Two major scholarships are offered of £30 a year each for two years.

Cardiff, County Borough of, Technical School.—Women's Technical Department, 6 St. Andrew's Place. *Superintendent*, Miss Hester Davies. There are a large number of scholarships for students in Science and Art. Five free studentships, of £16:16s. each, at the South Wales and Mon. School of Cookery are awarded to women students; and five of £5:5s. each for laundry work.

Cheshire County Council Dairy Institute, Worleston.—Accommodation for sixteen female

pupils; *Manageress*, Miss Forster; Cheshire students 10s., others £1 per week. Ten scholarships, tenable for ten weeks, are granted at intervals. They are advertised in the papers. Women are admitted to all the classes at the School of Science and Art, and Technical Schools, Chester.

Classes at the **Coventry** Municipal Technical Institute, Earl Street, are open as far as possible to students of either sex.

Cumberland.—The county is divided for education purposes into twenty-three districts, each managed by a District Committee. Besides organising science and art classes, the County Council sends a travelling dairy van to the various centres for ten days' courses of instruction. There is a Farm School at Newton Rigg, near Penrith; free studentships are open to both sexes. Lectures are given in villages, on domestic, horticultural, dairy, and similar subjects. The following scholarships are open to girls as well as boys. Two County Major scholarships, and two County Agricultural scholarships of £50 a year for two years; twenty Farm studentships tenable for from six to sixteen weeks; six County intermediate scholarships not exceeding £20 a year for two years; ten County Minor Day scholarships of £15, and two County Minor Boarding scholarships of £80 a year for three years. Full information can be obtained from the Organising Secretary.

Borough of **Derby** Municipal Technical College, Green Hill; Art, Science, Technological and Literary Sections. There are 110 entrance scholarships, besides others for students of the school, and a large number of prizes, open to both sexes.

Derbyshire.—Classes in science, art and technological subjects are held in a large number of villages, a list of which can be obtained from the Organising Secretary. The special subjects sanctioned for Derbyshire by the science and art department are: dairy work, horticulture and fruit growing, veterinary work, bee-keeping, poultry-keeping, cookery, sick-nursing, dress-making, ambulance, woodwork, cotton spinning, bleaching, hosiery, dyeing and calico printing. The dairy work is carried on at the Midland Dairy Institute, Kingston, Notts; fees for county students £2 per month, outside students £4. Board and lodging 10s. a week, scholarships are offered. There is also a travelling dairy school: courses of lectures on agricultural and domestic subjects are held at the local centres. Technical exhibitions are given by the county, and a certain number of junior and intermediate county scholarships for school boys and girls, and senior county scholarships value £30 to £60 a year for collegiate courses at the University Colleges of Sheffield and Nottingham, or at Owens College, Manchester. The scholarships are awarded on the results of an examination held in June or July.

Dorset.—The Junior County scholarships are restricted to boys. Scholarships of £10 and £5, tenable at the Summer Meetings of the University Extension Societies, are awarded to the best writers, of either sex, of essays on specified subjects. Classes are held in domestic and agricultural subjects. Thirty Dairy scholarships, tenable for four or five weeks at the Dairy Institute, Reading, were awarded last year, sixteen of the recipients being women. Plots for practical gardening were conducted at fifteen centres. The County Council employs two women teachers for classes in villages on domestic

subjects. Science, art, and commercial instruction is given in the boroughs and urban districts.

Dublin.—Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools, Kevin Street. Classes for women in cookery and dress-making are held in the evenings. A complete course covers one session of eight months. Royal College of Science for Ireland St. Stephen's Green, under the Department of Science and Art.

Durham.—There are municipal technical schools at Darlington and West Hartlepool. The classes at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at Rutherford College, Newcastle, are open to women. The Northern Counties School of Cookery and Household Economy is maintained by the Councils of Northumberland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Durham. Besides science, art, and commercial classes, there are domestic economy courses and a migratory dairy school at various centres in the county. A large number of scholarships are awarded annually, tenable at various schools and colleges; there are some also for teachers giving holiday language courses in France.

All the classes at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, are open to women.

Hertfordshire.—In addition to the domestic sciences, instruction is provided for women and girls in plain and art needlework and embroidery, lace and rug making, wood-carving, ambulance, French, and physiography.

Kent.—Classes are held in both urban and rural districts in bee-keeping, cookery, and other domestic subjects, cottage gardening and allotment culture, woodwork and wood-carving, and nursing. The following scholarships are offered to students of both sexes:—one of £60 a year for two years at the South Kensington School of Art Woodcarving; scholarships of £60 a year for two years at the Horticultural College, Swanley; ten secondary school scholarships for girls of £10 a year for two years; two of £60 a year for two years for girls at the Royal Holloway College, Egham; thirty free studentships for girls for course of thirty weeks' instruction in three terms, at the County School of Domestic Economy, Westborough House, Maidstone; three nursing scholarships of £25 for one year's training, including board, lodging and uniform at either the Kent-Canterbury Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, Rochester, or the Gravesend Hospital.

Lancashire.—Classes of all kinds are open to women at the following schools:—Blackburn Municipal Technical School; Borough of Bootle Technical School; Municipal Technical School, Princess St., Manchester; Rochdale Municipal Technical School, Nelson St. The Liverpool Technical Instruction Committee organises classes in science and art and in domestic subjects for women. A special grant is given to the Liverpool Ladies' Sanitary Association on condition that three free studentships are given to their courses of training for health lecturers, etc.

Women are admitted to any of the classes at the Technical School, **Leicester**.

Lincolnshire.—The Technical Instruction Committee aids Evening Continuation Schools, Science and Art Classes, and conducts special classes in agricultural and dairy work, in manual instruction, and domestic economy, in health and in sick-nursing, and in commercial subjects. Scholarships are offered as follows:—one county scholarship tenable for one year at the Nottingham University College; twenty-eight Junior Tech-

nical scholarships, tenable at Grammar or High Schools for two years; four sick-nursing scholarships, value £31.10s. each, for six months' course at a nurses' training home or hospital.

London County Council.—The following list gives a general summary of the institutions aided by the Technical Education Board, besides the numerous evening continuation schools, courses of lectures at girls' classes and mothers' meetings, etc. :—

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGES, OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF UNIVERSITY RANK, AND POLYTECHNICS (13).

Bedford College, Baker Street, W.
King's College, Strand, W.C.
University College, Gower Street, W.C.
Battersea Polytechnic (including day technical classes).
Birkbeck Institution (including day department), Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Borough Polytechnic.
City of London College (including day department), White St., Moorfields, E.C.4
Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell.
Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.
Regent Street Polytechnic (including school of architecture and other day departments).
South-West London Polytechnic, Manresa Road, Chelsea (including day colleges for men and women).
Woolwich Polytechnic.
London School of Economics and Political Science.

II. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES FOR SPECIALISED INDUSTRIES (6).

Bolt Court Technical School (lithographic and photo-process trades).
Hackney Technical Institute (building trades).
Herold's Institute, Bermondsey (leather trades).
Shoreditch Municipal Technical School (furniture trades).
St. Bride Foundation Institute (printing trades).
Westminster Technical Institute (building trades).

III. SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND CRAFTS (2).

Central School of Arts and Crafts, Regent Street, W.
Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

IV. TECHNICAL ART SCHOOLS (11).

Blackheath, Lee and Lewisham School of Art.
Camden School of Art.
Clapham School of Art.
Clapton and Stamford Hill School of Art.
Hammersmith School of Art.
Lambeth School of Art.
North London and Borough of Hackney School of Art.
Putney School of Art.
Royal Female School of Art.
St. Martin's School of Art.
Westminster School of Art.

V. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL SCIENCE AND ART TEACHING (17).

(a) General Science and Art teaching (7).

Craft School, Globe Road.
Morley Memorial College, Waterloo Road, S.E.
Norwood Technical Institute.
Queen's Park Institute.

Wandsworth Technical Institute.
Westbourne Park Institute, Royal Oak, W.
Working Men's College.

(b) Science teaching (5).

Aldenharn Institute, St. Pancras.
Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe Street, S.E.
Camberwell Green Evening Classes.
Church Institute, Upper Tooting.
St. Thomas, Charterhouse, and Rogers Memorial Institute.

(c) Art teaching (8).

Clarendon Square Art Classes.
Royal School of Art Needlework (special design classes), S. Kensington, S.W.
Wordsworth College, Kilburn.

(d) Institutions affiliated or in process of affiliation (2).

Bow and Bromley Institute, now affiliated to the East London Technical College, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.
Royal Arsenal Mechanics' Institution Classes.

VI. BOTANICAL SCHOOL (1).

Royal Botanic Society's School of Practical Gardening, Regent's Park.

VII. PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS, INCLUDING POLYTECHNIC DAY SCHOOLS (47).

- (a) Schools for boys (20).
- (b) Schools for boys and girls (19).
- (c) Schools for girls (8).

VIII. DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOLS (12).

Battersea Polytechnic Training School of Domestic Economy.
National Training School of Cookery, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
Battersea Polytechnic School of Domestic Economy.
Borough Polytechnic School of Domestic Economy.
Northampton Institute School of Domestic Economy, Clerkenwell.
Norwood Technical Institute School of Domestic Economy.
Passmore Edwards' Settlement School of Domestic Economy, Tavistock Place, W.C.
St. Mark's (St. John's Wood) School of Domestic Economy.
South-West London Polytechnic School of Domestic Economy, Manresa Road, Chelsea.
Wandsworth Technical Institute School of Domestic Economy.
Woolwich Polytechnic School of Domestic Economy.

Sailor's Home School of Nautical Cookery.

The total number of scholarships held by girls and young women in the past year is 1006, viz. 405 junior county scholarships at public secondary schools; 181 at public elementary (upper standard) schools; 78 intermediate county scholarships at various schools and institutions; 8 senior county scholarships at colleges, besides several special grants enabling students to continue their studies at institutions of university rank; 96 art and science scholarships and exhibitions; 2 horticultural scholarships at Swanley College; 276 domestic economy scholarships; 15 training scholarships for teachers at Battersea Polytechnic. The organising secretary for domestic economy

classes is Miss Ella Pycroft, 116 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Classes are organised for cookery, laundry work, needlework, and dressmaking, home millinery, housewifery, hygiene, sick-nursing and first aid, care and management of infants.

London.—Besides the above provisions for technical education, there are the following institutions of the City and Guilds of London:—City and Guilds Technical College, Finsbury, Leonard Street, City Road, E.C., for training students for intermediate posts (chiefly trade classes); the City and Guilds Central Technical College, Exhibition Road, S.W., for higher technical instruction in mechanics and mathematics, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, and chemistry; the Leather Trades School, 42 Bethnal Green Road, N.E., where women take courses in certain parts of bootmaking; and the South London Technical Art School, Kennington Park Road, S.E., for modelling, drawing, painting, design, house decoration, machine drawing, etc. Classes in various technological subjects are held at the College for Men and Women, 29 Queen Square, W.C., the College for Working Women, 7 Fitzroy Street, W., and at the Ladies' Division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature.

Middlesex.—Women are admitted to the ordinary commercial, science and art classes. 18 scholarships are offered each year to girls intending to become teachers in either elementary or secondary schools.

Monmouthshire.—Besides the general classes in art, science, manual work and commercial subjects, special instruction for women only is given in sick-nursing, ambulance, cookery, needlework, and dressmaking, domestic economy, laundry work, dairy, cheese-making, weaving (hand-loom).

Norfolk.—Ten Senior County Scholarships of £50 a year for 2 years, with increases and extensions in special cases, are awarded for technical instruction at University Colleges. 6 were obtained by women on the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations. 15 intermediate scholarships of £35 a year for 2 years, and junior county scholarships up to £20 for 3 years are offered annually. There are also £8 scholarships for 3 weeks' practical chemistry at Cambridge, 8 of which were awarded to girls last year; 5 £8 scholarships for 1 month's dairy instruction, and 6 scholarships of £2:12:6 for a fortnight's dairy instruction; 1 of £30 for 2 years, for girls over 19 at the Norfolk and Norwich Training School for Women and Girls; poultry scholarships of £5 for 3 weeks' instruction; prize competitions in agriculture, horticulture, and bee-keeping. Courses of instruction in midwifery can be arranged if applied for by a sufficient number of candidates.

Northamptonshire.—A domestic economy school has been established at Dallington. 15 scholarships are given every quarter to girls from the elementary schools, covering the cost of board, lodging, and instruction at the domestic school for 6 months. Instruction is given in various parts of the county in dairy work and in lace-making. In Northampton most of the technical classes are open to women.

Oxfordshire.—Technical classes of all kinds are open to women at the Banbury Municipal School, and at the Witney School of Science and Art. The University Extension College, Reading, and the British Dairy Institute, Reading, afford excellent opportunities for technical and especially agricultural study. A dairy teacher's certificate

may be obtained on examination, after 1 year's study at the college and 1 year's practical experience. Lectures are given all over the county on dairy-work, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, and short courses of 8 and 5 weeks in these subjects can be taken at Reading. Students may be prepared for the Royal Horticultural Society's Examinations. The following scholarships are offered:—5 of £7 a year for 2 years to pupils from elementary schools; a certain number of exhibitions to enable teachers to qualify in scientific and technical subjects; 6 nursing scholarships tenable at Nursing Institutions; dairy exhibitions.

Plymouth.—Municipal Science, Art, and Technical Schools, Tavistock Road. Classes open to women. A number of scholarships are offered by the Committee to candidates of both sexes; 15 to 20 in science, 20 in art, and a limited number for evening classes.

Portsmouth Municipal Technical Institute. All classes open to both sexes.

Salop.—Women attend classes in science, art, and commercial and agricultural subjects; the following scholarships are open to them:—1 of £50, 5 of £20, and 10 of £10 annually, tenable up to 8 years; 5 dairy scholarships to be held at the British Dairy Institute, Reading. Training is given annually to about 8 midwives.

Staffordshire.—The following scholarships are open to women and girls on the same terms as to men and boys:—2 of £20, 2 of £30, 1 of £40, 1 of £50, tenable at a University College; 5 intermediate of £15 a year, tenable at first grade schools; 10 minor scholarships of £8 a year; 40 minor scholarships of £3 a year; 1 horticultural scholarship of £50 a year. There is a travelling dairy school in the county for instruction in butter and soft cheese making. Dairy scholarships are offered for 8 weeks' instruction. A horticultural lecturer is employed in the county. Classes in wood-carving, cardboard work, and science and art subjects are provided for teachers.

Grants have also been made during the past two years towards the cost of attending holiday courses for modern languages, such as French and German, courses being arranged at suitable centres, including Caen, Tours, Jena, and Weimar.

A large number of women students attend the Municipal Technical Instruction Committees' classes at the Institute, West Bromwich. A considerable number of scholarships and prizes are offered.

East Suffolk.—The technical subjects taught are ambulance, bee-keeping, domestic and health subjects, horticulture, manual instruction, modern languages, hand-weaving and spinning. Science and art classes are also held. Six junior scholarships are offered annually to girls, of from £10 to £25 a year for two years; there is 1 intermediate scholarship of same value for girls, and 1 senior scholarship of £50 for 2 or 3 years; 10 dairy scholarships for 5 weeks' course of instruction at Ipswich; 4 poultry scholarships for a 3 weeks' course and fares; 8 sick-nursing scholarships of £20; science and art scholarships for elementary teachers; holiday class scholarships for teachers to attend the Science and Art Schools at Ipswich or Lowestoft.

East Sussex Technical School. Training given in domestic service for a term of three months. County Council Scholarships. Paying pupils, 5s. to 8s. a week. Lady pupils received on special terms. Apply Lady Superintendent Southdown House, St. Ann's Crescent, Lewes.

EVENING SCHOOLS

The generous assistance of most of the County Councils, together with the liberal grants now given under the new "Evening School Code," makes it possible in many counties, even in the smallest parish, to conduct an Evening Continuation School without any expense to the managers or the School Board. The greatest barrier, therefore, to the opening of these schools is cleared away. Subject to certain easy conditions a grant can be earned from the Education Department, amounting to 2½d. per pupil per hour, which, with a fair number of pupils in regular attendance, will repay the moderate cost of lighting, heating, attendance, books, etc., and possibly a small honorarium for special lessons or lectures. Valuable help may also be obtained in many counties from the Technical Instruction Committee.

Other helps to the successful conduct of these schools are provided in the New Evening School Code, as follows:—

There is no longer any necessity for a scholar to take one or more of the three R's before taking a subject of practical interest or utility. *Any such subject* can be commenced at once, and each scholar can earn a grant upon two or more of them without taking any other.

There is no limit to the age of scholars, so that men and women may attend a class in any subject likely to be helpful to them; e.g. women can attend a class in domestic economy, needlework, dress-making, hygiene, cookery, or laundry; and men a class in agriculture, horticulture, ambulance, book-keeping, science of common things, or the life and duties of a citizen.

Great encouragement is now given to teach all subjects in a recreative manner, i.e. by lantern illustrations and object lessons; a small payment is also made for purely recreative subjects, such as gymnastics and manual instruction, and a full grant is made for vocal music.

The grant is no longer determined by an examination at the end of the term, but by the quality of the instruction given, and the number of attendances made by the scholars. A committee of management must be formed, capable teachers and suitable premises secured (the Sunday school premises are generally suitable), and a time-table prepared and adhered to. Every subject chosen must be taught for at least fifteen hours in all during the session; but these may be in half-hour lessons. Each scholar must be present during twelve complete hours in each of two subjects, in order to earn any grant. The classes will be inspected without notice by Her Majesty's Inspector for the district.

One of the most useful and delightful classes might be one for reading and elocution, in connection with the National Home-Reading Union. For particulars, write to Miss Mondy, Secretary N.E.R.U., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

The manager, teacher, or assistant may be any person (certificated or not) over eighteen years of age, lay or clerical, approved by H.M. Inspector; and it is permissible to give religious instruction before or after the secular lessons shown in the time-table.

There is now, therefore, every facility given to make a Continuation School most attractive, not only to boys and girls, but to adult persons, so that *it may become in every village* A SOCIAL INSTITUTE—a centre of pleasant local life, associated

with bright intelligence, recreation, and practical instruction.

For further details see the "Code of Regulations for Evening Schools," post free for 5½d., from Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

See also pamphlet on "The New Code and How to Use it," post free, 1½d. This and other papers, 8d. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, Recreative Evening Schools Association, 87 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

(Extracts from leaflets issued by the R.E.S.A.)

EDUCATIONAL ADDRESSES

Arts, Society of, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Association for Promoting Elementary School Work as a Career for Girls. Miss J. Merivale, 4 Park Town, Oxford.

British and Foreign School Society, Temple Chambers, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Childhood Society, for the scientific study of the mental and physical conditions of children. Secretary, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P., Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, W.

Commerce, London Chamber of, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.

Education Departments (1) for England and Wales, Whitehall, S.W.; (2) for Scotland, Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.; (3) for Ireland, Commissioners of National Education, Dublin.

Educational Supply Association, Limited, 42a Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Froebel Society and National Froebel Union, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Home Arts and Industries' Association, R 7 Albert Hall, S.W.

Home and Colonial School Society, 844 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Ladies' Hibernian School Society. Miss L. H. Scott, 10 Chester Terrace, S.W.

London School Board, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

National Education Association, 85 and 86 Outer Temple, Strand, W.C. To promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, and unsectarian, and under popular control.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Parents' National Educational Union (P.N.E.U.), founded by Miss Charlotte Mason, House of Education, Ambleside, is an attempt to promote sympathy between parents and educationists, which makes its objects known through the pages of the *Parents' Review*. Office, 28 Victoria Street, S.W. Secretary, Miss Blogg.

Private Schools' Association, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Recreative Evening Schools' Association, 87 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.O. Hon. Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Paton and R. Yerburgh, Esq.

Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, S.W.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de

Français en Angleterre, 20 Bedford Street, Strand, W.O.

Technical and Secondary Education, National Association for the Promotion of, 14 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

The Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education. President, Lady Frederick Cavendish. Central Office, Carlton Court, 90 Albion Street, Leeds. (See Technical Education.)

EMPLOYMENTS AND PROFESSIONS

ACCOUNTANTS.
AGRICULTURE, GARDENING, AND DAIRY WORK.
CIVIL SERVICE.
DOMESTIC SERVICE.
DRAMATIC PROFESSION.
DRESSMAKING.
FLORISTS.
HAIRDRESSING.
INDEXING.
LECTURING.
LIBRARIANS.
MATRONS.
NEEDLEWORK.

NURSES, CHILDREN'S.
NURSING, SICK.
PHARMACY.
PHOTOGRAPHY.
PHYSICAL TRAINING.
PRINTING.
SANITARY INSPECTING.
SECRETARIES.
SPINNING, WEAVING, AND HOME ARTS.
TEACHING.
TYPEWRITING.
NOTES ON VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

(See also sections on Art, Music, Literature, Medicine, Religious Work, and the Industrial Section.)

ACCOUNTANTS (PRIVATE) AND PROFESSIONAL BOOK-KEEPERS

A sufficient knowledge of the principles and theory of book-keeping required, before any one could begin to take up these occupations, might, in some cases, be gained at the Polytechnics and Commercial Schools in London, and at the Municipal Technical Schools in all the large towns of the kingdom. Examinations in the theory are held by the Society of Arts, and by the London Chamber of Commerce at various centres in London and elsewhere, and certificates of proficiency are given.

These certificates are useful as a beginning, but are no guarantee that the holder is a good book-keeper. Knowledge must be gained by considerable practical experience.

From a simple system of books some beginners might proceed to more difficult work, and commence to earn from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day, the amount increasing with the proficiency of the worker; but as the nature and quality of the work, and also the speed and accuracy of the worker, would largely determine the rate of remuneration, it would not be possible to give a fixed rate. Special work would always command special remuneration.

As the book-keeping classes above mentioned do not give any instruction whatever in regard to audit work, those book-keepers whose work brought them in contact with chartered accountants as their auditors would eventually stand the best chance of success. Private audit work, even though the accounts are simple, may involve some responsibility for the financial conduct of the business, and the auditor may be called to account for negligence, or want of proper qualifications if anything goes wrong. It must not be forgotten that audit work, at the present time, places the auditor in a far more responsible position than it did in previous years; and as time goes on it is

most probable that credentials as to skill and proficiency will have to be given by candidates before obtaining such work.

A lady wishing to take up these occupations would do well to apprentice herself to a lady accountant for a year or so. This plan would be found to be far more satisfactory than taking a course of book-keeping lessons and endeavouring to teach herself.

ACCOUNTANTS, PUBLIC (Equivalent to Chartered Accountants)

Although ten years have now passed since a lady made application for admission to the two existing bodies of accountants, and that afterwards in the year 1894 the "Society for Promoting the Employment of Women" memorialised the Institute of Chartered Accountants to open its doors to women, and put forward a lady desirous of being articulated to a firm of chartered accountants, an entrance for women, so far as the examination rooms and membership are concerned, has not yet been granted; and chartered accountants are not allowed to receive ladies as articulated pupils. But notwithstanding this disability there is undoubtedly a field open to a few women who possess natural gifts in this direction, and are not afraid of undergoing the same robust training that has to be taken by men.

Sooner or later the closed doors must give way, after the example of the medical profession, and it is worth the consideration of the few who have time and a little money at their disposal to leave the overcrowded and too well-beaten tracks, and to qualify themselves thoroughly in each section and department of the profession, thus helping forward openings in this direction and preparing themselves to take their places in the examination rooms when the doors are opened.

There is, however, no royal road, and the pro-

fession would not by any means suit every one. But a girl of undaunted perseverance, good education, a love of figures and all connected with them, and possessing the special gift of overcoming obstacles, might find this profession the one above all others in which she would excel.

The following is a rough outline of training, etc.

Qualifications.—A sufficient education to pass the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the subjects of which are all to be found in the curriculum of middle and higher class schools and colleges. Any well-educated girl might, with about two months' preparation, be expected to pass. Girls who have passed the London Matriculation, Oxford or Cambridge Local, or a similar examination, would be exempted.

Training.—Precisely the same as the boys. A girl should be articled for five years (or three years if a graduate of a University), and gain her training and experience in an office where the greatest variety of difficult and intricate work abounds.

Cost of Training.—Roughly speaking, from 100 guineas. Books, £8 to £10. Pupils would of course live at parents' or guardians' expense.

Limit of Age.—Best to begin at 16, although University graduates are sometimes taken at 19.

Commencement of Salary would depend upon amount of premium paid, and also on the girl herself. When parents or guardians desire a salary paid before end of clerkship, an increased amount of premium would be expected.

Maximum Salary.—A young man having successfully passed his final examination would readily command £100 a year. A woman who had successfully passed equivalent examinations would not be very far behind the man. A fully qualified woman accountant might expect eventually to be quite as financially successful as a woman doctor: indeed, she might become more so.

Examinations.—First—Educational or preliminary, prior to being articled. Second—Intermediate, at end of half term of articles; book-keeping, from first principles to advanced accountancy; the principles of the law relating to mercantile accounts, manufactures, and joint-stock companies; also the rights and duties of liquidators, trustees, and receivers. Third—Final, at end of articles, the highest branches of accountancy and audit work.

The studies must of necessity be arduous, for the profession as a whole must not be mistaken for the simplest and easiest part of it.

If a woman is going to compete with men in one of the most difficult of all the learned professions, she must beware of bringing feeble and uneducated wares into the public labour market, and offering them in competition with that specially trained, hard-headed man of business, "the Chartered Accountant."

The profession have already held up to ridicule the idea of a lady calling herself an accountant, and representing that a Society of Arts certificate in book-keeping was the *sine quâ non* of fitness, and have summed up the situation by saying that women evidently did not possess the brain and nerve power required for such an arduous and exacting profession.

A Society of Arts certificate for book-keeping, however desirable for those who wish to obtain book-keeper's work, represents merely an acquaint-

ance with the bare principles of book-keeping, imparted in the form of exercises, and upwards of 8000 certificates are awarded annually to men and women candidates; but the profession of accountant, after the pattern of chartered accountant, deals with a theoretical and practical knowledge of all the multifarious systems of accounts, gained under the supervision of a public accountant, auditing, and the principles of law that touch upon all the financial matters undertaken by accountants, beside a training and experience in all business and financial matters that any man or woman might be proud to possess.

M. HARRIS SMITH.

DAIRY WORK

The prospects of employment for women in dairy work are at present very poor. Teaching appointments are few and difficult to obtain. The salaries paid by County Councils vary from £1:10s. to £3:8s. per week. Some of the teachers are engaged at salaries varying from £80 to £150 a year. There is less work now being done in the county travelling schools, and more in the central permanent schools, such as those of the Midland Dairy Institute, of the various University Colleges, and others. According to Mr. Macan's report in the handbook to the education section of the Victorian Era Exhibition, "this work has not been taken up by women of good education, and the efforts to produce scientific dairy teachers have not been very successful owing to the pupils having had no preliminary secondary education. The salaries are good and nearly always carry with them board and residence, but, unless prepared for a severe training, it is not much good for any young girls to take up the profession at present." For thoroughly trained women good commercial positions are to be obtained in connection with the management of dairy businesses and factories. There are also some good posts as superintendents of the dairies on the estates of noblemen and wealthy men. The salaries paid in such cases vary from about £80 to £60 a year with board and residence. There are more openings for dairy maids on small estates. The remuneration, however, is generally lower, varying from £20 to £30 a year, with board and residence, and the work is harder. There are not many of these posts which an educated woman would care to accept. For most of these posts not less than 6 months' training is required, and pupils are strongly recommended to take 12 months at a dairy school to which a farm is attached. This is especially necessary for those who have had no home training in dairy work. For the highest positions a further course at one of the University Colleges is very desirable. Training at a dairy school can be obtained for about £1 or £1:10s. per week.

The certificates of the following **dairy schools** are recognised by the Education Department:—

Bath and West and Southern Counties Agricultural Society.—Thomas F. Plowman, Esq., 4 Terrace Walk, Bath.

British Dairy Farmers' Association.—W. C. Young, Esq., British Dairy Farm Association, 12 Hanover Square, W.

Durham College of Science (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—H. F. Stockdale, Esq., Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Eastern Counties Dairy Institution.—J. A. Smith, Esq., Akenham, Ipswich.

University College of North Wales (Bangor).—

J. E. Lloyd, Esq., University College of North Wales, Bangor.

University College of Wales (Aberystwith).—T. F. Roberts, Esq., University College of Wales, Aberystwith.

University Extension College (Reading).—F. H. Wright, Esq., University Extension College, Reading.

Warwickshire County Council Dairy Farm (Warwick).—G. St. John, Esq., High Street, Warwick.

See also articles on Technical Education, and on the Countess of Warwick's scheme.

At the **British Dairy Institute**, Reading, in connection with the University Extension College a full course can be taken. The Dairy teachers' certificate is awarded after 1 year's study at the College, 1 year's practical experience in dairy work, and the passing of prescribed examinations. Examinations are held, and certificates and diplomas given by the Royal Agricultural Society in September, and the British Dairy Farmers' Association twice a year, in October and April. Short 5 or 6 weeks' courses can also be taken here; fee, £5. Certificates are not awarded to candidates under 19.

The County Councils of Berkshire, Dorset, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire, as well as other County Councils, from time to time award scholarships and exhibitions tenable at the College and the Institute. The British Dairy Farmers' Association also award scholarships, tenable at the Institute.

Tuition fee for Butter-making	10s. a week.
" " Cheddar and Soft Cheese-making	10s. "
" " Stilton Cheese-making	10s. "
" " Full course of instruction—	
May till September	£4:10s. a month.
October to April	£5

The Institute is open all the year round, with the exception of the Christmas vacation.

Board and Lodging.—Students not living with their parents or guardians must live in houses registered by the College. Rooms are assigned to women students by the lady delegate, Miss Ratcliffe, Burlington House, Castle Hill, Reading. The cost varies from 15s. to 25s. a week. Under certain conditions board and lodging of a simple character can be secured for 10s. a week.

Midland Dairy Institute, Kingston, Notts; instruction, £2 a month for Notts, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire students; £4 for others; a few County Council scholarships; board and lodging, 10s. a week.

In **IRELAND** there are two large agricultural training schools where women can learn dairying (1) the Munster Dairy School, Cork, and (2) the Glasnevin Model Farm, Dublin. Schoolmistresses learn dairy work while at the Training Colleges. There are 48 school farms in connection with national schools. In many parts there are itinerant dairy instructresses.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, 18 Hanover Square, W., instituted examinations in dairying in 1896. English candidates are examined at the British Dairy Institute, Reading, and Scottish candidates at the Scottish Dairy Institute, Kilmarnock, under the supervision of the High-

land and Agricultural Society of Scotland. At the examination in the autumn of 1897, four women at Reading, and two at Kilmarnock obtained the National Diploma in the Science and Practice of Dairying.

The Examiners at Reading report that "the results of the examination show a great want of preparedness on the part of the majority of the candidates, who appear to think a five or six weeks' course at one of the Dairy Schools sufficient to qualify." In their opinion, "at least a twelve months' course of study and practice is necessary to qualify candidates for the National Diploma in the Science and Practice of Dairying." The same opinion was expressed in the Report to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland of the Examiners at Kilmarnock.

The women students who received the diploma in 1898 were S. Blanche J. Forrester, Eliza Jane Freeman, and Constance Jessie Sulle.

A regulation has been made to come into force in 1899 that candidates must have had twelve months' practical experience in dairy work.

The Society's 60th Annual Exhibition will be held at Maidstone in June 1899, entries to be made before 1st May. Particulars of prizes offered can be obtained from the Secretary.

GARDENING

HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE, SWANLEY. WOMEN'S BRANCH.
Hon. Secretaries.—Miss Goodrich-Freer, Miss C. Moore, 27 Cleveland Gardens, W.; *Hon. Treasurer.*—Miss Sieveking, 17 Manchester Square, W.

The Women's Branch of the Horticultural College, Swanley, was opened in June 1891, in order to provide for women, desirous of studying the Art and Science of Horticulture, the advantages which, up till that date, had been reserved for men only.

These advantages consist of such special instruction, both scientific and practical, as shall be most useful for those intending to practise gardening, whether as managing their own estates, as intending colonists, as market-gardeners, as accepting appointments as head-gardeners on private property, or under market-gardeners or specialists, or as lecturers and practical teachers of Horticulture.

The College is a roomy, old-fashioned country-house, standing in its own grounds, and about fifteen miles from London on the L. C. and D. railway.

All the work of the students is carried on in the College or the neighbouring grounds, the women-students returning home to meals. These grounds are about forty-three acres in extent, and include fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, orchards, a mushroom-house one hundred feet long, and about twenty glass houses.

South Bank, the House of Residence for women-students, is within a few minutes' walk of the College itself, and is under the charge of a Lady Resident.

Method of Instruction.—This consists partly of class-room and partly of practical work, and much stress is laid upon the due combination and relative proportion of both methods.

The class-room work consists of the study of such natural Sciences—Horticultural and Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Entomology, Botany,

and the like—as shall teach the general principles of Horticultural practice.

The Professor of Chemistry and Botany resides at the College as well as the Principal. Seven practical gardeners are employed permanently, and there are seven professors or lecturers, beside the Professor of Chemistry, who visit the College and conduct classes. The students attend lectures on an average two hours a day.

For the rest of their time, 6.30 A.M. (9 A.M. in winter) to 5 P.M., they are engaged in practical work in the gardens, except for the intervals required for meals. Indoor work can be found in wet weather for the women, otherwise the same work is expected from them as from the men. It is a rule of the College that no necessary work shall be considered by any student as too menial for performance. The students work in groups, the men and women separately, and the practical work is taken in rotation of four days, each group returning to the same department every fifth day.

The practical instruction consists of the demonstration and exposition of the best methods of procedure, so as to illustrate the connection between the Science and the Art of Horticulture. It includes practice in such arts as fruit, flower, and vegetable culture, out of doors or under glass; the treatment of seeds, the propagation of plants, the preparation of soils, and the training, budding, and grafting of fruit trees.

The students are instructed also in the working and general business of Horticulture—the buying and selling of produce, the packing and marketing of fruits, storing and preserving, as well as the applied sciences of Book-keeping, Surveying, and Building-construction.

Very few operations of horticulture are beyond the strength of an average woman; and as several labourers are engaged at Swanley, no arduous manual work is compulsory upon any student who is reported, for any sufficient reason, unfit to undertake it, though we are glad to report that most have the good sense to acquire gladly such experimental knowledge of even the heavier work as will enable them to direct subordinates.

County Council Scholarships.

Scholarships for both men and women students are offered by the Berkshire, Essex, Kent, and London County Councils. As the conditions are not the same in all cases we cannot do better than refer candidates for information to the following—the Secretaries of the respective Committees of Technical Instruction:—

BERKSHIRE from—G. J. Hill, Esq., 80 The Forebury, Reading.

ESSEX from—J. H. Nicholas, Esq., Duke Street, Chelmsford.

KENT from—F. W. Crook, Esq., 53 Parliament Street, S.W.

LONDON from—Dr. Garnett, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.

It may be as well, however, to assure intending candidates that the preliminary examinations are in no case severe.

The College Scholarships.—Scholarships are awarded for a second year of residence by the Ladies' Committee, funds for which are provided by the friends of the Women's Branch.

Employment on leaving.—At present, so far from the ranks of the gardening profession being overcrowded with women, remunerative employment has been readily found for all students

who were *duly qualified*, and whom the College Authorities were able to recommend. The demand is still in excess of the supply.

Professional Appointments.—The following table shows the various directions in which those who have trained for gardening as a profession are employing their energies. As in former years, there is still a considerable proportion of students who utilise their training in their home gardens only:—

Market gardens, 6.

Public gardens, 8, i.e. Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh.

Private gardens, 9.

Institutions, 8.

Teaching, 6.

Fees.—The fees for Women Students are £70 a year, and include all charges except medical attendance, laundress, books, and separate rooms. The College course extends over six terms.

Success in examinations.—In 1896 the highest horticultural distinction in Britain—the gold medal of the R. H. Soc., and in 1897 the three highest awards in examination in the country, fell to Swanley students. In the 1898 examination of the R. H. S. the first place was taken by Miss Olive M. Harrison of Swanley College, who has been awarded the Silver Gilt Flora Medal. Sixteen women students passed in the first class.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON PRACTICAL GARDENING SCHOOL FOR LADIES.

held in the Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, officially recognised by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. The course of instruction extends over three years. Examinations are held and certificates granted. Fees £20 per annum. A limited number of ladies are given a year's course in gardening, suitable for those who possess gardens in the country. Lady pupils are under the superintendence of Mrs. J. Bryant Sowerby, Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, to whom all communications must be addressed. Students must attend at the gardens at 9.30 A.M. in summer and 10 A.M. in winter.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Glasnevin, Dublin. Pupils are taken. Apply to Mr. F. W. Moore, the curator.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

117 Victoria Street, London, S.W. Examinations are held annually about the first week in April in elementary principles of horticulture and in horticultural practice. They can be held at different centres in Great Britain and Ireland. A Silver Gilt medal is awarded each year, and certificates are granted. Examination fee, 8s. A scholarship has been awarded recently on the results of the examinations, but it cannot be held by a woman. In the 1898 examination 20 women students were placed in the 1st class (the total number in the 1st class being 83), of whom one was first and obtained the medal. 16 were students from the Women's Branch of Swanley College, 1 from the County Technical School, Stafford, and 1 from the Women's London Gardening Association. Out of 59 students in the 2nd class 2 were women, and out of 34 students in the 3rd class 1 was a woman.

Landscape Gardening.—Miss Wilkinson, landscape gardener to the Metropolitan Public

Gardens Association, 6 Gower Street, W.C. Pupils taken.

Women's London Gardening Association, 62 Lower Sloane Street, S.W. London gardens, conservatories, window boxes, room plants supplied and taken care of. Hon. Sec. Mrs. Chamberlain. (See article on Florists.)

Employments—Royal Botanic Gardens, Miss Gulvin, Miss Groome; Botanic Gardens, Kew, Miss Hutchings; Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, two women students; Farm Colony, Duxhurst, Surrey, Miss Smith; Convalescent Home, Hale, Farnham, Miss Prior; Wycombe Abbey School, Miss Agar; Wallington, Surrey, Miss Sprule, distiller and grower of lavender, peppermint, and camomile.

Books on practical gardening recommended by Miss Wilkinson :—

The Primer of Horticulture—Macmillan. Handy Book of the Flower Garden—David Thompson. Greenhouse and Stove Plants—Thomas Baines. The Culture of Vegetables and Flowers—Sutton. Gardener's Assistant—Thompson. Dictionary of Gardening—Nicholson. English Flower Garden—Robinson. The Vegetable Garden—Vilmorin, Robinson's translation.

The Countess of Warwick's Agricultural Scheme for Women.—To form settlements in different parts of the country, where women—chiefly the daughters of professional men—can supplement their incomes, or make their living by the produce of their cottage gardens. Six or eight cottages—each one constructed for two people—will form a settlement. These settlements will be near, or within easy railway distance, of some town which will ensure a market for the dairy or garden produce. Arrangements for the marketing and other details of the settlements will be made by some experienced person.

Lady Warwick Hostel at Reading College.—In order to ensure success to such a scheme as is outlined above, it is necessary that women should be trained scientifically and practically in agriculture, horticulture, fruit-growing, bee and poultry-keeping, etc. A hostel as a place of residence for women students has been opened this October in connection with Reading College for this special purpose. The instruction will be given by the College. Fees, inclusive of board and instruction for students taking the 2 years' course, for which a certificate is granted, £50 a year. Special arrangements for those who wish to attend short courses of instruction, also for those requiring a separate room. Prospectus and full particulars can be obtained from the Warden, Lady Warwick Hostel, Reading.

CIVIL SERVICE

A sure and profitable means of earning a livelihood can be obtained by entering the Civil Service.

To obtain the highest position—that of a clerk—a very stiff examination has to be passed, and only strong and healthy women and girls can compete, for the medical examination is very severe. Spectacles are permitted, but the health generally must be good, and eyes and teeth are subjected to closest scrutiny. The advantages of the Civil

Service are: permanency of situations, when obtained; good holidays (a month for clerks, and 21 days for sorters and telegraphists); moderate working hours—7 hours for clerks, and 8 hours for telegraphists and sorters daily; a steady but small increase of salary, and a pension or marriage portion upon resigning on account of ill-health or marriage respectively.

There are now more than 800 women in the Savings Bank Department, 900 in the Central Telegraph, and 450 in the Postal Order Branch, besides a Clearing House Branch composed entirely of women.

Open competitive examinations are held only as vacancies occur, therefore the danger of overcrowding in the number of applicants must be remembered. Notice of these examinations is given by advertisement in some of the principal London and provincial newspapers, those in the London papers generally appearing on Thursdays.

Tables of rules and regulations may be purchased from the agents, or through any bookseller, price 1s. Applications for examinations must be made on the special forms, to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; John Menzies & Co., 12 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90 West Nile Street, Glasgow; and Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 104 Grafton Street, Dublin. The appointments open to women and girls are as follows :—

Girl Clerks.—Age not under 16, nor over 18. Fee for examination, 7s. 6d. Appointment resigned on marriage. Salary, for first three years, £25, £27.10s. and £40 respectively. Hours, 6 daily. At the end of three years, girl clerks certified by the head of the Department as competent for promotion may be promoted, as vacancies occur, to women clerkships—salary, £55, by £2.10s. to £70, and then by £5 to £100. Hours, 7 daily. Girl clerks not obtaining a certificate at the end of three years are transferred to the class of women sorters. All candidates must be unmarried or widows, and duly qualified in respect of health and character. The subjects of examination are :—Handwriting and spelling; arithmetic; English composition, with special reference to grammatical accuracy; geography; English history; French or German.

Women Clerks.—Age not under 18, nor over 20. Fee for examination, 7s. 6d. Appointment resigned on marriage. Salary begins at £55, increasing by £2.10s. to £70, and then by £5 to £100. Hours, 7 daily. Promotion to vacancies in the higher classes by merit. Candidates must be unmarried or widows, and be duly qualified in respect of health and character. The subjects of examination are :—Handwriting and spelling; arithmetic; English composition, with special reference to grammatical accuracy; geography; English history; French or German.

Female Learners, in the Post-Master General's Department in London.—Age not under 15, nor over 18. Fee for examination, 8s. Appointments must be resigned on marriage. Salary, on appointment, 10s. weekly for first three months; 12s. weekly for next six months, if qualified to transmit public messages; 14s. weekly for next twelve months, if qualified to take sole charge of moderately busy circuit; then 16s. 6d. until 19 years of age; after that 17s., advancing by 1s. 6d.

weekly per annum to 28s. On obtaining certificate of excellence of conduct and ability to perform highest duties, salary may rise to a maximum of 38s. Candidates must be unmarried or widows, and be duly qualified in respect of health and character. The subjects for examination are:—Handwriting and orthography; English composition, to be tested by a short essay or letter on a simple subject; arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions and percentages; geography (general). Successful candidates have to attend the Telegraph School, where the instruction for those candidates intended for the Central Telegraph Office extends for three months—for those intended for London district offices, five months—the latter course including counter as well as telegraph duties. No pay is received during instruction, and if no aptitude is shown for the duties after one month's trial or at any later period of probation the nomination is cancelled.

Female Sorters.—Age not under 15, nor over 18. Fee for examination, 2s. 6d. Appointments must be resigned on marriage. Salary begins at 12s. weekly, and increases by 1s. per week, annually, to 14s., and then by 1s. 6d. per week, annually, to 21s. 6d. On obtaining certificate of excellence of conduct and ability to perform highest duties, salary may rise to a maximum of 30s. Hours, 3 daily. Candidates must be unmarried or widows, and be duly qualified in respect of health and character, and their height not less than 4 ft. 10 ins. without boots. The subjects of examination are:—Reading and copying MS.; handwriting and spelling; arithmetic—first four rules, simple and compound; geography, of the United Kingdom. Duties consist principally in sorting and arranging official papers. Female sorters are not attached to any particular branch of the Post Office, London; their services are available for any work that may be assigned to them in any part of the Department in London. They are not called upon to do Sunday work.

Female Typists.—Age, 18 to 30. The subjects of examination are:—Handwriting and spelling; arithmetic—first four rules, simple and compound, including English weights and measures, and reduction; typewriting. An official nomination is required for this situation, but no information can be given by the Civil Service Commissioners as to persons from whom it may be obtained.

Open competitive examinations are also held for the post of female learners in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, Liverpool, Cardiff, Dublin, and Belfast, in the Department of the Post-Master General, under similar regulations to those held for London appointments. The examination fee and the subjects are the same, also the age limit. Candidates must be at least 5 ft., and must reach 5 ft. 2 in. before the age of 19, or they will not be retained in the service.

In preparing for the examinations many candidates prefer private tuition, and this is always easy to obtain. But for those desiring College coaching there will be found many institutions where excellent training is given, and special attention to Civil Service instruction. Of these, King's College may be thoroughly recommended; Clark's College, Chancery Lane, also gives instruction, and Pitman's School of Shorthand, which includes languages and general subjects in its course of tuition.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

At the Conference of Women Workers held at Glasgow in 1894 an interesting discussion took place on the subject of Domestic Service. The mistresses' point of view was taken by Lady Laura Ridding, and the servants' point of view by Mrs. Angus, of Glasgow. Many useful suggestions were thrown out as to how mistresses should consider their servants, and as to the spirit in which servants should follow what may be a highly honourable calling. The following **disadvantages** of service were mentioned: (1) dulness; (2) want of free time; (3) confinement; (4) loss of caste; (5) the petty tyrannies of a mistress, and old-fashioned rules, many of which are now passing away, such as "no followers being allowed," and so on. Many small drawbacks, which may be classed with these last, depend on special circumstances, and can be avoided by a change of situation. The first four disadvantages apply more generally to the profession as a whole, when compared with other callings, such as factory work, dressmaking, and shop-work. Some of the **advantages** enumerated were as follows: (1) girls receive pay during training; in no other work is raw, unskilled labour so highly paid; (2) wages are rising; (3) board and lodging are provided, and the food is generally wholesome and regular; (4) health improves, owing to good food, airy rooms, variety of work, rest, exercise, etc.; (5) the life training is of the utmost value for the future wives and mothers of the nation.

With regard to the first three disadvantages, a great deal lies with the mistresses, and considering the increasing objection girls have to entering domestic service, mistresses will have to give way, and are giving way in a manner such as was never dreamed of thirty years ago. A great deal can be done by careful household organisation and regular rules, by an absence of prejudice on the subject of "followers" and other friends paying visits at stated times, by allowing as much freedom as is compatible with the work to be done, and by latitude, if possible, in the matter of musical instruments, bicycles, attendance at classes and girls' clubs, and so on. The loss of caste is due to faulty education in the mistress class as well as in that of the servant, and can only be removed by a higher appreciation of the dignity of labour, and of those personal virtues required by this particular kind of labour.

In discussing **wages**, Lady Laura Ridding said: "Servants' wages make the payments to factory hands, shop-assistants, milliners, dress-makers, etc., appear in comparison extraordinarily low. (I am not now considering the highest salaries obtainable for the best skilled labour in these other lines; but even they are not higher than those received in great houses by the house-keeper, head-cook, or head-laundress.) But take a servant of twenty years old, as kitchenmaid, housemaid, or nurserymaid in a household where four or more servants are kept. Her wages vary from £18 to £21 a year, which may be put roughly at 7s. a week, board, lodging, and washing found, with reasonable hours of work. Compare her position with that of a factory hand of the same age, the age at which she is at her highest market value. Her wages vary from 7s. to 12s. or 14s. a week, out of which the cost of the board and lodging, estimated at 8s. a week, and often 'fines,' have to be paid! Compare, again, the condition of a shop-assistant, working at the rate of twelve hours a day for 12s. 6d. weekly wages, without board or

lodging, and with fines to be deducted; or a shop-assistant at an even longer working day, earning 8s. 10d. wages a week with board and lodging. Compare the position of a dressmaker, working eleven hours a day for 14s. to 16s. a week, and finding her own food. Compare that of a barmaid in a hotel, where working hours are from 9 A.M. to 2 A.M., seventeen hours a day, Sunday hours being exactly the same—105 hours a week, paid at the magnificent price of 10s. a week! Domestic service scores heavily against such rivals!

Some interesting information about the rates of wages in domestic service has been obtained from time to time by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, and published in the *Labour Gazette* :—

London.—"As regards the proportion which domestic servants bear to the total number of women and girls living in the various districts of London, the Census returns show that of the females above ten years of age in the West district, 24 per cent were engaged in indoor domestic service, the corresponding percentage in the North being 15, in the Central 11, in the East 5, and in the South 11½."

Inquiries made by Mr. Charles Booth on the basis of the Census Returns, after eliminating domestic servants living in their own homes, in servants' homes, etc., show the following results as to the number of families in London keeping one, two, three, four or more indoor servants.

CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SERVANTS

No. of Servants in Family.	No. of Families keeping one or more Servants.	Percentage of Families keeping one or more Servants.	Total No. of Servants in Families (col. 1 multiplied by col. 2).	Percentage of Servants in Families keeping one or more Servants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
One	64,674	59	64,674	88
Two	26,064	28	52,128	27
Three	9,984	9	29,952	15
Four	4,808	4	17,232	9
More than four	5,329	5	82,223	16
Total	110,859	100	196,209	100

The following table shows the average money wages of 678 female servants, which are typical of the earnings in fairly well-to-do households, i.e. families keeping two, three or four servants :—

AVERAGE WAGES AND AVERAGE AGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

Class of Servant.	Number of Servants.	Average Wages.	Average Age.	Class of Servant.	Number of Servants.	Average Wages.	Average Age.
		£				£	
General	97	15½	26	Cook	187	22	38
Housemaid	212	16½	23	Parlourmaid	76	20	27
Nurse	51	19	28	Lady's-maid	22	25	32
Kitchenmaid	23	12	19	Cook-Housekeeper	4	22½	43
Nurse-Housemaid	6	15	23				
				All Classes	678	18½	27

With regard to the poorest class of servants, the following table shows the money wages of indoor servants engaged through the registry offices of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, during the first quarter of 1894 :—

AVERAGE YEARLY WAGES OF SERVANTS OF VARIOUS AGES IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF LONDON, ENGAGED THROUGH THE M.A.B.Y.S. REGISTRY OFFICES

Age of Servants.	Districts.						Number of each age.
	West.	North.	East.	South.	Central.	All London.	
13	£ 5·7	£ 6·3	£ 4·9	£ 5·1	£ 6·3	£ 5·4	57
14	6·2	6·2	5·6	6·0	6·5	6·0	199
15	6·8	6·7	6·7	6·9	6·8	6·8	260
16	7·6	7·6	8·0	7·6	8·0	7·8	286
17	8·7	9·2	9·1	9·2	9·2	9·1	289
18	10·2	10·5	10·1	9·9	10·3	10·2	288
19	11·6	11·0	11·0	10·4	10·9	11·0	149
20	11·0	11·4	11·5	11·1	12·0	11·5	95
21-25	12·6	11·6	12·1	11·2	13·8	12·2	96
Number in Each District.	188	369	652	383	77	..	1669

Manchester.—According to the Census of 1891 the percentage of the female population of Manchester and Salford above ten years of age engaged in domestic service was 7½. By the enquiries into 306 cases made by the Labour Department in 1895, it was found that the average money wages of servants in families employing two or

three servants is almost exactly the same as in London

Similar particulars with regard to 651 servants in **Scottish towns** were published in June 1897. The average money wages, especially in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee, were found to be very much the same as in London. The comparison is brought out in the following table:—

AVERAGE MONEY WAGES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS

Age Period.	Scottish Towns.				London.	Manchester.
	All Returns.	Glasgow.	Edinburgh.	Dundee.		
Average wages of servants of undermentioned ages—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 18 years	10·8	10·6	10·4	9·8	9·0	10·6
18 years	13·5	13·8	13·2	13·0	12·1	13·0
19 "	13·8	14·0	14·5	14·0	13·5	14·8
20 "	15·6	16·2	15·4	15·1	15·0	15·5
21 " and under 25	17·4	17·9	16·0	18·0	17·4	16·8
25 " " 30	19·8	20·5	19·2	18·8	19·9	18·8
30 " " 35	21·5	21·0	23·2	21·4	21·6	19·9
35 " and upwards	23·2	26·1	20·2	21·8	23·8	20·7
Number of servants on which above averages are based . .	651	241	154	182	678	306

Very young servants, and servants in one-servant households, are insufficiently represented in all the returns. The proportion of younger servants is greatest in rural districts, and least in large towns. Some interesting information about the wages of cooks and housemaids in England, Scotland and Ireland is given in the *Labour Gazette* of March 1898.

With regard to wages current in London in upper and middle-class households, the following information has been gleaned from keepers of registries:—

Attendants for Asylums and for private mental cases, from £18 a year to £1:1s. a week for a bad case.

Charwomen, 2s., 2s. 6d., or 8s. a day, with food during working hours, but not lodging.

Cooks, plain cooks from £18 to £30, and the higher class cooks up to £40 a year; cook-housekeepers in large establishments, £50 to £60, and in some cases more; occasionally a cook may earn as much as £75 or £80.

Generals, £12 to £20.

Housekeepers, £45 to £60 in large establishments.

Housemaids: single housemaids, £16 to £22; upper housemaids, £20 to £30; second housemaids, £16 to £20; third housemaids, £14 to £16.

Kitchenmaids, £12 to £16; a kitchenmaid with scullerymaids under her, £20 to £24, with 4s. a week for beer and washing.

Ladiesmaids: a good maid, who undertakes hairdressing and some dressmaking, £28 to £35; maids without those accomplishments, from £20.

Mothers' helps, £12 to £20.

Nurses and nursery governesses, from £18 or £20 to £35 a year; some young nurses go out for £16 to £20 a year.

Parlourmaids' wages range from £20 to £30; those who can carve and valet earn from £28 to £30.

Scullerymaids, £16 a year, with 4s. a week for beer and washing; there is a great demand for scullerymaids, as the position is scorned by young girls who wish to begin as kitchenmaids.

Foreign servants: French cooks, £18 to £40, occasionally £60; French, German, and Swiss undernurses, £12 to £20; French, German, and Swiss ladiesmaids, £20 to £35; foreign parlourmaids, £18 to £26.

Waitresses who go out for special occasions, 8s. 6d. to 5s., with fare to and fro.

For information as to the laws and customs of relationship between mistresses and servants, see Housekeeping.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS SPECIALLY FOR SERVANTS

The Association of Trained Charwomen, Hon. Sec., Miss Shaw, Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W., is an institution recently started by the Women's Industrial Council, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

This association consists of a number (limited at present) of thoroughly respectable women, whose capabilities and efficiency in all branches of household cleaning have been tested by a course of training under a teacher of domestic economy appointed by the Technical Education Board.

The terms of employment fixed upon by the committee were as follows:—

Hours: Not to exceed 10 hours per day.

Wages: To be paid direct to the worker—2s. 6d. per day, with food; 3s. 6d. per day, without food; 6d. per hour for 1st hour; 4d. per hour succeeding hours up to 5 hours (counted $\frac{1}{2}$ a day).

Fees: To be paid to the Association upon application for charwomen—1d. for $\frac{1}{2}$ day, or less; 2d. for one day; 6d. for one week; permanent or regular engagements by arrangement; engagements as caretakers, 12s. per week, fee 1s.

The system of training is not yet sufficiently arranged to ensure the continuance of the scheme.

Domestic Servants' Co-operative Society, now called "The London United Co-operative Society," Sec., Mr. T. Barnes, 83 Southwick Street, Cambridge Square, W. The Society is registered, and is in close touch with the Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Wholesale Society; it is open to both men and women shareholders, and is for the supply of all articles in common use amongst domestics.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, 82 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London, W. Objects:

1. To grant pensions to domestic servants when past work.
2. To assist domestic servants when out of situations through no fault of their own, by small grants, to reinstate them in service, and to assist others in urgent cases of temporary distress.
3. The opening of a registry, where masters, mistresses, and domestic servants can make their wants known, and through this medium provide themselves with good servants, and servants with situations.

Since the formation of the Institution 355 pensioners have been elected, 97 of whom are now in receipt of £15 to £20 each per annum.

Payments required from members of the Institution, which are within the reach of all classes of domestic servants, viz.:—

FEMALE MEMBERS

Under 30 years of age, 8s. per ann., or £2:16s. for a life subscription.

30 and under 35, 4s. per ann., or £3:8s. for a life subscription.

35 and under 40, 5s. per ann., or £4 for a life subscription.

40 and under 45, 6s. per ann., or £4:12s. for a life subscription.

45 and under 50, 8s. per ann., with a fee of £1, or £6:16s.

Every new member, upon admission, pays 6d. for a copy of the rules.

Note.—Persons not in good health at time of application are not accepted as members.

N.B.—Life subscriptions may be made in one or more payments, so that the whole is paid up within two years. No servant can be admitted a member who is fifty years of age or upwards, and all payments must be made in strict conformity with the above scale, or they become forfeited. Members are not disqualified by marriage or by change of occupation from becoming candidates for relief, whose subscription shall have been paid up in accordance with the rules.

Manchester Ladies' Domestic Association, Hon. Sec., Mrs. Brodmeier, Villarsa, Alexandra Park, Manchester. The **Domestic Service Guild** (formed by this association), to be registered under the Friendly Societies' Act, is an association of ladies, each subscribing one or two guineas per annum, and of female servants, each subscribing one shilling per annum, to a fund to be applied to:—

- (a) Instruction in domestic subjects.
- (b) Bonus payments to certificated Guild servants, payable to them on marriage, during sickness, or after ten years' service under Guild regulations. The amount of the bonus to be fixed by the actuary.

A character record will be kept, and only servants who can produce satisfactory references can be allowed to join.

The training in cookery and laundry work is at present undertaken by the School of Domestic Economy.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, Hon. Sec., Miss Poole, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Besides the central office there are thirty branches.

Girls brought up in Poor Law Schools and others of the poorer class in London are placed in situations and visited at regular intervals by ladies who watch over and befriend them from the ages of 18 to 20. In many cases the Association sends girls to training homes for periods of from three months to two years. Records of the girls are kept by the branch secretaries, and reports of those who have passed through the hands of the parish authorities are reported to the guardians of the poor. The branches have registry offices which vary in management according to the neighbourhood of their respective districts. From time to time, by means of "Festivals" and other gatherings, the girls realise that they belong to each other and to an association which raises the dignity of their work.

Registries.—The Associated Guild of Registries issues an annual list of recommended registries, price 1d., to be obtained of Messrs. Gardner, Darton, and Company, Paternoster Row, E.C. Rules of the Guild can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Yorke Smith, 11 Eccleston Square, S.W. See also the list under Employment Agencies. Waitresses by the afternoon or evening can be obtained through the Society for the Employment of Women, 22 Berners Street, W.

Scottish Female Domestic Servants' Benevolent Association, Sec., Miss Johnstone of Alva, The Myretoun, Menstrie. To raise funds from which domestic servants, who are members, may in time of sickness, want, or old age, receive grants of money or annuities. Servant members subscribe not less than 8s. a year; helpers, who do not wish for any personal benefit, 1s. 6d. a year; subscribers who are friends, mistresses and others, not less than 2s. 6d. a year. Annuities are not generally granted to women under 55 years of age. The reserve pension fund is over £2000, the income over £300. Last year 8 pensions were granted, and 22 members had sick allowances.

Besides these special societies, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association have a large number of servants among their members. Particulars will be found in other pages of this book.

Training Homes for Young Servants.—These are over 300 in number, and it is obviously impossible to give a full list of them in these pages. While acknowledging that no training for service can equal that of the good mistress of a small household, or the good housekeeper of a large establishment, there are many cases in which some such apprenticeship as is offered by the little "Home" receiving a few young girls, is useful in the development of character, and in teaching those whose own home circumstances are unfavourable those habits of cleanliness, thoroughness, and self-control, which will enable them to make a fair start in life later on. In towns where there is a Ladies' Association for the Care of Girls, the Secretary may be consulted with advantage on the suitability of a given institution to the case in hand. Other referees are, the Secretary, Reformatory and Refuge Union, 32 Charing Cross; the Secretary, C.O.S., 15 Buckingham Street, Strand; the Secretary, Girls' Friendly Society, 89 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Secretary, Preventive Sub-Committee, National Union of Women Workers, 59 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.; the Secretary, Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, 18 Bucking-

ham Street, Strand, W.C. In Ireland the Countess of Meath has recently subscribed £2000 to form the basis of a fund for training workhouse girls as domestic servants; it is to be equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

DRAMATIC PROFESSION

There is no test of fitness for candidates wishing to enter the dramatic profession, and the consequence is that the stage is alarmingly overcrowded; to advise any young woman to look upon it as a sure stepping-stone to fame and fortune would be an act of deception and cruelty. Of course there is always room for real talent, as it, almost invariably, works its way to the front, if accompanied by health and strength; and the possessor of it has not, as a rule, to put up with the cruelly hard work and with the unhappiness too frequently attendant on an ordinary stage career. At present it is comparatively easy for a girl with attractive looks to secure a transitory footing on the stage, for she may commence, if she possess a decently good voice, as a chorister, or, with no qualification but her appearance, as an extra. But out of these two side walks of the actress's calling there is no short cut to glory; and the young dramatic aspirant, in finding no advancement, may "eat her heart out" in bitterness of spirit and despair. There have been instances of young girls who, picked out from the chorus or from the crowd of extras, eventually have won their way to distinction and renown. But these instances are pathetically rare, for a manager, or his stage manager, naturally prefers to fill a vacancy with a young girl who can speak the Queen's English, and speak it in public. Many sad instances might be given of young girls who have missed their way in the theatrical world; of those who, with fine, well-trained voices, have never risen above the chorister's rank; of others, educated and refined, who, having started as extras, have never, during their long stage life, spoken a line in public.

No, if a girl wishes to become an actress it is better for her at once to prepare herself for the work before her. And, as there are now no stock companies with whom she can learn her business, it would be advisable first for her to join an Amateur Dramatic Club, in order that she may have the opportunity of testing her capabilities by playing a few parts. If possessed of a brother, let her invite him to sit in criticism on her efforts. His outspoken opinion may be brutally truthful, but it also will be exceedingly valuable, as being perfectly unbiased. During her association with the club she should study Shakespeare and recite aloud passages from his plays every morning in the privacy of her own room. In this way she would accustom herself to the beauties of blank verse, and learn fully to understand the call it makes upon an untrained voice. Also she would be able gradually to strengthen her voice and render it more flexible. It is curious to note how little attention is given to the culture of a speaking voice, and this despite the great and sometimes marvellous influence its inflections work upon an audience. The singing voice is cultivated with the greatest care, but the speaking voice is permitted to emerge from its youthfulness without guidance or control. Reading aloud should teach the dramatic student the management of her breath also, as she would be compelled to phrase her lines so as to give them their full value. In this connection it is right to point out the great

benefit brought about by the morning practice of deep breathing. After rising from her bed let the student stoop, with her arms hanging listlessly in front of her; then, as she draws a long draught of air through her nose, let her gradually resume an upright position. By retaining the breath in her chest, for a few moments, it becomes heated to the temperature of her body, and, in expanding, it naturally enlarges the walls of the chest, thus giving opportunity for producing a greater volume of sound. This deep breathing brings about other benefits into which, however, it is not my province to enter. After gaining some useful experience with her Amateur Club, the novice must commence a training more immediately connected with the actor's profession. For this purpose, she should attend some acknowledged and reputable dramatic school in London where she would be grounded in the technique of the stage; without which she cannot make much progress, unless she be possessed of the genius of a Bernhardt, riding over all laws and regulations and standing alone, inspired and to be worshipped. Art has been described as "the perfection of mechanism," and this definition may partly be accepted. True, an actress is born, not made; but, a woman, who possesses that aptitude for character-painting which, for want of a better term, we call dramatic instinct, would be all the better for having been taught the rudiments of her art. And so our dramatic student should be instructed in elocution, dancing, deportment, gesture, fencing, etc. etc. With these at her command she should be able to present herself well equipped for her profession. If, in addition, she has that divine fire which makes a genius, she would conquer all difficulties and be able to soar above the heads of the gaping nonentities who surround her.

But let all who seek to enter the dramatic profession remember that it requires strength of body and strength of mind to feed ambition, and above all things, those who would succeed and hold the world's esteem must never tire—they must work, work, and work. KITTIE CARSON.

There are many excellent **CHARITIES** supported by the dramatic profession, with the assistance of the general public. Among the foremost of these are the following:—

The Actors' Benevolent Fund, 8 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.; Sir Henry Irving, President; Mr. C. I. Colton, Secretary. The objects of this institution are to grant gifts and loans of money to members of the profession, in monetary difficulties, also to bury the poor and friendless.

The Dramatic and Musical Sick and Benevolent Fund, 9 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.; Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, President; Hon. Sec., Mr. J. D. Tidd. This institution covers a field quite apart from that of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, inasmuch as it gives monetary relief to choristers, and to members of the working staff of a theatre.

The Actors' Orphanage Fund, office, "THE STAGE," 16 York St., Covent Garden, W.C. Sir Henry Irving is the President, and Mrs. Charles L. Carson and Mrs. Clement Scott are its Hon. Secs. and founders. Through the agency of this Fund the children of dead actors are taken in hand, and sent to schools and colleges best suited to their requirements. At present

the fund is caring for 17 orphans, all children of once well-known actors.

The Theatrical Ladies' Guild, 18 Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.; Miss Fanny Brough, President; Mrs. Charles L. Carson, Hon. Sec., Treasurer and Founder. The objects of this institution are:—to assist the poorer members of the dramatic profession during the period of their maternity; to give cast-off clothing, blankets, etc. to those destitute and in want; to secure hospital beds and convalescent homes for the sick, etc.; and to give away Christmas dinners to the poorer of the wage-earning classes engaged in theatrical work.

The only provident institution in connection with the dramatic profession is the **Royal General Theatrical Fund** in Catherine St., Strand. The Secretary is Mr. Charles J. Davies. This fund is an annuity scheme, through the medium of which actors and actresses, by paying a yearly subscription, entitle themselves, at a stated period, to a certain sum (based on a sliding scale) according to the accumulated funds in hand. The society is fairly well to do, but not as well supported as it should be.

There are other charities, but these are for the most part of a semi-private character, connected with the separate theatres, such as the Drury Lane Fund, the Lyceum Provident Fund, the Strand Provident Fund, etc.

DRESSMAKING

With regard to the openings for women in the dressmaking business, either from the employer's or employee's point of view, the first subject for consideration must necessarily be the training; if parents could be made to see how good an investment it is to place a girl (fond of her needle) in a good business house, either a small or large one, as long as it be conducted by a conscientious woman, for three years without expecting—as is nearly always the case—her daughter to earn a wage, much might be done to qualify the apprentice in this time. Unfortunately most mothers are content if they succeed in getting their girls in any west-end house for what is known as "the season" and afterwards with this small and totally inefficient experience expect them to go out as regular workers demanding full wage, thus multiplying to a most lamentable extent the large number of untrained dressmakers. It is hardly possible to insist too strongly on this particular point that those who wish to succeed in dressmaking must first give their time and steady application to the trade, thoroughly training themselves before they can even be called assistants to the dressmaker, much less qualified dressmakers: in these days of keen competition the one thing most necessary is to be fully equipped for one's place in life, and yet what do we find? Amongst employers, more particularly in the west end, the great want is experienced and trained workers. Over and over again girls apply for first positions who on trial prove to be quite inferior workers, having never served a proper apprenticeship. Leaving the training of the young girls, and turning to those older who wish to open a business on their own account, the great necessity for this training must still be urged; though a woman who is well educated, practical, and possibly of good social position, if she cannot go through the whole business and learn her trade, should, at least, gain experience

in a good business house where she may learn the management of a workroom, the usual wages paid to efficient workers, and how to "buy and sell," before she can reasonably expect to succeed in her undertaking. Even then she would stand less chance of doing well, as she must employ very qualified workers from the beginning, she herself not being able to superintend her own work, and so put herself at the starting-point to greater expenses than an experienced and trained worker would need to incur.

L. A. FOLKARD.

FLORISTS

The florist can only learn her art properly by serving an apprenticeship. A course of lessons can only put her in possession of a few technicalities, but does not give that knowledge which is necessary for success, either as a responsible employee or as the proprietor of a business.

The terms on which apprentices are received vary considerably. A girl leaving a public elementary school is sometimes taken without premium, and, while acting as errand girl, is taught wiring and mounting, and gradually how to make button-holes and sprays. She sometimes remains two or three years, and advances no further. She has no salary at first, but after a time may get 2s. 6d. to 5s. a week. If clever she may go to another shop as "Improver" and get 10s. to 12s. 6d. As she gains experience she will earn 15s., 18s. 6d. and so on up to 25s. or 30s. A very first-class hand gets £2 : 2s. in the season (in London), but is often unemployed except at that time of year. Florists' employees seldom "live in"; food is sometimes given, that is, a mid-day meal, and tea. It is generally supplied by contract from outside, and is not always satisfactory. Premiums paid for learning florists' work vary from £5 to £30. For the latter sum a limited number of girls of good birth are taken by the Women's London Gardening Association, 62 Lower Sloane Street, S.W., and are taught wiring, mounting, "making-up" of all kinds of flowers, management of room-plants, conservatories, town gardens, and window-boxes.

Ladies are apt to imagine that a good living can be made solely by the decoration of dinner tables, which they fondly believe to be an easy and charming kind of work, for which the demand is unlimited, and on which the profit is enormous. These are delusions which cannot be too sternly dispelled.

Single lessons are charged 7s. 6d. or 10s. 6d., and some florists give courses of six, twelve, or eighteen for £3 : 8s., £5 : 5s., and £7 : 7s. respectively.

E. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

HAIRDRESSING

In the opinion of Mrs. Cullen, who is herself a hairdresser, this is a good opening for women. The work is remunerative, especially when the art has been learnt in all its branches. The following details may be of use to those seeking employment in this capacity. In the first place, a girl should endeavour to apprentice herself for two years to a firm where she would have every opportunity of learning both artificial hair work and wig making, as well as the usual work of a hairdresser's saloon. It is, therefore, wiser to begin in a small establishment where the work is personally supervised by the proprietor, as in large businesses a girl would have very little

opportunity of learning much beyond cutting, shampooing, and dressing hair. It is a great consideration, and much in the favour of an assistant, to thoroughly understand the business. Salaries would range from 15s. to 30s. per week, with, generally, a percentage on articles sold, whereas a girl only understanding saloon work would earn from 12s. to 20s. per week. Apart from this, girls unable to go out to business can often get employment in their own homes by working for hairdressers who require wigs, etc. to be made. A list of hairdressing establishments conducted by women will be found in the domestic section of this book.

INDEXERS

Indexing may be ranked with cataloguing and classification among the higher branches of library work. There is a great deal of misconception on the subject of training for this particular branch of work, and often, the better the education of the individual, the greater his ignorance on this point. Indexing, like cataloguing, is peculiarly suited for well-educated women, and as there is a steadily growing demand for good indexing—and good indexers are few and far between—it is to be strongly recommended to our College graduates and other women whose temperament inclines them more to a sedentary than to an active life.

To thoroughly qualify as an indexer a woman must have a comprehensive all-round education, with, if possible, some deeper knowledge on one or two special subjects. Indexing is so peculiarly suitable for women, because it requires the infinite capacity for taking pains, the thorough conscientiousness, good common sense, and at the same time the quickness and versatility of mind which are supposed to be essentially womanly qualities. No one can teach herself how to index. It must be learnt on actual work. The training may be said to fall into three parts:—

1. *Alphabetising*.—The first work a beginner is set to do is general alphabetising, or sorting slips according to the letter of the first word on the slip. This thoroughly ploughs up the mind and brings it well under control.

2. *Rough copying from slips*.—This process takes some time to thoroughly master, and is of incalculable value to the student. Unconsciously the first principles of indexing are instilled into her mind; the form of writing a slip, the subject headings, the punctuation, all of these she learns mechanically.

3. *Writing the slips*.—This is where the actual indexing begins and where the student shows how much she has profited by the apprenticeship she has already served at the two previous processes.

The final step is "checking" or verifying every reference, which may be called putting the cornerstone to the index. Every entry has to be checked, and the test of a good indexer is that no slovenly entry or slip escapes her notice. After these stages have been thoroughly mastered the indexer is ready to make an index on her own account, and the only thing she needs, if she has been a good student, is time and practice. No indexer can be trained under six months, and for technical or special indexing nine months is not too long.

Indexing is very lucrative work; it is difficult to obtain, the chief reason being that there are so many incompetent indexers, who spoil the market for the expert. Indexing is paid per thousand entries, the minimum professional charge being two guineas per thousand, the maximum five guineas.

To briefly summarise: training is *absolutely* essential. Indexing can only be learnt by actually doing the work. The minimum time that should be devoted to learning it is six months, and for more advanced indexing a longer period is necessary. The usual fees are from 20 to 25 guineas.

Further information may be obtained from Miss NANCY BAILEY, Great College Street, Westminster; Miss PETERBRIDGE, Secretarial Bureau, 9 Strand; or from the SECRETARY of the WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.

M. PETERBRIDGE.

LECTURERS

(Notes by Miss Elspeth Philippe)

The field for women lecturers outside the permanent staff of schools and colleges is not yet very great, but it is a field that is slowly and steadily being enlarged. The University delegates are willing enough to put duly-qualified women, who have given test lectures, on the list of the University Extension Lecturers (there are already 7 on the Oxford and 6 on the London list), but the centres are so unaccustomed to hearing a woman speak, that, unless she is very well known, they do not believe it possible that she can lecture as well as a man. In many cases there is some truth in this, for nothing needs practice so much as lecturing; and how is facility to be acquired except by experience?

The Lecture Department of the Women's Institute, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W., is at present the only lecture agency for women only. Every applicant to be put on the list of lecturers has to pass an Examining Committee appointed by the General Committee for this department (which includes many of the heads of the chief women's colleges and schools), and the Committee undertakes that the women sent out from the Lecture Department shall be women who do really know their subject and who have the gifts necessary to a lecturer. The intention is to help women lecturers to form a Trades Union of their own, and not to organise women to lecture at a lower fee than men. All applications for long courses of advanced work are referred to the University Extension Society on the understanding that they employ women, but the Institute is prepared to supply elementary, intermediate, single lectures or short courses at a lower fee than the University Extension.

A large number of societies are prepared to send out women lecturers to lecture on certain subjects, in some cases for a small fee, in others for expenses only.

Qualifications and Fees, etc.

University Extension Societies.

Qualifications. A University degree or its equivalent; some testimonies as to previous success in lecturing; a test lecture or lectures given before the University Delegates.

Fees. From £2:10s. upwards.

Lecture Department Women's Institute.

Qualifications. A degree or its equivalent or certificates and testimonials as to knowledge and scholarship; a test lecture.

Fees. From £1:1s. upwards.

London Lecture Agency.

38 Outer Temple Strand, W.C. Very few women on its list; chiefly lectures for entertainment; fees varied.

National Health Society, 68 Borneo Street, W. Training courses are held at the Society's rooms for health lecturers and teachers. Health diplomas may be taken and teachers' certificates are granted on the results of examination in health subjects, and in the art and manner of imparting knowledge, and capability of speaking and teaching. Fee for whole course, including examination, £12:12s. Several of the Society's students have become County Council Lecturers. The Society itself employs a few. Voluntary qualified lecturers who will give gratuitous teaching amongst the poor can be provided with all apparatus and have travelling expenses paid.

There are a great number of societies, for which the **qualifications** are: expert knowledge and some power of lecturing; **fees**: sometimes expenses only, sometimes from 10s. 6d. to £2:2s. such as:—

Women's Co-operative Union.

Women's Political Societies.

Women's Suffrage Societies.

Women's Industrial Societies.

Women's Settlements.

Women's Local Govt. Society.

Society for the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians.

Temperance Societies.

The County Council Lecturers must be certificated teachers of their subjects (see Technical Education). A large number are employed in all parts of Great Britain. A very simple and attractive style is required for audiences of working class women and girls.

LIBRARIANS

Looking back on the past four years' record of women's work in libraries it would seem, on the surface, as if this particular branch had retrograded rather than gone forward. A closer observation will modify this judgment. If, four years ago, there were more women at the head of libraries, there are to-day many more employed in the higher branches of the profession, on that part of the work which may be called essentially women's work—cataloguing, classification, and indexing.

There is no library school or definite course of training for library work, and this article can only lay down general principles, the working out of which must vary in each individual case.

In 1894 a well-known woman librarian, Miss M. S. R. James of the People's Palace, retired from the actual management to take up more general library work, and since she gave up that post no woman has come prominently forward in the library world.

There are two main reasons for this:—(a) the difficulty in getting trained; (b) the very poor remuneration and the very limited outlook that await the librarian at the end of her training.

The first step towards becoming an efficient

librarian is to enter some good library as voluntary worker. There can be no better foundation for the intending librarian than training in a free public library, for the public library is the library of the future, and it is only in such a library that practical details of the work can be obtained.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of coming into direct contact with the public. It is like the glass rod in a bowl of crystals acting mechanically in the formation of larger and finer crystals. The serving out of books to a mixed class of readers soon transforms many a more or less dilettante student into a good practical assistant. It is only in the public library that the assistant gains real everyday knowledge of every department of library work.

Side by side with this practical training the student should attend the classes for library assistants, organised by the combined Education and Examinations Committee of the Library Association, of which full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Education and Examinations Committee, 20 Hanover Square, W. These classes are held two or three times a week during the winter months, and cover a large field of library science, such as bibliography, book-binding, and library accounts.

Library work is suitable for women who have been educated at our better class secondary schools and who have passed the London Matriculation, the Senior Cambridge Local, or the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board Examinations. For college-bred women, who hold the higher certificates of Oxford, of Cambridge, or of London University, this course of training may with advantage be augmented by regular work in the higher branches of cataloguing and classification at one of our larger and more important libraries. For instance, three University women—two of them Cambridge, the third Oxford—have had special training at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. One of them was taken on to the staff of Professor Wright's English Dialect Dictionary even before her training was completed, while another superintends the indexing of the Records of the India Office.

The Library Association holds examinations periodically, in the theory of Library Science. Intending librarians would do well to take these examinations, either in sections during their training, or the whole at the end of it.

One very lucrative and pleasant form of library work is the cataloguing and arranging of private libraries, but such work is only obtained through influence.

Librarians, as a class, are very poorly paid, and in England, at least, no woman has yet earned more than £110 a year as the head of a library, while the assistants start at an average salary of £50. This is partly owing to the library rate being fixed at one penny in the pound. In America, on the contrary, there are more women librarians than men, and their salaries range from £100 to £600 a year; but there it has been found necessary to have regular training schools for librarians; and the heads of the schools state that their students have no difficulty in obtaining good appointments at the end of their two years' training. There are four Library Schools in the States; the State Library School at Albany, New York, and Library Classes at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, at the Drexel Institute, Pa., and at Los Angeles, California.

There have been one or two schemes drawn up

for a Library School for the United Kingdom, but it was finally thought better to start very quietly with a summer school leading on to winter classes, which we hope may, in the future, develop into a definite school of training.

Miss PETERBRIDGE, Secretarial Bureau, 9 Strand, who is a Member of the combined Education and Examinations Committee of the Library Association, has consented to see and advise any one desirous of taking up library work.

M. PETERBRIDGE.

MATRONS

The qualifications required are good housekeeping, methodical ways of working, some business capacity, and power to organise and control others. In addition to these, matrons of homes and philanthropic institutions must have moral qualities of a very high order. They frequently have very small pay. **Matrons of hospitals** must be trained nurses. Their salaries in London vary from £80 to £150, and in the country from £30 to £80 according to the size of the hospital. In provincial towns the salaries rise to £100 or £120. Part of a hospital matron's duties is the theoretic training of nurses and preparing them for examination. For Her Majesty's **prisons** the posts are usually filled by the promotion of officers already in the service. The initial appointment is that of Female Assistant Warder in a local prison with a salary of £45 rising by £1 per annum to £50. An assistant matron in a convict prison has a salary of £50 rising by £1:10s. per annum to £65, with quarters, uniform, washing, and medical attendance. The qualifications are as follows: good character, activity, intelligence, some education, good temper, good health, age between 23 and 40, height not less than 5 ft. 3 in.; knowledge of some trade or industry is desirable; candidates must be single women or widows without children. Application must be made to the Prison Commissioners, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. The posts are not usually advertised. Under the **Metro-politan Asylums Board**, matron's salaries are as follows: Hospitals, Convalescent Hospitals, and Imbecile Asylums, £100 per annum with furnished apartments, rations, attendance, coals, gas, and washing. At Ambulance Stations, the housekeeper (usually the wife of the superintendent) gets £26 per annum with furnished apartments, rations, coals, gas, uniform, and washing; the matron of the training ship *Edmouth* gets £60 per annum with board, lodging, washing, and uniform. The appointments are advertised in the daily and nursing papers. Candidates must be fully-trained nurses. Under the **Local Government Board** the salaries of matrons in Poor Law Establishments vary considerably in different institutions of the same class. Matrons in Work-houses may get from £50 to £180 a year, with rooms and allowance for rations. The work is usually hard and the hours long. Candidates must have good business and managing capacity, but need not be trained nurses. The posts are advertised in the daily papers. For **charitable institutions** the salaries of matrons vary enormously. A thorough knowledge of housework is generally required, as well as tact, self-control, good manners, etc. Posts can be obtained through the Young Women's Christian Association registry office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W., and a large number of philanthropic agencies, also through the advertisement pages of the *Christian*, *Christian World*, and similar papers.

NEEDLEWORK

The most intimate and practical knowledge of every branch of needlework is necessary for those who would adopt it as a paying profession; and steady perseverance, careful study, good taste, with an original and creative talent, combined with first-rate hand-work and strict punctuality are all needed if success is to be assured. There are many good firms which may be approached by those who can make a sample garment of elaborate design, cut material without waste, and who can observe the rule of working to time. Good cutters may obtain good posts, and receive good pay. At present, dressmakers with a highly educated taste, a thorough knowledge of form, harmony, colour, and drapery, as handed down to us by the old masters, who combine with this knowledge perseverance, skilful execution in the use of the needle, business-like habits, and patience, have every prospect of success. There are openings for such persons in our provincial towns and in the Colonies, as well as in London. A Co-operative Guild, with branches in town and country, has been suggested as a possible plan of developing really first-rate work. Needlework cannot be recommended as a means of eking out a livelihood. The Guilds pay at the rate of 4d. an hour. The best plan is to get work from a good shop.

In household upholstery a qualified woman is fairly sure of work. To cut carefully and fit well is necessary. The same remark applies to the work of putting new fronts, collars, and wristbands to gentlemen's dress shirts.

Mending.—House and table-linen is darned, patched, and mended, new table-linen marked in cross-stitch or initialled, fancy cloths repaired and transferred, and old china carefully mended, by the ladies of the **Gentlewomen's Employment Club**, 7c Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. Hon. Manager, Miss Younghusband. Also at the **Working Ladies' Guild**, 261 Brompton Road, S.W., and by other societies. See as follows:—

Societies and Depôts for the Sale of Ladies' Work ("R" signifies that a Registry is kept).

Clifton—Depôt for the Sale of Work by Ladies of Limited Means, 88 West Mall, Clifton, Bristol. Treasurer, Miss Read.

Dublin—**Royal Irish Association for Promoting the Training and Employment of Women.** Sec., Miss Croker. Office, 21 Kildare Street, Dublin. Dublin School of Cookery, Laundry-work, House Sewing, and Millinery in connection with the above.

Royal Irish School of Art Needlework, 22 Lincoln Place. Lady Superintendent, Miss Beresford.

Work Depot and Home for Irish Distressed Ladies, 88 Mountjoy Square.

Leamington—**Royal Ladies' Charitable Society**, Leamington. Hon. Sec., Mr. P. H. Branigan; Conductress, Mrs. H. B. Smith.

Liverpool—**Ladies' Work Society**, 88 Bold Street, Liverpool. Hon. Sec., Miss C. Cav.

London—**Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund**, 17 North Audley Street, London, W. Secretary, General W. M. Lees.

Ladies' Work Society, 31 Sloane Street. Miss Jaydouska.

Working Ladies' Guild, Ladies' Art Work Depôt, 251 Brompton Road. Hon. Sec., Lady Eden. Introduction by an Associate absolutely necessary.

Crystal Palace Needlework Society, Fabrico Court, Crystal Palace. Hon. Sec., Miss Mercy, Thornhill House, Dulwich Wood Park.

Ladies' Work Society, 22 Delaney Street, Regent's Park. Apply Miss Green. Work of all kinds.

Ladies' Work Society, Mrs. Charles Hoare, 40 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park. The work is sold, and orders taken also at the office of the S.P.F.W., 22A Devonshire Street.

Manchester—**Gentlewomen's Employment Association.** Registry and Depôt, 16 King Street, Manchester. Loan Fund for training. Hon. Sec., Mrs. R. W. Williamson.

Scotland—**Edinburgh, Society for the Sale of Indigent Gentlewomen's Work.** Annual Sale in Spring. Hon. Sec., Miss Robertson.

Edinburgh, Princess Helena Society for Sale of Gentlewomen's Work, Hon. Sec., Miss Byrom Bramwell, 28 Drumshugh Gardens.

Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Society for Self Aid of Gentlewomen, 32 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Society for Aid of Gentlewomen, 28 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Fife, N.B., Wemyss Needlework School. Manager, Miss Janet Russel.

Southport—**Ladies' Work Society**, 260 Lord Street. Hon. Secs., Miss E. B. Glover and Miss F. M. Corry.

Weston-super-Mare—**Ladies' Work Society.** Orders received by Mrs. Hilman, Fairlawn Buildings, or by the Hon. Sec., Miss Baker, Sutton House. Numbers limited to fifty.

Schools and Examinations

Royal School of Art Needlework, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London. Lessons are given in hand embroidery, frame work, ecclesiastical embroidery, from £1:1s. to £1:10s. for a course of six lessons. There are technical classes for design, and special classes for school-room girls. The training course for professional embroideresses covers from two to three years. Certificates and diplomas are granted. Fees: for two years' certificate, £20 per annum; for three years' diploma, £10 per annum. Qualified workers must be ladies, and must undertake, when employed by the school, to devote seven hours a day to work at the school. An entrance fee of £5 is charged, and the lady, after a course of instruction, may be placed on the register as qualified for employment, but employment is not guaranteed. Work is paid by the piece.

There are a large number of schools of **embroidery.** Young ladies are taught church embroidery by the Sisters of the Church, Kilburn, and by the East Grinstead Sisters at Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework, Miss Chessar, 16 Stafford Street, Marylebone Road, N.W. Holds examinations in March, June, and October, in four courses: (1) plain needlework; (2) darning and patching; (3) knitting; (4) cutting-out; fee, 7s. 6d. each certificate; grants certificates for each successful examination, and diplomas in four grades. A student would require four years for the whole course. Diploma fee, 10s. 6d. The work of schools is examined by the Institute. Terms: examiner, £1:1s. per day and travelling expenses; for work sent up from High Schools, 6d. per garment. Many of the diplomées are employed by County Councils, by School Boards, and at Technical Institutes and Girls' High Schools. At the Technical School, 68 High Street, Hampstead, teachers certificated from the Institute are employed, and candidates are prepared for the examinations; board and lodging can be provided at a moderate rate. Teachers also go to schools and give lessons.

Tailoring.—The John Williamson Company, Limited, 93 and 94 Drury Lane, London, W.C., have a Cutting Academy where ladies may be taught dress cutting and making by tailors' methods. Teachers of dressmaking, professional dress and mantle makers, lady's maids, etc., may attend. Practical instruction is given in stretching and shrinking, putting in pockets, fitting collars, etc. Fees: one week, £2:2s.; two weeks, £3:3s.; one month, £5.

Examinations are held in plain needlework, dressmaking, and millinery, and certificates and diplomas are granted by the **City and Guilds of London Institute** (see Technical Education). There are prizes to be gained on the results of these examinations awarded by the Merchant Taylors' Company.

See also *Dressmaking*.

NURSES FOR CHILDREN

At the Norland Institute ladies are trained to take care of children in sickness and in health, to make and mend their clothes, and to superintend their moral and mental education, up to the age of eight.

These nurses take entire charge of the nursery,

and are prepared to do for the little ones all that a good mother would do if she were not called upon to perform a host of other duties. This work, as an occupation for educated gentleness, bears comparison favourably with sick nursing and teaching, for it is, in proportion, quite as well paid as either, and the wage-earning period begins earlier and lasts longer than in almost any other career open to women. For prospectus apply to The Secretary, 29 Holland Park Avenue, London, W.

SICK NURSING

By Miss C. J. Wood

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| 1. INTRODUCTION. | 4. MIDWIFERY. |
| 2. HOSPITAL NURSING. | 5. MASSAGE. |
| 3. PRIVATE AND OTHER NURSING. | 6. SOCIETIES FOR NURSES. |
| | 7. RESIDENTIAL CLUBS. |
| | 8. PERIODICALS. |

Nursing as a profession for women offers a satisfactory field for the exercise of the highest qualifications both of mind and body, affording scope, also, for the gratification of the true feminine instincts of service and helpfulness. As a remunerative employment it holds out prospects of a competency with a fair sprinkling of plums for the most successful.

It must, however, be borne in mind that, compared with other wage-earning occupations, it stands at a disadvantage, inasmuch as the period of earning is short. At the earliest the probationer cannot enter on her training until 21 years of age, and that only in a children's hospital; admission to the general hospital is obtained at 23, as the earliest age, and 25 is preferred. The training cannot, as a rule, be obtained after 30, though occasionally the age limit is 35 years, and since at 50, or 55 at the outside, the nurse has reached the end of her course, certainly of the best of her working days, this only gives about 25 years for wage-earning, or, in other words, a professional nurse has ten years less than her sisters in other callings wherein to make her competency.

The reason for this short age limit is mainly physical; a nurse must be a well-matured woman to stand the strain of the life, and the same is true of the mental and moral nature; she must be well-seasoned all round to be a successful nurse.

The profession of nursing is of too recent growth to be yet completely organised; those whose influence is moulding the education and career of the nurse are still feeling their way towards a satisfactory solution of the many problems with which they are confronted. The great training schools are working as units, there is no generally adopted scheme of training, nor is there any censorship of results by an independent body. Certificates testifying to proficiency are given by every hospital of whatever size or standing; but these certificates are not scrutinised or registered, nor, on the other hand, is there any compulsion on a nurse to take a certificate if she is clever and shrewd enough to pass muster. Some abortive attempts have been made towards organisation, but the results have not been happy.

There are several branches of the profession, but at present, and quite rightly, the only portal is through the hospital. To judge by the tone of the lay and professional press, the ideal training for the various branches of the work has not yet been devised, and doubtless the problem is a difficult one. The chief difficulty is, that during her probation the nurse is both the pupil and

servant of the hospital, and a satisfactory harmony between the sometimes divergent interests of the pupil and the hospital has not yet been worked out. This and many other questions await solution at the hands of the profession as a whole.

The main divisions of the nurses' work are: (a) hospital nursing, (b) private nursing, (c) district nursing.

HOSPITALS (Civil).—Conditions of Training.—Age, 23-30 or 35 years. (In children's hospitals the probationer may be received at 20 years.)

Period of Training.—For three years if the probationer wishes to receive a certificate.

Course.—Practical work in the wards and out-patient department under the direction of the staff nurse or sister; lectures on Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene and Sanitation, and on the Theory of Nursing. An examination succeeds the course, and in some hospitals (the number is on the increase) a preliminary examination is held.

N.B.—Several of the large hospitals receive special pupils for a short period on payment of a fee; these cannot obtain a certificate. The matrons will furnish particulars.

Nursing Staff.—This consists of the Matron or Superintendent of Nurses, Ward Sisters, Staff Nurses, Assistant Nurses, and Probationers. Most hospitals fill the superior posts from the most successful among the probationers.

Salaries.—Matrons, from £40 to £200 with board, lodging, and laundry. Sisters, from £25 to £50; in the latter case with only partial rations. Staff Nurses, from £18 to £30 and uniform. Nurses, from £15 to £25 with uniform. Probationers, from £8 to £15 with uniform. In some hospitals the probationer pays for her training, receiving no wage, the amount varying from £25 to £50 per annum. The period also varies from payment for the first year to payment for three years.

Note.—There are several special hospitals which receive probationers, but as these hospitals cannot give a certificate of general training it is only well to enter them either during the waiting period or after general training, in order to acquire a specialised branch of nursing.

The provincial hospitals stand very high as training schools, and they are to be found in all the county towns in the kingdom. For all details application should be made to the matron of the hospital.

Hospitals (Military).—These hospitals are under the control of the Director-General, Army Medical Department, to whom all inquiries should be addressed at the War Office.

Conditions of Service.—Candidates must have had at least three years' preliminary training and work in a general hospital.

Age.—25 to 30; gentle birth *a sine qua non*, with personal recommendation.

Salaries.—In addition to quarters, fuel, light, and allowance for clothing, board, and washing, lady superintendent, £150 rising to £200; senior nursing sister acting as superintendent, £50 rising to £70; nursing sister, £30 rising to £50; pension after reaching 60 years of age at the rate of 70 per cent of salary, or about £87 per annum for a sister. No sister can retire before reaching 60 unless incapacitated or incapable.

The nursing sisters are drafted abroad to the military hospitals; the roster for foreign service is kept at the War Office.

At the Netley Hospital the candidates go through

a probation of six months before being placed in positions of responsibility.

The election of the nursing sisters is entirely in the hands of the Director-general; the list is kept in the War Office. Superintendents are generally appointed by seniority as there are vacancies.

Hospitals (Naval).—The Naval Nursing Service is of recent formation, under the control of the Director-General, Medical Department, Admiralty Office, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. (There is no form of application.)

Conditions of Service.—Candidates must have been trained in a general hospital in the United Kingdom.

Age.—Head sisters (superintendents), 30 to 48; sisters, 25 to 40, and will not be retained in the service after 60 years of age.

Salaries.—In addition to furnished quarters, uniform, fuel, and light, head sisters (superintendents), £40 to £100; sisters, £30 to £50, with 1s. 6d. a day in lieu of provisions, and 1s. 6d. per week for personal laundry.

In the hospitals for the army and navy the ordinary nurses are orderlies.

Hospitals (Poor-Law or State).—Under the Local Government Board.—This section includes the large workhouse infirmaries in the Metropolis, the infectious hospitals (under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board), and all the workhouse infirmaries in the United Kingdom. There is a separate Local Government Board for Scotland, and another for Ireland. The Metropolitan Asylums Board is a department of the English Local Government Board, and is concerned with the infirmaries in the Metropolitan area beside the infectious hospitals. All inquiries should be addressed to the office, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Conditions of Training.—Age: this varies according to the locality, but the average is from 22 to 35. The only training-schools are the Metropolitan infirmaries, the infectious hospitals or asylums, and the workhouse infirmaries in the large provincial towns. In seeking a training in the workhouse infirmaries, the candidate must carefully ascertain that the infirmary is a recognised school, and can give a certificate. The infectious hospitals only give special training in the diseases under their care, but this is most valuable, as it is almost the only opportunity now afforded of seeing the course and nursing of infectious ailments.

Period and Course.—See above, under Civil Hospitals.

Nursing Staff.—See under Civil Hospitals.

Salaries.—These range at a slightly higher figure than in the Civil Hospitals, especially in the infectious hospitals.

Superannuation Allowance.—By the Act of 1896 every female officer under the Local Government Board shall contribute a fixed proportion of her wages towards the superannuation fund; on attaining the age of 65 years the officer shall be superannuated and receive an allowance from this fund, or if physically incapacitated the officer shall be placed on this fund. By an amending Act of 1897 a nurse may contract herself out of this fund by giving notice of her intention in writing within two months from the date of her appointment. Nurses should give this matter their earnest consideration, and take counsel with their matron, as the contributions they make to the superannuation fund are not returnable, nor do they constitute a

claim on the fund after leaving the service of the Local Government Board.

To every workhouse is attached an infirmary or infirmary wards, which are placed under the care of trained nurses; these posts are very responsible, as there is no resident medical officer except in the largest infirmaries, so that the nurse is in sole charge of the patients, subject only to the workhouse master and matron in domestic matters. By the Order of 1896 it is illegal to employ paupers except for the menial work in the wards, the only exception is in cases of emergency, and then only by consent of the medical officer.

It is directed by the Order of 1896 that where three or more nurses are employed in one infirmary, one shall be appointed as superintendent, and shall be responsible for the management of the wards and nurses and patients.

Isolation Hospitals.—The District Councils or the Rural Sanitary Authority may erect and maintain hospitals for the isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases. The manner of nursing the patients varies, but in all cases it is in the hands of trained nurses, and in large boroughs like Leeds, etc., is on the same lines as the Metropolitan asylum hospitals.

Hospitals (Cottage).—These hospitals, as their name implies, are intended for use in a locality that is far from a county or workhouse infirmary. Size varies from 6 to 40 beds, 12 being a usual number. There is no resident medical officer.

Staff.—Matron or nurse-matron, with one or more nurses; sometimes probationers are given a preliminary training. A nurse, when seeking such a post, must remember that it is one of great responsibility, close work, and less leisure.

PRIVATE NURSING.—Two-thirds of the nurses take to this branch of work after the completion of their training. They may be divided under three classes.—(a) The Independent Nurse. (b) The Institution Nurse. (c) The Co-operative Nurse. These subdivisions refer solely to matters of £ s. d.; the work is the same. The classes (a) and (b) are decreasing in number, while (c) is growing in favour.

The Independent nurse having her own rooms and managing her own affairs, works at a disadvantage; she is apt to annoy her medical connection by not being able to accept every engagement offered her; her doctors may leave her to go elsewhere, preferring as a rule the certainty of obtaining a nurse of some sort to taking the chance of their own nurse being free; but she is entirely her own mistress and takes her fees with no deductions.

The Institution Nurse is trained by her institution and signs an agreement to serve a certain number of years at a fixed, generally a rising salary. Many institutions engage fully trained nurses on these terms. A nurse, when joining an institution, should exercise extreme caution in ascertaining its status; there are unhappily some which are mere frauds, which live by misleading the unwary nurse, taking all her earnings and refusing to pay her salary. The nurse has perhaps signed an agreement and finds herself in a difficult position. As there is no standard of qualification it is also open to those who so choose to take on to their staff imperfectly trained nurses, or nurses whose characters will not bear investigation. In common fairness we must say that there are many Nursing Institutions which conduct their business

honestly, in the interest of the public and of the nurses, and if the inquiring nurse will exercise a little caution she need not become a victim. **Salaries.**—From £20 to £85 with uniform and everything found. In some institutions a bonus is given to each nurse out of her earnings.

The Co-operative nurse joins a body of nurses who agree to work together, taking their own fees subject to an agreed percentage to form a common fund for working expenses. This form of joint-working is becoming increasingly popular; to ensure its success it should have an administrative body empowered to select the nurses and supervise the business, and a competent head, entrusted with full authority over the nurses in their professional engagements. The pioneer of the movement, The Nurses Co-operation, has over 400 nurses on its list. There are other similar Associations of Nurses.

Average earnings of the Nurses.—About £80 per annum. Against this must be set that the nurse has to meet her personal expenses, cost of living, dress, holidays, and illness, beside facing the inevitable slack time, an incident of the work. In this, as in every other work, experience shows that the diligent nurse who is mistress of her profession makes the best income, whilst those who try to combine as much pleasure as they can with work often find that the two clash.

DAILY (PRIVATE) NURSING.—This scheme of nursing which has been in practice since 1889 is intended to meet the needs of that class which is unable to pay the high fees now charged by the skilled nurse, and also of those who, living in flats, lodgings, or boarding-houses, are unable to accommodate the nurse. It is an adaptation of the visits of the district nurse, and it has been found by experience that when a nurse has worked up a good connection she may average from £2 to £5 per week. It is wiser for two or more nurses to co-operate, as then cases are not dropped on account of the single nurse being unable to cope with them. Most of the Nursing Institutions or agencies are prepared to supply a daily nurse to suit their customers.

DISTRICT NURSING.—Under this heading we include all forms of nursing the sick poor in their own homes; the principle is the same, but the work required of the nurse differs according to the circumstance of nursing in town or country; and it is one of the problems of the present day to provide nurses who will fulfil the varied demands made on them.

TOWN NURSING—Conditions.—The candidate must have had at least one year's training in a general hospital, succeeded by six months' probation in a district nursing home. **Salaries.**—From £25, with uniform, board, and lodging.

The Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Institute has laid down the curriculum for the district nurses. A large number of district homes all over the kingdom are affiliated to the Institute. Headquarters, St. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, N.W. There is beside, the East London Nurses' Home. The locality to be nursed is divided into districts in which one or more nurses reside. Central office, 49 Philpot Street, Commercial Road, E. **Salaries.**—About £60, out of which the nurse keeps herself.

PARISH NURSING.—This applies chiefly to country towns of moderate size. Nurses must have the same qualifications as for District Nursing and possess beside the Midwife's diploma, preferably the L.O.S. **Salaries.**—These vary

according to circumstances; where the nurse has to find her own board and lodging from £65 to £80. With lodging only found, from £50 to £65. With board found, £52 to £70. Uniform as a rule is not found. With board and lodging provided, £25 to £35.

VILLAGE NURSING.—The nursing of the poor in the small villages is a problem the solution of which has not yet been found. The difficulties are, distance from medical advice and supervision, the uninteresting nature of the work and its uncertainty, the large outlay required for small results, and finally the dislike that the trained nurses show to burying themselves in the country. We may say that there are three forms of experiment being worked out to meet this want. First, the Holt-Ockley Nursing Association, founded by Miss Broadwood, 12 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.; the nurses employed are of the village class, they do all the domestic work as well as the nursing, they are trained in midwifery at one of the lying-in hospitals, and in general nursing under district nurses. Second, the "cottage nurses," the work is almost similar, but the training is more systematic, they hear lectures and are trained in workhouse infirmaries, or small hospitals for six months, and some are trained in the lying-in hospital. Third, women of the cottage class are taught on the St. John's Ambulance system, the practical work being taught in the homes of the patients as well as in the Probationers' Home (The Essex County Nursing Association). The strong point of all these schemes is, that they make use of the cottager; the weak point is, that they break down when the illness requires the skill of the fully trained nurse, and there is a danger to the profession as a whole in that there is nothing to prevent these imperfectly trained women from calling themselves nurses and competing with the highly skilled nurse who has spent money and time in gaining a thorough knowledge of her work. What seems needed is a linked scheme in which, at one end of the chain, is the cottage or county hospital or the workhouse infirmary, and at the other end the cottager instructed in such simple nursing as will enable her to deal with simple ailments and be an efficient assistant to the trained nurse from headquarters if her services are needed. One or two such competent villagers in each village would be of great use. The Dorset County Nursing Association is feeling its way towards some such system. The circumstances of the rural and the urban population are so diverse, that an adaptable scheme is necessary. Training given free by the associations; the periods vary from three to six months. Some of the County Councils give Nursing Scholarships. *Salaries.*—10s., 15s., or 20s. a week, out of which the nurse has to keep herself when not at work.

MENTAL NURSING.—During the past ten years a change for the better has been coming over the status and training of the asylum attendant; thanks to the efforts of individuals, and of the Medico-Psychological Association, a decided improvement has been effected. There is now an opportunity and encouragement to the asylum attendant to become as well instructed and as competent in his or her branch of nursing, as the hospital nurse is in her's.

Conditions of Training.—*Age:* this is not defined, being left to the discretion of each Medical Superintendent.

Period of Training.—After a trial of three months, three years, inclusive of probationary

period, in a hospital or asylum for the treatment of the insane containing not less than forty beds. This period is shortened one year in the case of those who have had training in a general hospital, and at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent if the candidate has had good previous experience in nursing the insane, and has unexceptionable references as to character and conduct.

Course.—Practical work in the ward and under the Charge Nurse, lectures on elementary anatomy and physiology, on the care and nursing of the insane, and of the insane when under treatment in the hospitals attached to all asylums. The course is carried out under the supervision of the Head Attendant and the Medical Staff, the sexes being rigidly separated, as it is quite impossible that male patients can be nursed by female attendants. The candidates must present themselves for examination at the end of the training; the examination is conducted by the Medical Superintendent at the asylum, and is attended by an Assessor from the Medico-Psychological Association. The Association grants the certificate (over 4000 are held), and it keeps a control over the holders of its certificate.

Staff of Attendants.—The Head Attendant, one over the male attendants, one over the female attendants; Charge Nurses; Attendants and Probationers. The Charge Nurses over the hospital must have had general hospital training. The hospital is for the treatment of such patients who are bodily ill, in addition to the mental condition. *Salaries.*—Head Attendants, £50 to £80, with uniform and all found. Charge Nurses, £30 to £40, uniform and all found. Attendants and Probationers, £18 to £30, uniform and all found.

CONVALESCENT NURSING.—In many of the Convalescent Institutions one or more trained nurses are on the staff, and these same institutions will receive one or more probationers, giving them an insight into the elementary duties of sick nursing. It is often found advisable thus to employ the waiting time until old enough for a hospital vacancy. *Salaries.*—Trained Nurses, from £25 to £50, according to post; Probationers, from £8 to £15. In some Convalescent Institutions the probationers pay 10s. 6d. or 21s. a week.

MIDWIFERY.—The Midwife is distinct from the Nurse, her duties and responsibilities concerning themselves with the conduct of a natural labour, and not the nursing of the sick. As a matter of practice very many sick nurses qualify themselves as midwives and act as monthly nurses.

Training.—Three months in a recognised lying-in or maternity hospital, or in the lying-in wards of a workhouse infirmary. *Fees for training.*—From £10 to £26 for the thirteen weeks. At the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, the period of training is six months. The Obstetrical Society of London examines midwives, and gives them a certificate. *Fee,* 21s.; for unsuccessful candidates, 5s. The examinations are held four times in the year; for conditions apply to the Secretary, 20 Hanover Square, W. *Fees.*—Various: when engaged for the month, from £6:6s. to £21, the latter only in very exceptional cases. When acting as midwife, 5s., 10s., to 20s. for each case.

MONTHLY NURSES.—The monthly nurse is engaged to nurse the lying-in woman under the doctor, and to care for mother and infant until they are fit to be left.

Training.—Four weeks or six weeks in a recognised lying-in hospital or workhouse infirmary. **Fees for training.**—From £6.8s. to £10.10s. Nursing fees about the same as the midwife's for the month.

MASSAGE.—Massage is practised either as part of the nurse's work, or as a distinct employment. Some medical men prefer to employ the masseuse as distinct from the nurse, some prefer a nurse who has acquired a special knowledge. By whomsoever applied massage has to be properly taught.

Instruction.—There are several schools of massage in London and in the provinces, but unfortunately, on account of malpractices, massage has earned an unenviable reputation; the intending pupil should therefore exercise great circumspection and attach herself to a school that is above suspicion. Massage is taught by some medical men, and by qualified masseuses; the former is the more expensive training, but the more thorough. Fees for the course vary from £10.10s. to £40. Period, from two weeks to three months with an examination at the end. **Massage Fees.**—These vary from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per hour.

SOCIETIES FOR NURSES

PROFESSIONAL

The Royal British Nurses' Association, 17 Old Cavendish Street, W. **Objects.**—To unite nurses for their mutual benefit and advantage; to obtain legal registration and to initiate benevolent schemes for the benefit of its members. **Secretary,** Miss G. A. Leigh.

Society for Promoting the Registration of Midwives, office 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. **Objects.**—To promote the legal control of midwives by means of a register, and thus to protect the lying-in women from the practice of the untrained and ignorant woman. A Bill promoted by this Society has been introduced in Parliament, but it has not yet become law. Meetings are held, literature circulated, and conferences held with the leading medical bodies as a means of influencing professional and public opinion on this important question.

The Society of Trained Masseuses, at the same address. **Objects.**—To unite trained masseuses in a professional body, and to watch over all matters that concern their interests.

PHILANTHROPIC

The Royal National Pension Fund, 28 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. **Objects.**—To enable nurses to insure their lives; to provide an annuitants' fund; to provide sick pay; and to provide a safe bank for their savings.

The Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund, 73 Cheapside, E.C. **Objects.**—To give an annuity of £15 or £20 per annum to nurses who are over sixty years of age, and have saved not less than £15 themselves.

The Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. **Objects.**—To train and provide nurses for the workhouse infirmaries, and to unite such nurses for their mutual benefit and advantage. "The Mary Adelaide Nurses."

The Workhouse Nursing Association,

Ireland, 13 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. **Objects.**—To train and provide nurses for the workhouse infirmaries, and to watch over the interests of the nurses. "The Pembroke Nurses."

RELIGIOUS

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses. **Secretary,** Miss C. J. Wood, the Nurses' Hostel, Francis Street, W.C. **Objects.**—A religious guild intended to help nurses in their professional and religious life. For members of the English Church.

The Guild of St. Veronica for Nurses. **Secretary,** Miss Darnell, the Sanatorium, Clifton College. **Objects.**—The same as the above.

The Church Nurses' Guild. **Secretary,** Miss Wethered, the Middlesex Hospital, W. **Objects.**—The same as the above.

Hospital Nurses' Union. **Hon. Secretary,** Miss Dashwood, 89 Bryanston Square, W.

The Guild of St. Salvador, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Edinburgh.

The Guild of St. Martha, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Glasgow.

RESIDENTIAL CLUBS OR HOMES

The Nurses' Hostel, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C. A residential home, combining the advantages of a boarding house and a hotel on moderate terms for professional nurses. The property of the Nurses' Hostel Co., Ltd. **Managing Director,** Miss C. J. Wood. **Secretary,** Miss Paul.

Hotel for Nurses, St. Andrew's Chambers, Wells Street, W.

Nurses' Hotel, 18 Royal Avenue, Sloane Square, Chelsea, S.W.

Residential Home, 25 Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, W.

There are other residential homes for nurses but they are primarily agencies, or nursing institutions, and are too numerous to specify.

SOCIAL CLUBS

The Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Subscription, 6s.

The Victoria Club, Hospital Buildings, Southampton Street, Strand. There are also three bedrooms attached to this club for the members. Entrance fee, 21s. Subscription, 21s.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES

"Misericordia." The organ of the Guild of St. Barnabas. Published monthly. Price 2d. W. Knott, 26 Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C.

The Hospital. The organ of the Hospitals' Association. Published weekly. Price 2d., at the office of the Association, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Nursing Notes. The organ of the Midwives Institute, and of the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association. Published monthly. Price 2d., at the Midwives' Institute, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Nurses' Journal. The organ of the Royal British Nurses' Association. Published monthly. Price 2d., at the office of the Association.

The Nursing Record. Published monthly. Price 2d. 11 Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

PHARMACY

The employment of women as dispensers is becoming much more general than formerly, and now that it is recognised that women can be reliable and business-like, the field is likely to still further open up. It should be distinctly understood, however, that only girls of good general education, of good physique, and who can afford the necessary expenditure of time and means, should take up the profession of pharmacy. If a girl has not the brains or money to enable her to study intelligently and learn the business well, and then to take the qualifying examination, she had better leave pharmacy alone. It is unwise to partially learn any business, but in the case of pharmacy it is not merely unwise, as the unqualified can command but low salaries, but it is positively dangerous to the general public for whom medicines are dispensed. It is necessary to mention this because there are unfortunately many girls who seek to take positions as dispensers after perhaps two or three months' instruction, and by their inexperience bring the whole question of the employment of women in this business into disrepute.

The training, as laid down by the Pharmacy Act, necessitates a pupillage of at least three years, and this should be taken under some qualified chemist, either in a shop or in the dispensary of some Institution. Names of lady chemists who from time to time take pupils can be obtained from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., or from the Secretary of the Women's Medical School, Handel Street, W.C. The pupil should arrange to have time for study, and ensure that she has definite instruction in at least the rudiments of all the sciences bearing on pharmacy during these three years, either from the chemist or at a local technical school. The fee for pupillage or apprenticeship varies from £50 to £70 according to opportunities for instruction, etc.

The first examination of the Pharmaceutical Society must be passed (fee two guineas), preferably before the apprenticeship. It consists of an examination in English, Latin, and arithmetic, including the metric system. The London Matriculation, or Senior Cambridge with Latin, exempts from it.

If during her apprenticeship a girl has conscientiously studied, the qualifying examination should present no difficulty, and she will need little "cramming" for it. The work of preparation should be only the natural outcome of all she has been gradually acquiring of the necessary subjects, *i.e.* pharmacy, *materia medica*, botany, chemistry, and elementary physics and microscopy. It is usually necessary for a girl to take various classes and some laboratory practice at a good school of pharmacy (preferably that belonging to the Pharmaceutical Society in Bloomsbury) during, or immediately after, her third year. She will there get more advanced and specialised teaching, and this course will cost £25 to £30. If by this time the girl has attained the age of

21 she can go in for the qualifying examination, *i.e.* the "Minor" of the Pharmaceutical Society, the passing of which gives her the legal right to dispense and sell poisons.

The whole course, therefore, including examination fees, is approximately £100 to £130.

If the "chemist and druggist," as our girl would be now, has a desire to go on with more chemistry, etc., and thus qualify herself for some of the better posts in pharmacy, she can still further study for some six or nine months, and take the "Major" examination, carrying with it the title of "pharmaceutical chemist," and various other advantages.

There are openings for ladies of tact, energy, and ability in pharmacy, either as mistresses of their own pharmacies (suitable for those possessed of business capabilities and capital), or as heads of dispensaries in large hospitals and infirmaries, or in a variety of positions more or less connected with chemistry and pharmacy.

In large institutions the salaries of dispensers range from £100 to £150 per annum (with or without board), of assistants £40 to £60. As doctors' dispensers ladies are in request, and in the more scientific branches of the business, such as the laboratories of wholesale houses, there will, no doubt, be many openings in the near future for really well-trained women.

M. E. BUCHANAN.

PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Photography is a very expensive business, and no girl should go in for it as a profession without having some capital, so that she can afford to wait until she has made a reputation; for although she may obtain work on starting without very much difficulty, she will find it very hard to get paid for it. The capital required for starting in London with a prospect of waiting three years is, at least, £300, which might cover the cost of apparatus and the rent. No one should start without a year's training at a good studio, and some connection to begin with. Miss Alice Hughes, of 52 Gower Street, is well known as a successful photographer. Miss Jennings, and Mrs. Fraser, of 9 Regent Street might take a pupil at about £60 for the year.

2. Women working for photographic firms earn about 20s. to 30s. a week at retouching. There are other processes such as working up prints or spotting, and black and white enlargement. For all these good lessons are necessary. Private lessons cost from 8 to 5 guineas a dozen.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Gymnastic teachers are trained under the following systems; (1) German, (2) Swedish, (3) Military, (4) English, (5) Miss Chreiman's system.

1. Under the German system, students commence training about the age of 16. Two years of good work should make them capable of obtaining certificates. Scale of work: 1st six months, for two afternoons a week, personal performance; 2nd six months, four afternoons of personal performance. In the spare time theory should be studied, *viz.*: physiology, hygiene, anatomy, first aid to the injured, etc. In the 2nd year the student assists in taking classes and begins herself to teach. The subjects to be learnt are as follows: Marching, including proper action and carriage, different kinds of marching, marching with arm and various leg movements, balancing, running, hopping, and figure marching. Drill, formations of rank and file, sections, divisions, columns, etc.

(all marching, drilling, and movements with hand apparatus should be done to music). Free movements (i.e. without apparatus): breathing movements, chest-expanding movements, ditto with arm actions; body bending movements; balancing. Movements with hand apparatus: dumb-bells, wands, bar-bells, Indian clubs, rings, hoops, skipping-ropes, balls, etc. Movements on fixed apparatus: horizontal, slanting, and vertical ladders, jumping, rope-climbing, hanging and travelling rings, parallel bars, vaulting horse and table, horizontal bars, giant-stride. Optional studies: quarterstaff, advanced Indian clubs, fencing, swimming and life-saving, remedial exercises in case of spinal curvature, flat foot, narrow chests, weak wrists, ankles, etc.

2. Under the **Swedish** system hand apparatus is not required and music is not allowed. The fixed apparatus consists of climbing rope, rope ladder, rib stool, beam, horse, jumping apparatus, window. Floor movements are much practised, and great importance is attached to outdoor games and sports.

3. The **military** system is adapted from English military drill. The exercises are not greatly varied. Dumb-bells and bar-bells are used, and Indian clubs to some extent, horse without pom-poms, etc.

4. The **English** system consists mainly of free calisthenic movements and marching. Elementary exercises on apparatus are allowed.

5. **Miss Chreiman's** system "consists in effort to get an equal balance of good working organs of the body; gain in beauty, order and permanence of function, rather than in teaching any particular sets of exercises. Physical education should minister to the advancement of manners, faculties, propensities, and affections." Three years must be given to the training, students usually entering at about 17 years of age. The subjects are: theory and practice of educational and recreative physical training; respiratory exercises; hygiene and elements of physics; psychology; physiology; anatomy.

Voice and ear culture, and some training of eye and hand by anatomical modelling, is held desirable, and in some cases essential. Work on the fixed apparatus of the regular gymnasium is strictly limited, and never obligatory. Pupils being of the upper and middle classes, great strength is not a special requirement, and it is considered that harmonious development is more safely ensured, and the grace that comes of well-managed strength more certainly evolved, by means of the various series of light exercises which are practised. Certain specially-constructed apparatus are, however, in use. Miss Chreiman was one of the pioneers of physical education, and she has long advocated periodic physical examinations, preferably medical. Her speciality is remedial exercises for weakness of spine, chest, etc. Address of practising rooms, 59 York Place, Baker Street, W.

Certificates. Examinations are held by the **British College of Physical Education**, Lancaster Gate, W. Degrees: (1) Licentiatehip, (2) Membership; and by the **Gymnastic Teacher's Institute**, memberships, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions.

The following members of the College will train candidates for the examinations held by the College:—The Misses Bear, The Gymnasium, Alexandra House, Kensington Gore, W.; Mr. H. Brown, 1 Kendal Square, Kendal Lane, Leeds; Miss Chappell, 106 Mount Street, W.; Mr. W. S.

Doig, Dunmore, Crieff, N.B.; Mr. H. Elliott, Polytechnic Gymnasium, Regent Street, W.; Miss Long-Wilson, 557 Commercial Road, E.; Mrs. Parry-Jones, 18 Archibald Road, Tufnell Park; Mr. E. Sully, of the Gymnasiums, Ealing, and Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.; Miss Woodward, The Gymnasium, 42 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.; Fratlein Wilke, Polytechnic Gymnasium, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.; 2 years' course, 12 guineas a term; Mr. C. Wright, Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, 7 Camden Road, N.W.

Certificated teachers receive from 5s. to 25s. a lesson, according to experience, length of class, number, etc. Teachers arrange their classes so as to visit two or more every day. Resident teachers are expected to give their whole time at one college or school, and undertake personal supervision of pupils, ventilation of rooms, gymnasium, outdoor sports, and sometimes the teaching of physiology, hygiene, anatomy, etc. Salaries vary from £80 upwards.

Madame Bergman Osterberg's Physical Training College, Dartford Heath, Kent. Training 2 years, age 18 to 30; subjects, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, gymnastics on Ling's system (Swedish) medical gymnastics, massage, outdoor games; fees 85 guineas per term, extra expenses 6 guineas for whole course; laundress £1:1s. per term. Girls suffering from spinal curvature, etc. can be received for periods of 3 months for treatment. Teachers trained at the College receive salaries of £100 and upwards.

PRINTING

is work specially suitable to women, and many are employed at it in different houses, amongst which are Messrs. Bale and Co. of Great Titchfield Street, W., and the Women's Printing Society, 66 Whitcomb Street, Leicester Square, which is managed and worked entirely by women, with the exception of the machine work. There are four kinds of work required in printing: (1) Composition (setting up the type, including correction); (2) Proof Reading; (3) Imposition (making up into pages and placing in the iron frame or chase), and (4) Machine work. Apprentices are taken at the Women's Printing Society for three years at a premium of £5, and wages at 8s. a week after the first three months, with a rise of 6d. per week every three months until the end of the term. Women printers earn from 15s. to 30s. per week. The hours are from 9.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. on Saturdays.

A company was formed in the year 1876 under the Companies Act of 1867 to 1886, and since then the business has been carried on upon the co-operative principle. By the Articles of Association no dividend can exceed 5 per cent per annum; after that has been provided for, the surplus profit is divided amongst the hands by way of bonus.

At the last annual meeting a dividend and bonus were declared on the shares amounting to over 7½ per cent, and a bonus divided among the employees amounting to about 7 per cent on wages received by them during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTORS

London

Age for applicants.—25 to 40 years.

Qualification.—Certificate of the Sanitary Institute or other body, or three consecutive years' ex-

perience as a sanitary inspector of a district in London, or of an urban sanitary district out of London, containing, according to the last published census, a population of not less than 20,000 inhabitants.

Salary.—£80 to £150 a year.

Hours of work.—9 A.M. to 5 P.M. or 5.30 P.M.

Average number of visits per day.—10 to 15.

Holidays.—Saturday afternoon and Sunday, all bank holidays, and one fortnight in the year.

The work in London is chiefly the inspection of factories and workshops, with the addition in some cases of private schools and shops (as far as regards sanitary matters) where female assistants are employed, and the duties of an inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts. One vestry confines its woman inspector largely to the inspection of tenement houses.

The factories and workshops alluded to are those where the work is carried on by manual labour, and where females are employed. It is the duty of the inspector to visit all such workshops and report any—

(1) Not kept in a cleanly state.

(2) Not properly ventilated.

(3) Not free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, earth-closet, water-closet, or other nuisance.

(4) Not provided with suitable, separate, and sufficient accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences.

(5) In which lime-washing, cleaning, and purifying is necessary.

Drain complaints are usually passed on to the men inspectors to superintend. Though the day's work is similar, the arrangement of it varies under different authorities, and includes two or three hours' attendance at the office and about five hours' inspecting, with an interval of one hour for dinner.

While attending at the office the inspector is engaged entering in diary the preceding day's work, writing intimations, entering up register, etc. The number of daily visits depends upon the character of the premises visited, some workshops containing a great number of work-rooms, others only one.

The Provinces, England

In some towns the woman inspector is required only to inspect factories, workshops, and shops where females are employed; in others her inspection is confined to the poorer houses of the place. In the latter case she gives instruction in hygiene, advises parents about their children, cleansing of house, visits cases of measles and deaths from diarrhoea, etc.

Her visits vary from 20 to 40 per day.

A special qualification, such as the certificate of the Sanitary Institute, is not always required in the provinces, and in some cases the hours are longer than in London.

The salaries vary from £52 to £80 a year and upwards. In both London and the provinces the inspector's reports are made to the medical officer of health. Some few towns employ health visitors, under the joint supervision of a Ladies' Health Society and the medical officer of health.

These women visit from house to house, encourage cleanliness and greater care of children, give practical help also in sickness, and report direct to the Health Department cases of overcrowding and nuisance.

Their hours of work are six per day, the salary is 14s. per week, and the visits made average twenty a day.

Scotland

Glasgow is the only place in Scotland employing officially recognised women inspectors.

Age.—25 to 35.

Qualification.—Knowledge of domestic hygiene and the health laws applicable to Scotland in general and Glasgow in particular. The examination is conducted by the chief sanitary inspector.

Salary.—£52 a year.

Hours of work.—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; 1 P.M. on Saturdays.

Character of work.—Inspection of the houses of the poorer class. Special attention is paid to floors, walls, ceilings, water-closets, etc., in a dirty state.

The occupiers are warned, and in case of no improvement on re-visitation are served with a notice, etc.

The inspector also notes nuisances and cases of infectious disease, and intimates these to the man inspector of the district to be dealt with by him.

Up to March 1898 no women sanitary inspectors had been appointed in Ireland or Wales, and no women rural sanitary inspectors in the British Islands.

Openings.—Sanitary authorities are recognising more and more the usefulness of women in this kind of work, and the demand for the thoroughly qualified woman sanitary inspector is steadily increasing. Her necessity as an inspector of workshops, etc., where females are employed is obvious, and in domestic inspection, where the people chiefly dealt with are the women of the household, she is invaluable.

Two of H.M. Inspectors of Factories (women) were previously sanitary inspectors; but from the limited number of these inspectors (six), the appointments are rare. Candidates for such posts must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners by examination that they possess the necessary qualifications.

The limits of age are 21 and 40 years.

Training.—The certificate of the Sanitary Institute may be taken in six months. The candidate must be 21 years of age.

A knowledge of some fourteen Acts of Parliament is required, and an acquaintance with the following subjects:—Disposal of house refuse, sewage disposal, house drainage, sanitary appliances, details of plumber's work, sanitary building construction, principles of calculating areas, cubic space, etc., interpretation of plans and sections to scale, ventilation, warming and lighting, water-supply, infectious disease and methods of disinfection, diseases of animals in relation to food-supply.

In London, in addition to the lectures, there are two practical demonstrations a week. Unfortunately, so far it has not been found possible to arrange for actual preliminary training as a part of the work for the certificate, and such practical experience has to be gained generally by the candidate in the first appointment.

The Sanitary Institute

Address: Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, London, W.

It is found also useful to have the diploma of the National Health Society. This includes a knowledge of elementary anatomy and physiology, first aid in accident and disease, nursing, sanitation and public health, domestic and personal hygiene. The work may be concluded in six months, or one year if the six months' nursing in a hospital is taken.

Address: National Health Society, 58 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

Besides the technical knowledge of the work, an inspector should have a sound general education, good health, quick observation, tact and judgment, and fearlessness of infection.

ROSE HOBSON.

SECRETARIES

Though the number of educated women who offer themselves for secretarial work no doubt continues to increase, there are some evidences of an increase likewise in the demand, not only for competent and experienced secretaries and clerks, but even for beginners, if they are thoroughly trained.

It may be well to differentiate as to the forms in which secretarial work may offer itself to educated women, and the special requirements of each.

Besides private secretaryships (residential or daily), secretaryships under a committee in institutions and societies of all kinds, there are positions in business offices and occasionally under limited companies. Then there are clerkships in great variety. For example, the secretaries mentioned above often have one or more clerks under them, and women are employed as shorthand writers and typists in the offices of solicitors and other professional and business firms, and in some of the Government offices. There are openings also for qualified book-keepers.

It is obvious that private secretaryships are not within the scope of very young girls. They cannot possess the knowledge of literature or politics, of society and of the world generally, which would render them useful as private secretaries to literary men, politicians, and society women. But even those who possess this knowledge should in addition be not only expert shorthand writers and typists, but competent to keep their employers' accounts, and generally to assist them in their business affairs, if required to do so.

The secretary who works under a committee or for public companies may not be actually required to know shorthand, but will find it of great help to her in taking notes at meetings and preparing her minutes. She will need a good business head and a thorough business training. Having secured this general training, she can best acquire familiarity with the conduct of committee meetings, etc., either by an apprenticeship to some competent secretary, or in an assistant secretaryship, until she has gained the knowledge and experience necessary for the more responsible position.

The preparation for a clerkship includes the inevitable shorthand and typewriting, a good knowledge of business terms and expressions, and of general office routine. Book-keeping should not be neglected. It is not sufficient to be able to take down notes and transcribe them mechanically on the typewriter. These are the limitations of the girl of indifferent education and lower social standing. The educated gentlewoman aims at a much higher standard of general knowledge and usefulness, and may hope in consequence for a higher scale of payment.

The length of time in which the actual technical part of secretarial work can be acquired by an intelligent woman is considerably shorter than that demanded by many other branches of work, and the expense of training is not very heavy. Shorthand and typewriting are usually taught for about eight guineas, and for about twice that sum a fairly comprehensive secretarial training should be obtainable.

But though, in the opinion of those who have given much thought to the subject, it is not necessary, or indeed advisable, to continue working in a class for a prolonged period, the training cannot and ought not to be considered complete until the theoretical knowledge has been reduced to practice, and some certainty and confidence have been acquired by actual experience. One would like to urge on candidates for employment that this experience should be gained at their own cost and not at that of their employers.

It is difficult to give an accurate and precise statement as to the salaries obtainable in the various posts already alluded to. In fact, the salaries are as varied as the posts themselves. A shorthand and typewriting clerk may get anything from the beginner's 15s. to £2 or £3 a week; a secretary, from the assistant's £50 to £250 a year.

In conclusion, it may be well to utter a word of warning to those who seek the necessary training. They should satisfy themselves by full inquiry, before entering any class or school, as to its general reputation, that the training is what it professes to be, the teachers certificated or admittedly expert and experienced, and not but recently emancipated from pupillage themselves. There are cases known where a thorough secretarial training was promised—and paid for—yet shorthand and typewriting alone were taught and the wider training had to be subsequently sought elsewhere. In others, the machines provided were so worn out as to be almost useless for learning purposes. Again, it often happens that roseate prospects are held out as to the certainty of employment and the salaries obtainable, and hopes thus raised which too often turn out to be entirely delusive.

When the class or school is, as is often the case, attached to a typewriting or other office, it should be ascertained that separate class-rooms are set aside for the students, and teachers provided whose whole time is devoted to them. This warning is not intended to apply to those typewriting offices which receive girls as apprentices for a year or longer, with a view of taking them on the salaried staff at the end of this period. In these cases the candidates know what is before them, they are early employed in the regular work of the office, and it is to their principal's interest as well as their own that they should be efficiently taught their "trade." In the writer's opinion, a girl cannot have better practical experience in her preparation for any clerkship than a few months in a good typewriting office, but except in the case just alluded to, this had best follow and not supersede the solid foundation of technical knowledge which can be laid only in the continuous and uninterrupted teaching of the class-room.

The well-known societies concerned with the employment of women are no doubt in a position to advise as to where a thorough secretarial and business training may be obtained, and can give the too frequently needed warning. The newly established National Bureau for the Employment of Women, in Chancery Lane; the Society for the Employment of Women, 22 Berners Street, W.; and the editor of the Employment Column in the *Queen*, give valuable aid to inquirers in this direction.

CECIL GRADWELL.

See papers on "Business Training for Women," by Miss J. Hogarth and Miss Cecil Gradwell, in *Progress of Women's Education*, by the Countess of Warwick.

SPINNING, WEAVING, EMBROIDERY, LACE-MAKING, AND HOME ARTS

Spinning and Weaving.—Efforts are being made to open up new opportunities of employment for women of all classes in spinning, weaving, and lace-making. Training can now be had for ladies desirous of teaching these arts in villages and of starting or reviving them as regular cottage industries. They can also qualify for posts in factories, especially in those where only hand-loom are used. Working women may also have an opportunity of increasing their skill and improving the artistic quality of their work, besides learning the method of making, and the management of the loom.

British and Irish Spinning and Weaving and Lace School, 3 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W. Show-room, 95 New Bond Street (first floor), and at Bushey, Herts. Manager, Miss Clive Bayley. Courses of instruction are given in wool-spinning, flax-spinning, and weaving.

The School is started with a view to open up the field of textile labour to women. It hopes to reach:—

- I. Cottage homes, where time and energy are lost for lack of employment. To these, plain hand-weaving in cotton and wool is specially recommended; odds and ends of clean rags can also be woven into good carpets, coverlets, etc., for home use.
- II. The homes of ladies who are in need of remunerative employment. For this class silk-weaving, pattern-drawing, and card-cutting would be specially useful. A silk factory has been opened for the employment of ladies who wish to reside in the country.
- III. The class of feeble or afflicted (blind, deaf and dumb, epileptic, etc.) who would profit by interesting work. Lace-thread spinning or plain weaving would prove useful to such sufferers.
- IV. Large institutions, whose work is either reformatory or preventive. The exercise of the creative faculties and ingenuity necessary to these employments acts beneficially on the worker, and the articles made would be economically advantageous; to these the same work as that recommended for No. I. would be suitable, only on a large scale.
- V. The homes of the rich. The recreation of spinning and the pleasure of artistic expression for which hand-weaving is so admirable a medium may possibly make these occupations welcome in cultured and artistic circles.

The further object of encouraging English industry will, it is hoped, be attained by the demonstration of silk-weaving. Ladies can order wedding trousseaux, court, and other dresses.

Simple weaving, design, and lace work form admirable occupations for Upper Standards in Girls' Schools, following on Kindergarten, Plaiting, Drawing, and Knotting Pricking.

Foreign teachers are used whenever it is found that they are more expert in any special branch.

Instructors will be sent to schools and classes on special terms.

Charges for carding, spinning, warping, hand-loom weaving: single lessons, 4 hrs., 5s.; per week, 21; per calendar month, 24; per quarter, 210:10s. Hand-loom cost from 22:5s., spinning-wheels from 21:5s. Lace-making lessons, 5s. for 2 hours. Lessons in ecclesiastical and decorative embroideries will be conducted at Bushey by Mrs. Brackett, of 8 Blenheim Street, W., and 150 The Parade, Leamington.

Bushey branch: tapestry-weaving for crippled and Poor Law children.

Canterbury branch, Miss Holmes, 89 High Street. Brighton branch, Miss Ankett, 5a Castle Square. Branches at Bedford and Leamington.

Silk-weaving.—Facilities are now afforded for the efficient training of women in this interesting and old-established English business. A factory in one of the centres of the silk trade—Sudbury in Suffolk—is now being used as a training school. The expert daughter of an old East London manufacturer is training ladies as teachers in warping, winding, twisting, quilting, and weaving (with a skilled workman in attendance). The aim of the school is to train efficient weavers in every branch of the trade and to make the richest goods in silk, satin, velvet and brocade. The training extends over two years, but after the first three months learners are paid in proportion to progress.

In connection with this weaving school, board and residence can be inexpensively arranged. A scholarship or apprenticeship fee at this factory has been kindly given by Mrs. Robertson Kemp, lecturer to the London County Council. For further particulars address Secretary, Gainsborough Towers, Sudbury, Suffolk.

Home Arts and Industries Association, Albert Hall, London, S.W., for the encouragement of all kinds of home arts and crafts. Teaching is given. Exhibitions of work done in villages in all parts of the kingdom are held annually in London.

Basket-making.—Cane basket-making school. Miss Annie Firth, 1 Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W. 10 to 5 daily; 6 lessons for 1 guinea. Lessons given every Friday; also at the Home Arts and Industries Association, Albert Hall, S.W. Basket-making can also be learnt at the Peasant Arts Society, 8 Queen's Road, Bayswater, S.W.

Book-binding.—Guild of Women Binders includes the most successful workers in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Their work is always on view at the depot, 61 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. Unless ordered, no copies of old patterns are worked, but original designs by members of the Guild. Besides individual workers, members of the following societies exhibit: Chiswick Art-Workers' Guild, Edinburgh Arts and Crafts Club, Gentlemen's Guild of Handicrafts, Kirkby Lonsdale Handicrafts Classes, Royal School of Art Needlework, Working Ladies' Guild.

Lessons in book-binding are given by Miss S. T. Prideaux, 87 Norfolk Square, W.; two months' course, £31:10s., including use of workroom and plant. See also "Minor Arts."

The Peasant Arts Society, 8 Queen's Road, Bayswater, London, W.

Scottish Home Industrial Association

tion, 12 Woodstock Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

Irish Industries Association, 20 Motcomb Street, London, S.W. Hon. Sec., J. S. Woods.

Lessons in Wool and Flax Spinning.—Mrs. Evershed, 7 Hanover Square, London, W. (Embroidery and Pillow-lace taught.)

Ashridge Spinning Class.—Mrs. Dennison, Little Gaddesden, Great Berkhamstead.

The Ruskin Linen Industry, St. Kentigern's, Penrith Road, Keswick.

St. Martin's Linen Industry.—Lessons in Spinning, Weaving, and Embroidery. Sec. Mrs. Pepper, Ambleside, Westmoreland.

Lady Mather Jackson's School of Weaving, Monmouth.

Spinning and Weaving Tweed Classes.—Started by Mrs. Poore for the Coopers' Farm Estate, Winterslow, Wiltshire.

Scotch Handloom Linen.—W. Walker, High Street, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, N.B.

Viscountess Duncannon's Garry Hill Cottage Industry (embroidery), 20 Brook Street, London, W.

Chiswick Art Workers' Guild (embroidery), Chiswick School of Art, Bedford Park, Chiswick.

School for Leather Embroidery.—Miss Bassett, The Heath, Leighton Buzzard.

The Welsh Industries Association (embroidery and lace-making). Hon. Sec. Miss Mabel Hill, Rookwood, Llandaff.

Mrs. Chettle's School (lace-making), Potters Pury, Stony Stratford.

TEACHING.

SECONDARY TEACHING.
EDUCATION IN INDIA.
KINDERGARTEN TEACHING.
GOVERNESSES.
ELEMENTARY TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS TRAINING.
ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' COLLEGES.
TEACHERS' SOCIETIES AND REGISTRIES.

SECONDARY TEACHING AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

Introduction.—Secondary education in England is still largely unorganised. Untrammelled by State regulations, its schools display a remarkable variety, a striking originality, and an elasticity in curriculum peculiarly English. There is, however, an inadequate provision for secondary education within the reach of the masses, and yet there is often expensive overlapping. The steadily increasing demand for a cheap education beyond standard VII. and the absence of lower grade secondary education, led to the formation of Higher Grade Board Schools under the Education Department. These have in some cases seriously affected the numbers in endowed secondary schools, causing handsome buildings raised by the generosity of the community to be half empty, while a palatial Higher Grade Board School rears its walls near by—also at the expense of the community.

These disadvantages possibly outweigh the advantages, but in the future certainty of organisation it is to be hoped that the vigour and originality which have always distinguished English secondary schools may not be eliminated.

One argument in favour of organisation as concerning women is that, in all probability, the disparity between the educational facilities for boys and girls would be lessened, and that the teaching profession would offer greater facilities to women than hitherto.

The later history of women's educational progress lends support to this view. The claims of women as teachers have never been challenged, and with better qualifications she has received better pay. But to those seeking entrance into the profession it is well to point out that, with higher salaried posts, better qualifications are needed, and those whose qualifications fall below a certain level are being silently sifted out. The crowding of the profession with inefficient women teachers is probably due to the fact that many of our High Schools give an education having as its ultimate goal the University, to which, notwithstanding the great increase in past years, comparatively few girls go. From 15 to 18 or 19 the school work is purely literary and guided by examination requirements.

For all pursuits a liberal education is desirable, and as the fact remains that the vast majority of girls will be engaged in domestic life, an effort should be made to encourage handicrafts in the schools. An education which turns out a large number of girls, who feel that they can do nothing to earn their own livelihood but teach, and whose education has not been of the kind to give them initiative power or to develop their own resources, is to be deprecated. It is true that, taking into consideration the expense incurred in the necessary education, as compared with other professions, teaching offers the best chances to women. Although there are no statistics available with regard to the numbers of men and women engaged in secondary education in England, and therefore no comparison as to the proportion of either sex can be made, yet it is no exaggeration to say that women have made the teaching profession peculiarly their own.

English Secondary Schools

Before considering the education necessary for the secondary teacher, the kinds of schools in which she will find employment will be treated.

CLASS I.—HIGH SCHOOLS

The aim of these schools is to give girls an education comparable to that received by boys in public schools and grammar schools, which shall fit them in the future to take up professions, each of which again requires special study. As education in its widest sense depends upon the instructors, and as High School posts are the most sought after and are filled by highly qualified women, these schools best equip girls who ultimately wish to become teachers. The curriculum includes the ordinary English subjects: mathematics, including conics and trigonometry; French and German; Latin and Greek; biology, chemistry, physics; political economy; harmony and class singing; drawing, painting, gymnastics. In some of the wealthier schools a technical side has been added, including cookery and dressmaking, book-keeping and shorthand.

Types of High Schools.—(a) Schools of the Girls' Public Day School Company and of the Church Schools Company. Situated principally in London, and also in the larger towns in the provinces. Fees in G.P.D.S.C. Schools, 9 to 15 guineas per annum. Fees in C.S.C. Schools, 4 to 18 guineas per annum.

(b) Schools started by local companies on the same plan as the G.P.D.S.C. Schools, with the same fees.

(c) Endowed Grammar Schools. These are difficult to classify, as some are comparable to High Schools, though the fees are usually lower, while others would be more fitly described as Middle Class Schools. The richer schools take the highest rank among secondary schools in point of buildings, laboratories, apparatus, curriculum, and exhibitions. Fees 4 to 15 guineas per annum.

CLASS II.—MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS

These might be taken to include technical schools and higher grade schools, but neither of these come within the scope of this article. The ordinary Middle Class School has lower fees than Class I., from £2 to £6 per annum, and is endowed. The curriculum does not include classics or the higher mathematics, and the girls may not stay beyond the age of 16 without special leave.

CLASS III.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The high standard of education in girls' public schools has proved a great incentive to private schools. As the curriculum is not usually so wide—the claims of science, owing to its expense, being often neglected—better results are sometimes obtained in Modern Languages and in the Arts, and more individuality is shown.

It is true that there are still a large number of very inferior schools to which parents send their children, either because the fees are lower than at the public school, or from a fancied social superiority.

A new kind of private school has sprung up within late years modelled on the High School and conducted by University women; these are usually boarding schools, and the fees are high. Great stress is laid on games and healthful occupations and pursuits.

Welsh Intermediate Schools

In contrast with England, secondary education has been organised in Wales. The whole of the principality has been mapped out into areas, and schools have been opened on special lines which are to be the educational ladder by which pupils pass from the elementary school to the university. Their schemes provide for a classical, commercial, and technical education all within the four walls of the school. They are not exactly comparable to any class of English secondary school, whether as to finance, curriculum, or social status, and they differ among themselves.

The schools in the large towns approximate to High Schools; commercial and technical education is already provided for in such towns, and the wealth of the intermediate school enables it to have a building, a staff, and a curriculum comparing favourably with the best English High Schools. In country districts it is often far otherwise; in the desire to bring secondary education within the reach of all, the fees have been fixed extremely low; the amount of money at the disposal of the school is so small that understaffing has resulted and education has thereby suffered.

5 The fees vary from £3 to £9 per annum, and it is obvious that with such low fees the endowment will have to cover half the cost of the pupil's tuition, the minimum cost of secondary education having been estimated, with buildings paid for, at 10 guineas per annum. This in many cases, especially in girls' schools, causes a purely literary type of education to prevail, preventing the development of the technical side, for which there is no other provision, and which the schemes of the County Schools profess to undertake. It should be noted—1st, that the head mistresses of these schools must hold a degree or its equivalent, and that large numbers of the assistant mistresses are graduates; 2nd, that the educational facilities are the same for the girls as the boys; 3rd, that the schools are of three kinds—separate, dual, and mixed.

Secondary Schools in Scotland

In Scotland a school is ranked as secondary and as a place of higher education if it prepares its pupils for the Leaving Certificate of the Scottish Education Department.

Roughly speaking, public secondary schools are of two kinds.

1. **Endowed Schools**, confined more or less to the large towns, managed by a Council of Governors, supported by funds left by charitable individuals in the past; the fees do not as a rule exceed £10 per annum. The girls' school is a separate building from the boys', has its own head mistress, and the staff is almost entirely confined to assistant mistresses. If the school is large, 400 and upwards, the head is usually a man with a lady superintendent under him.

2. **Schools managed by the Local School Board**, supported by the rates and Government grants. This is in striking contrast with England, and is accounted for by the fact that Primary Education was already freed in Scotland when the Act of 1892 was passed, and the money, allocated to her for that purpose, could therefore be used in other ways, and the greater part was given to secondary schools. As contrasted with endowed schools, the distinguishing features are—

1. They are mixed.
2. The head is always a man, who does not necessarily have the assistance of a lady superintendent.

3. They are very largely staffed by well-qualified assistant masters, but Boards are beginning to introduce women as modern languages mistresses in the girls' department.

These Board Secondary Schools are of two classes, a classification largely dependent upon the size and the industrial or non-industrial character of the town.

(a) The better kind has separate buildings for the secondary side, and gives a good education at a very moderate cost. Fees from £2 to £8 per annum. It is these schools which give Scotland the reputation of providing secondary education for all and sundry.

(b) The inferior kind is found in small towns and rural parishes, and in the upper department of the Elementary School. They are entirely staffed by masters, and perhaps it is only by courtesy that the education in them can be described as secondary. Fees from almost nothing to £4 per annum.

There are a few schools on the English G.P.D.S.C. system.

Private Schools.—These are few in number but good, the low fees of the public schools

and the excellent education given having driven inefficient schools out of existence. The same process is now going on in Wales, and it is interesting to observe the parallelism, not only between secondary education, but also in university education, between Scotland and Wales.

N.B.—An epitome of schools engaged in secondary education would be incomplete without some mention of the Elementary Training Colleges, the Pupil Teachers' Centres, and the better Higher Grade Schools, which are all doing secondary work.

Education necessary for Women entering the Teaching Profession

A woman wishing to attain a high place as a teacher should have been educated in a good school; if a public school, she may possibly hold scholarships, and may take a leaving exhibition to college. A list of university colleges for women will be found in the Education section.

Training

The idea that some professional preparation is needed for the work of teaching as for other professions is certainly gaining ground, especially among women; but whereas the number of graduates is daily increasing, the number of those seeking training is still very small. One cause is probably the expense of a year's training added on to the three or four years' study required for a degree or its equivalent, and the fact that graduates can still obtain good posts direct from college. The educational result of university life, teaching, and study is so important to a teacher that professional training should not be allowed to take its place.

Fifteen years ago there was only one college engaged in training women as secondary teachers; to-day there are seven, exclusive of those attached to university colleges.

Secondary Training Colleges

1. The **Maria Grey**, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W. Founded 1878. Course, two years. Tuition fees from £24 to £30 per annum. Practice—in the High School attached and in neighbouring Board Schools. Residence at Winkworth Hall, opposite the College, 15 guineas per term.

2. The **Cambridge Training College**. Founded 1885. Course, one year. Fees, inclusive for residence and tuition for thirty weeks, £60 to £70. Practice—in schools of all kinds in Cambridge to the number of twelve. Students attend university lectures on the theory of education.

3. **Cheltenham College**. Training Department for Secondary Teachers. Founded 1885. Course, one year. Fees, inclusive for residence and tuition, 90 guineas. A certain number of foundationers received at 50 guineas. Practice is obtained in the College and neighbouring schools.

4. The **Mary Datchelor**, Camberwell. Founded 1888. Course, one or two years. Tuition fees, for one year only, £20; for two years, £15 each year. Practice is obtained in the Datchelor School and in a London Board School.

5. **Bedford College**, 9 York Place, Baker Street, London, W. Training Department. Founded 1892. Course, one year. Tuition fee, 25 guineas. Practice is obtained in schools of various grades in the neighbourhood.

6. **University of Oxford**. Training De-

partment. Founded 1897. Course, one year, one or two terms of which may be spent in Oxford, and one away in a school under the supervision of the head. Tuition fees, per term, £7:10s. Practice is obtained in a variety of schools in Oxford. Apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, care of Sec. to the Delegates of Local Examinations, Merton Street.

7. **The Home and Colonial Training College** has recently opened a Secondary Training Department, viz. Highbury Hill House, London. Course, two years. Fees for tuition, £10:10s. to £21:10s. per annum. Secondary school attached for practice.

Day training departments for secondary teachers are in operation or are being started at most of the university colleges. In each of the three Welsh colleges there is a secondary training department for men and women, though so far the numbers trained have been small. Course, one year. Tuition fees, 18 guineas.

Scotland.—The universities give lectures on education, and St. George's College, Melville Street, Edinburgh, provides training for secondary teachers. Course, one year. Fees, 21 guineas per annum. Students attend university courses on education in addition to lectures in their own college.

Professional Diplomas

I. London University Teachers' Diploma open only to its own graduates.

II. Cambridge University Teachers' Diploma open to graduates and to those who have taken certain specified university certificates.

III. College of Preceptors' Teachers' Diploma.

The universities of Oxford, Durham, Victoria, and Wales have established, or are establishing, teaching diplomas.

Professional Career

The greater number of women graduates find work in public schools. Those who have taken high honours may obtain college lectureships in the residential colleges, but such posts are all too few, most of the university teaching being given to women by men.

With regard to work in public schools, there is a growing tendency to take only experienced teachers in the larger and better schools, so that the teacher must first buy her experience, "a commodity which always has a fancy price," either in a training college or in lower grade and private schools. A teacher with some experience would command a salary of from £80 to £100 per annum non-residential. As resident teacher the salary would be from £50 to £80.

The salaries in good private schools are, on the whole, higher for graduates than in public schools, when the cost of living in large towns is taken into consideration.

On entering a good High School, if she proved a valuable mistress, her salary might rise by yearly increments up to £150. Usually, out of a staff of thirty assistant mistresses, some five or six will be enjoying as large a salary.

As second mistress the salary in exceptional cases may rise to £200.

The headmistress-ships are the prizes of the profession, the salaries, with capitation fees, ranging from £180 to £800. It is to be regretted that the greater number of salaries of assistant mistresses do not reach a higher level approximating more to the salaries enjoyed by assistant masters, and that very few schools have a super-

annuation fund, as this would cause more permanence in the staff of the school.

Wales.—In Welsh intermediate schools the salaries compare favourably with those given in English high schools, but in dual schools the headship is as yet in the hands of a man, the first woman assistant rarely obtaining more than £150.

Scotland.—Salaries taken as a whole are smaller in Scotland than in England, and this statement applies to all professions and trades, as the standard of living is not so high.

The very small body of head mistresses do not command the high salaries prevalent in England. The fixed salary is £100, with a small percentage on the fees.

The usual salary of assistant mistresses is from £80 to £95. Occasionally the best, after long years of service, may obtain £120.

Hours of Work

School hours are usually about five. Some corrections can be done in school time. Preparation and correction of home work should not take more than three hours per day. This gives an eight hours' working day, exclusive of Saturdays, which cannot be considered excessive.

In salary, hours of work, and social status the position of the well-qualified teacher compares favourably with that of other workers in the community, but the strain is said to be greater and the earning life shorter. This strain would be lessened if she could look forward to a small but certain pension after so many years of employment, a privilege which elementary teachers will in the future enjoy.

Apart from public school mistress-ships and college lectureships, there is an increasing demand for trained graduates as lecturers and teachers in Elementary Training Colleges and in Pupil Teachers' Centres. Salaries of resident lecturers in training colleges range from £60 to £100, and the non-resident salaries from £90 to £150. In London the initial salary at Pupil Teachers' Centres is £125, rising by annual increments of £5 to £150.

Possibly in the future a certain part of elementary teaching may afford scope for the secondary teacher.

Women who are specialists in kindergarten work, gymnastics and games, cookery, dress-making, handicrafts, including wood-carving, sloyd, basket-making, etc., are much in request. The educational facilities afforded to these, the cost of such education, and its fields of operation, are beyond the scope of the present article.

ELLEN C. STEEDMAN.

EDUCATION IN INDIA. By Miss

E. A. Manning

Girls' schools in India are still extremely scarce, comparatively to the population, but in some communities there is an increasing desire that women should be allowed opportunities of education, and everywhere the objections to school training are lessening in force. The question is often asked, What openings exist in this line for English women teachers? The answer is that there are very few. Just occasionally a governess is required for a native family, the position, however, being attended by numerous difficulties; there are also, say, eight or ten educational posts for which an Englishwoman of high qualifications is sought; in missionary work,

too, teachers from England are in some request. But it is hopeless to go to India without already having an appointment; and although for the exceptional engagements a large salary is sometimes offered, yet, considering necessary expenses, the risks of climate, openings on return being almost closed, etc. etc., it is seldom worth while, from a money point of view, to undertake an Indian post. At the same time very great interest attaches to educational work in the East, and a sphere of real usefulness presents itself to teachers with a spirit of enterprise, enthusiasm, freedom from race prejudice, never-ending patience, good temper, and strong health. It must be borne in mind also that proselytism is not to be attempted outside missionary work. Probably the openings in India may gradually increase, but very slowly, for with the spread of education, the number rises of teachers trained in the country and obtainable at less cost. Language is, of course, a chief hindrance, for often two or three dialects have to be acquired. It is true that girls in the higher school classes occasionally learn English, but a superintendent must be able to criticise the methods of the vernacular teachers, and to give model lessons to the younger pupils.

Much good has been effected by the few British women who have latterly done educational work in India. Mrs. Brander, the Senior Government Inspector of Girls' Schools in the Madras Presidency, went to Madras over twenty-five years ago as Lady Superintendent of a Normal School, founded by the local Government at the suggestion of Miss Carpenter, and now she has for many years inspected the girls' schools in half the Presidency. Miss Carr, of Whitelands College, who inspects the other half, was appointed to this work nine years ago, also from the Normal School; and the present Superintendent of that School (which is now entitled the Presidency Training School for Mistresses) is Miss Arnold, who, after considerable experience in England, went out four or five years ago. In the Punjab Miss Francis has acted as Inspector for nine years. It is to be hoped that before long more Inspectorships will be appointed, but the post is in many respects a very hard one, involving heavy responsibilities, and difficult tours in far-off districts. The chief girls' schools in Native States are here and there superintended by English ladies, as that at Mysore, which was in charge, till lately, of Miss Vokins of Newnham College, whose death at Bombay, on her return to India, has been much lamented by teachers and pupils. In some respects, however, there are fewer complications in regard to work in British India.

It will be seen from the above statements that there are not many openings in India for teachers from our own country.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS

Ladies with a sound English education, who have passed some recognised public examination (such as the Senior Cambridge, the First Class College of Preceptors, etc.), and who are wishing to become Kindergarten teachers, should prepare for the examinations of the National Froebel Union.

In order to do this, they should enter a training college which prepares students for these examinations. The shortest time in which it is possible to qualify for the full certificate is two years.

The first year is spent in working for the ele-

mentary certificate; and, should students be successful in passing the elementary examination, together with the optional subjects (Geometry and Child Nature), they can at once pass on to the training for the second part of the higher certificate, and thus save one year's work. (For further information on this subject, see Syllabus of Examination of the Joint Board of the National Froebel Union.) The elementary certificate entitles a student to become an assistant in a Kindergarten, whilst one who has obtained the higher certificate can undertake the entire charge of a Kindergarten.

There are several schools and colleges which prepare for these examinations, both in London and the provinces, viz.:—Blackheath (London), Brondesbury (London), Stockwell (London), Queen's Gate (London), York Place (London), West Kensington (London), Manchester, Plymouth, Sheffield, and many of the Girls' Public Day School Company's High Schools. The best college in London, which devotes itself exclusively to training Kindergarten teachers, is the Froebel Educational Institute, Talgarth Road, West Kensington (Principal, Madame Michaelis). The fees are as follows:—

- I. Junior Division (preparation for the Elementary Certificate)—twenty-four guineas per annum.
- II. Senior Division, 1st year (preparation for the first part of the Higher Certificate)—thirty guineas.
- III. Senior Division, 2nd year (preparation for the second part of the Higher Certificate)—twenty-four guineas.

On an average, the cost of material for each student amounts to £8 per annum.

Students coming from a distance are received into boarding-houses, recommended by the Principal, at a charge of thirteen guineas per term, or thirty-nine guineas per annum (exclusive of laundry).

The students, during their training in the Junior Division, attend lectures given by specialists in the various subjects necessary for examination—i.e. Botany, Zoology, Child Nature (Elementary Psychology), Music and Singing, Geometry, Biographies of Educators, Gifts and Occupations; and also give lessons under supervision, and attend lessons given to the children in the school and Kindergarten by fully qualified teachers.

The Senior Division devotes its time to Froebel's Principles, Psychology, Physiology and Hygiene, History of Education, and the application of Froebel's Principles to ordinary school subjects.

Students who have spent from two to three years in the Training College and have passed their examinations successfully, find little difficulty in obtaining posts, either in private schools, in families, or in high schools, at salaries ranging from £50 to £100 per annum.

MARION J. KERR.

GOVERNESSES

There is no doubt that the number of governesses has been diminishing during the last two or three years, the cause probably being that the acquirements expected in return for small remuneration, and the comparatively early age at which the verdict comes, "Too old," induces girls to launch out into other callings. Daily governesses are but seldom asked for, and the remuneration is usually quite inadequate either to the

teacher's attainments or to the cost of living. The contrary is the case with children's lady nurses and nursery governesses. These posts cannot always be suitably filled for lack of applicants. There are not so many nursery governesses as formerly, though there are always positions open.

It would very much improve the position of governesses if they could keep their education more up to date. It has been found a good plan to procure the papers of questions given in public examinations, and to read up more or less on those lines, even if the tasks have nothing to do with the work of the pupils. The study would fill many a lonely evening.

A better standing would often be taken by governesses if they exercised more tact in perceiving when their presence in the family circle is desired or not. A tactless governess has not seldom proved the cause of her successor being relegated entirely to a schoolroom life.

With regard to engagements, governesses are advised to make arrangements for payment by the term—that is, a third of the salary at Easter, a third before the summer holidays, and a third at Christmas. It is often done, and the advantage is obvious without much reflection. There is no doubt much to contend with in the present day in the attempt to train the characters of the children. So little discipline and obedience are exacted by the parents that the teacher's task is a difficult one. Let her, however, still work on, setting the highest motives before herself and her charges, trusting the good seed she sows to the great Master for fruition. The influence of a good governess may in the end be of far greater service to her pupils than the ordinary day or boarding school life, where so little individual training can be given.

Training for teachers in private families is specially arranged for at the Cheltenham Ladies' College Training Department. A two years' course is advised. There is a special course of instruction, covering one year, for ladies intending to undertake the care of young children. The subjects studied are hand occupations and home amusements, needlework and cutting out, and drawing, the care of little children, kindergarten, and infant school work. The following examinations may be taken by ladies preparing to be governesses for little children:—The National Froebel Union's Higher Preliminary or the Oxford Senior Local, the National Froebel Union's Elementary Kindergarten Examination, Ladies' College Special Kindergarten Examination, South Kensington Physiology and Hygiene, and other science subjects, St. John Ambulance, Teachers' Examination of the London Institute of Plain Needlework, Royal Drawing Society's Examinations.

The Cheltenham College tuition fees are 6 guineas per term; boarding fees from 45 guineas a year; student-teachers from 30 guineas a year.

(See also article on Secondary Teaching.)

Ladies desiring to train as nurses should apply to the Norland Institute, 29 Holland Park Avenue, London, W.; or as nursery governesses, to the House of Education, Ambleside.

ELEMENTARY TEACHING AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

At present the teachers of elementary schools are drawn almost wholly from the ranks of scholars in elementary schools. The rise in the

teacher's position has been met by the rise in the position of those using the better elementary schools.

But during the last few years more teachers, especially women teachers, have been drawn from secondary schools. Partly these have been elementary scholars who have won scholarships to secondary schools and now come back. But partly, too, headmistresses of high schools and the like have recognised the attractions of elementary teaching as a profession.

The attractions are mainly—

1. **Security.** No other profession except the Civil Service offers the same security of tenure.
2. **Independence.** The duties are fixed. Beyond the defined hours all service is willing service. Holidays are certain too.
3. **Certain Salary.** The salary is secure and the amount certain. An assistant mistress's salary varies from £50 to £80 in the country districts, to £80 to £125 in the towns. About one assistant mistress in three becomes a head teacher in the towns, and the salary of a head teacher will vary from £100 to £900. In the country and in the smaller voluntary schools a headmistress's salary varies from £80 to £120, but then nearly every fairly qualified mistress rapidly becomes a head teacher.

The security, the independence, the salary, vary, of course, from school to school. They are found least in small privately-managed country schools; they are found most in the schools of the great School Boards.

The difficulty must also be faced. It mainly consists in an absolute demand for a certain minimum mechanical efficiency. Classes are large, and a class of 50 or 60 children must be kept in order. The difficulty is less than it seems. Comparatively few trained teachers fail. The discipline is not always of a high quality. For many lessons fine discipline is impossible with a class of 60 children. But a certain mechanical discipline is absolutely necessary. No doubt this is largely acquired in the stage of "pupil-teachership." Most teachers have been apprenticed from 14 to 19 as pupil-teachers, and have learnt the tricks of the trade in the school-room. This is not necessary, but it is probably an advantage to have been a pupil-teacher for a year or two. It is certainly necessary for five persons out of six to have been taught and to have practised the art of teaching before they first find themselves alone face to face with a class of children.

This training in the art of teaching is supplied in the training college. Foreign nations make the period of training rather longer, and dispense wholly with the period of pupil-teachership; and there is little doubt that in England we pay heavily for rather increased mechanical efficiency at starting at the price of less education, less intelligence, less power of growth. The pupil-teacher, working in school most of the day, preparing lessons at night, when already weary, has no time to think; she eats but does not digest, learns but does not enjoy learning.

Entrance to the training colleges is obtained by the Queen's Scholarship Examination held at Christmas each year. The examination is open to all. Those who are not pupil-teachers lose the marks awarded for teaching, and are likely to find

some difficulty with the needlework. Otherwise, with due preparation, the advantage is all on their side. About 1200 places in training colleges for women are open yearly, and the places in each college are awarded in order of merit to those who apply to it. But at present candidates are only able to apply for one college, and most colleges require that applicants should be members of the Church of England. Other colleges are Roman Catholic or Wesleyan only. A few are open to all, and are consequently the most sought after, and the most difficult to enter. There are also some Day Training Colleges in connection with local colleges and universities.

It is possible to become a teacher in an elementary school without any previous training. It is rarely wise. An "outsider" is looked on with suspicion and jealousy. If she be successful she will have a very great start in the race. She has had time to be taught while her colleagues had to teach. The prizes of the profession are apt to fall to her rather than to those who have lacked her advantages. She must make up her mind for this, and resolve to meet her rivals on their own ground, to teach the needlework and music and drawing as well as they do; and for this training is absolutely necessary.

A teacher's life is not easy. The school hours are not long—six hours a day; Saturdays and Sundays are free; there are probably six or seven weeks' holidays in the year. But the strain of teaching is great to most people, and a teacher who is worth her salt will not be content with doing the minimum that is required.

To many the very claims on the teacher, the opportunities for good, form the strongest attraction. Hardly any one is necessarily so potent for good or evil as a teacher in an elementary school. The very defects of home influence make the school influence more precious and more powerful, and the schools are the one influence that reaches all classes. Churches and chapels, as a whole, reach those only who care to accept their invitations. To the schools all alike are compelled to come in, and to come in while their natures are yet plastic.

G. L. BRUCE.

TRAINING OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS. By Mrs. Law

After passing through the elementary schools, scholars wishing to become teachers may be recognised as probationers as soon as they have reached their thirteenth birthday.

Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must pass a Government examination, and must furnish themselves with a medical certificate.

Pupil-teachers must not be less than fifteen years of age (or, in rural schools, with the special consent of the inspector, fourteen) at the beginning of their apprenticeship. The length of their engagement is ordinarily four years, but the pupil-teacher may lessen the term of apprenticeship if she is capable of taking an examination a year in advance. At present pupil-teachers are required during the first, second, and third years of their engagement to pass an examination in certain specified subjects; and pupil-teachers of the fourth year must present themselves for the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

Every pupil-teacher serves in a school under a certificated teacher for a period varying, in different cases, from a minimum of three to a maximum of twenty hours per week.

Managers are required to see that their pupil-teachers receive, without charge, from a certificated teacher, or other qualified teacher approved by the department, special instruction during at least five hours per week, of which hours not more than three may be part of the same day. Instruction given during school hours is confined to the subjects in which pupil-teachers are examined during the period of their engagement.

In many towns School Boards have established Pupil Teachers' Centres, which have special buildings, with a special staff of teachers, for the instruction of pupil-teachers, who are generally released from school duties sufficiently to enable them to attend the centre four or five half-days per week during the earlier half of their apprenticeship, and three or four half-days per week during the latter half.

Central classes are another means of instruction; these classes are usually attended by pupil-teachers from voluntary schools. Pupil-teachers in voluntary schools which are situated near centres are, however, often permitted by Boards to attend the course of instruction given at those centres.

In addition to centres and central classes, there are several private institutions which carry on the work of instruction partly by means of oral classes, but more largely by means of correspondence through the post.

At the termination of their engagements pupil-teachers wishing to continue in the profession as elementary teachers may become—

- (a) Students in training colleges;
- (b) Assistant teachers; or
- (c) Provisionally certificated teachers.

It should be stated, however, that those students who pass through a training college before taking their teacher's certificate, improve their position both with respect to remuneration and promotion.

To obtain admission to a training college, students must apply to the Education Department for permission to take the Queen's Scholarship Examination, which is held every December, and they must also apply to a training college to be put on the list of candidates for entrance. Applicants must be over seventeen years of age, and must present to the college authorities special and recently obtained medical certificates. When the result of the Scholarship Examination is made known, candidates are informed at once whether they are successful, and whether they can enter the college for which they have sat.

The college training ordinarily occupies two years, and an examination is passed by the student at the end of each year.

The subjects of study are divided into two principal groups, called severally Part I. and Part II. For Part II. certain University examinations may be substituted, and if these are passed successfully, the students are only examined by the Education Department in the subjects of Part I. Most of the colleges have their own practising schools, which provide the children to whom lessons are given by the students in training, under supervision and criticism.

On special application to the Department, and for special reasons, the college course may be continued for a third year without the payment of any additional fee on the part of the students; in some cases scholarships are given to assist successful students to take a third year. A third

year syllabus of work is prescribed by the Education Department, but the college authorities are at liberty to substitute special schemes, and it is not even always necessary for the year to be spent in the college. Some special course of training may be taken up, such as the teaching of the deaf and dumb, or the student may take her degree or work towards it, or she may spend the year at a French training college.

It is not required of students that they should have experience in elementary teaching before being admitted to a training college; any girl of eighteen years of age may enter, provided she reaches a certain standard at the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

Training colleges may be wholly residential, wholly day, or residential and day mixed.

The cost to be incurred by a student during her term of preparation for the profession of elementary teacher cannot be definitely stated, as every school management makes its own conditions. Estimating roughly, under School Board management, the salaries of pupil-teachers will range from about £7 to £12 in the first year, rising to about £20 in the fourth year.

Under voluntary school management they will range from about £5 to £10 in the first year, rising to about £15 to £16 in the fourth year.

Pupil-teachers receive their instruction free of charge, but generally provide their own books.

At day training colleges the entrance fee ranges from about £5 to £15, which covers the cost of instruction for the training course; and each student receives from the Education Department a grant of £20 a year, which is paid her by the college authorities. She will have to provide her own books and stationery.

At residential training colleges the entrance fee ranges from about £15 to £25, which covers the cost of instruction and board during the training course, and students will supply their own books and stationery. The Education Department gives a grant to the college of £35 yearly towards the maintenance of a student.

Exhibitions, prizes, and scholarships are given in some cases as aids to successful students.

The remuneration of assistant and head teachers varies with their qualifications, and with the school management under which they serve.

Under the London School Board the salary of an uncertificated teacher ranges from £30 to £45.

A certificated assistant teacher will earn from £50 in a first grade school, to £100 or £125 in a sixth grade or very large school.

A head mistress from £120 in a first grade, to £300 in a sixth grade school.

Under voluntary school management the salary of an uncertificated assistant teacher will range from about £30 to £50; of a certificated assistant teacher, from about £45 to £90; and of a head mistress, from about £70 to £150.

In some instances a head mistress has a house in addition to her salary.

Miss Bremner, in her work on the "Education of Girls and Women," gives the following list of the average pay of a certificated head mistress, distinguishing Board from Voluntary teachers:—

Church of England	£75
Wesleyan	86
Roman Catholic	66
British, Undenominational, etc. . . .	81
School Board	114

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

Church of England

*Those marked * are recognised by the Education Department.*

- *Bangor, North Wales—fees £2:10s. per quarter; 60 Queen's scholarships; Rev. J. Fairchild.
- *Bishop Stortford, Hockerill—Class I. £7, Class II. £8, from schools in St. Alban's Diocese; from other schools, Class I. £13, Class II. £15; 64 Queen's scholarships; Rev. A. E. Vinter.
- *Brighton—Pupils from Diocese of Chichester £10, others £15; 65 Queen's scholarships; Rev. G. Corfield.
- *Bristol—Students from Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol £12, others £15; 78 Queen's scholarships; Rev. E. Compton Gill.
- *Cheltenham—Pupil teachers £16, others £20; 80 Queen's scholarships; Rev. H. A. Bren.
- *Chichester—Bishop Otter Memorial College, for daughters of professional men. Residential. Fees £50 a year, Queen's scholars £16 a year. There are £5 exhibitions and two entrance scholarships of £20 for two years; Rev. E. Hammonds.
- *Derby—Students from Diocese of Lichfield and Southwell £9 or £10; others £11 or £12; 80 Queen's scholarships; day students taken; Rev. A. B. Bater.
- *Durham, St. Hild's—Queen's scholars, 1st class, from Diocese of Durham or Newcastle, £10, others £15; 78 Queen's scholarships; Rev. J. Haworth.
- *Home and Colonial School Society's College, 344 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.—145 resident, 15 non-resident pupils; fees—Queen's scholars, resident £15, non-resident £10; ordinary students, resident, 50 to 60 guineas per annum; day, 10 to 20 guineas per annum; books, £4 to £5; Rev. D. J. Thomas.
- *Lincoln—1st class pupils £12:10s.; 2nd class £15; Queen's scholars, 41 residential, 10 day; Rev. Canon Rowe.
- *Norwich—From Dioceses of Norwich and Ely; £10, 1st class pupils; £12, 2nd class; others, 1st class, £12; 2nd class, £14; 67 Queen's scholarships; Rev. J. A. Hannah.
- *Oxford—£10 per annum; Queen's scholars, 27 residential, 10 day; Miss Simpson.
- *Ripon—Fees from £10 to £20, according to diocese, class on Queen's scholars' list, etc.; 96 Queen's scholarships; Rev. G. W. Garrod.
- *Salisbury—Pupil teachers examined at Salisbury £14, others £16; 80 Queen's scholarships; Rev. Canon Steward.
- St. Michael's, Wantage—Under the Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin; pupil teachers £20; girls preparing only for scholarship or certificate examinations £25.
- St. Stephen's College, Clewer—Under the Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist.
- *Tottenham, St. Katherine's College (S.P.C.K.)—Pupil teachers £15, others £20; 104 Queen's scholarships; Rev. E. Hobson.
- *Truro—Fees £10; 40 Queen's scholarships; Ven. Archdeacon Cornish.
- *Warrington—Pupils in Dioceses of Chester, Manchester, or Liverpool, £15, others £20; 120 Queen's scholarships; Rev. Morley Stevenson.
- *Whitlands, Chelsea (Nat. Soc.)—Admission fees to two years' course: pupil teachers, 1st class £14, 2nd class £20; non-pupil teachers, 1st class £20, 2nd class £25; day students, 1st

class £10, 2nd class £15; 144 resident, 20 day Queen's scholars; Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe.

Roman Catholic.

- *Notre Dame, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool—Fees £7:10s.; 110 Queen's scholarships; Miss F. M. Leescher.
- *Sacred Heart, West Hill, Wandsworth—£5; 90 Queen's scholarships; Madame Moran.

British and Foreign School Society.

- *Darlington—Entrance fee for two years' residence £20; 78 Queen's scholarships; W. A. Spafford, Esq.
- *Saffron Walden (for infant schools)—Fee £20; 52 resident, 8 day Queen's scholars; Miss Dunlop.
- *Stockwell (senior, junior, infant, and pupil teacher schools)—Fee £25; 154 Queen's scholarships; day students taken; Miss Manley.
- *Swansea—Fee £20; 70 resident, 10 day Queen's scholars; David Salmon, Esq.

Undenominational.

- *Homerton New College, Cavendish College, Cambridge—Fee £22; books £8; 144 Queen's scholarships; J. C. Horobin, Esq., M.A.
- *Edge Hill, Liverpool—Pupil teachers and 1st class pupils, £20, others £25; day students taken; 110 Queen's scholarships; Miss S. J. Hale.
- *Cheltenham, St. Helen's, Lansdown Place (for ladies)—Queen's scholars fees, resident £30 per annum, day £12:12s.; other students, resident from 48 guineas per annum, day 18 guineas per annum; Miss Bolam.
- *Wesleyan Training College, Southlands, Battersea—108 Queen's scholars; admission £12:12s.; Rev. James Chapman.
- Friends, Flounders Institute, Leeds.**
- For Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb.**—Elmhurst, Castle Bar Hill, Ealing, W.—Residents £50 per annum, non-residents £45; tuition; certificate to satisfactory students after minimum course of one year.
- Oral instruction training by lip-reading and articulate speech; **Mr. Van Praagh**, 11 Fitzroy Square, W.; minimum course 18 months.
- For Teachers of the Blind.**—Smith Training College, Upper Norwood (residential); F. J. Campbell, Esq.

Non-Residential Colleges for Men and Women.

- *Aberystwyth, University College—Fees £10 per session; accommodation for 120 students; T. F. Roberts, Esq.
- *Bangor, University College Day Training Department—£10 per annum; room for 50 women and 50 men students; J. E. Lloyd, Esq.
- *Birmingham, Mason College—Room for 80 men, 90 women; fees for women £10; Principal Heath.
- *Bristol, University College—Room for 60 women students only; £10 per annum; house of residence £27:10s. per annum; Miss Marian F. Pease.
- *Cardiff, University College—Room for 105 students; £10; J. A. Jenkins, Esq.
- *Leeds, Yorkshire College—Room for 60 men, 60 women; £10 per annum; N. Bodington, Esq.
- *Manchester, Owens College—Room for 81 men, 28 women; £15 per annum; A. Hopkinson, Esq.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne, Durham College of Science—Room for 104 students; £8 per session; H. F. Stockdale, Esq.

*Nottingham, University College—100 students; fee £5; Rev. J. E. Symes.

*Sheffield, University College—40 students; £7: 10s. per annum; E. Drury, Esq.

N.B.—Most of the day training colleges, especially those receiving women, have hostels or boarding-houses connected with them, in which students are comfortably accommodated at a reasonable rate. In other cases students can be accommodated in private apartments, which are recognised and supervised by the College authorities. For each woman a grant of £30 per annum is made by the Education Department, £10 of which goes to the College for tuition, fees, etc., and £20 to the student for expenses of maintenance.

The annual examination of candidates for admission to training colleges, called "the Queen's scholarship examination," produces each year a much larger number of successful students than there is room for in the existing colleges. Thus, many students have to pass into the schools and resume the work of teaching without the training college course. The total number of women students last recorded who were successful in the Queen's scholarship examinations was 5912. The total accommodation in training colleges was 2884, divided as follows:—

Church of England colleges, residents	1858
Undenominational colleges, residents	247
British colleges, residents	847
Wesleyan colleges, residents	107
Roman Catholic colleges, residents	178
Total residents	2287
Students in Day Colleges	492
Day Students in Residential Colleges	105
Total students	2884

As most of the students stay two years, and some three, the places available each year are less than half the total accommodation.

In connection with the Church Training Colleges there is an annual examination in religious knowledge of candidates for admission.

Ireland

*Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare Place, Dublin—For men and women; Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore; 71 women students.

*Board of Commissioners of National Education, Training College, Marlboro' Street, Dublin—J. J. Doherty, Esq.; mixed; 147 women students; undenominational; boarding-houses at Talbot Street and at Glasnevin for some of the women students.

*Roman Catholic Training College, Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin—154 women students only.

There are 5546 college-trained teachers (of whom 2424 are mistresses) and 6450 untrained teachers in Ireland, i.e. 46·2 per cent of the teachers have had college training.

Two establishments for women have been authorised to be built: one at Limerick for 75 Queen's scholars, and another in Belfast for 80.

All pupils at the Training Colleges receive instruction at the Albert Agricultural Institute, Glasnevin, in dairy work, and may also take courses in cottage-gardening, poultry-keeping, and bee-keeping.

Scotland

*Edinburgh—Church of Scotland Training College, Johnston Terrace, Castle Hill—F. S. Laurie, Esq.; 122 women students.

*Edinburgh—Free Church Training College, Moray House—A. Mackenzie, Esq.; 111 women students.

*Glasgow—Church of Scotland Training College, Dundas Vale—S. S. Laurie, Esq.; 117 women students.

*Glasgow—Free Church Training College—A. S. Baird, Esq.; 131 women.

*Aberdeen—Church of Scotland Training College—G. A. Simpson, Esq., 22 Bridge Street; 72 women.

*Aberdeen—Free Church Training College, Charlotte Street—G. C. Fraser, Esq.; 76 women.

The above are for both masters and mistresses. There are bursaries at all of them ranging from £8 to £18. The Free Church Colleges at Glasgow and Aberdeen are entirely non-residential. In connection with the others, there are boarding-houses for a proportion of the women students.

The two following colleges are entirely residential, and are for mistresses only:—

*Edinburgh—Scottish Episcopal Training College, Dalry House—Rev. J. R. Leslie; fee £15; 57 students.

*Glasgow—Roman Catholic Training College, Downhill—Miss M. A. Leacher; fee £5; 52 students.

SOCIETIES AND REGISTRIES FOR TEACHERS AND GOVERNESSES

Agency for Foreign Governesses, and Home, 3 Colville Houses, Talbot Road, W.—*Superintendent*, M. LE PASTEUR DU PONTET DE LA HARPE, French Parsonage, Bayswater.

Association of German Governesses in England, 16 Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.—Home, registry, relief to sick and poor members, loan funds for students, convalescent home, etc. Subs., 10s. 6d.; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. Organ, Der Vereinsbote.

Association for Promoting Elementary School Work as a Career for Girls, Miss JUDITH MERIVALE, 4 Park Town, Oxford.

Association of University Women Teachers.—Objects: (1) To associate for their common interests women with University qualifications engaged in the profession of teaching. (2) To provide as (a) Lecturers, (b) Teachers in public and private schools and families, (c) Examiners in schools, women who possess the qualifications required by the Association. Subs., 6s. for members. Employers' fee on engaging, 2s. 6d. No fee charged to members. Number of members 423. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss GRUNER, 48 Mall Chambers, Kensington, W.

Association of Head-Mistresses, founded 1874, by Miss Buss, incorporated 1896.—Annual subscription £1. Members must be proposed by a member. A conference is held annually. *President*, Miss JONES, Notting Hill High School. *Secretary*, Miss BROUGH, 25 Craven Street, W.C.

Association of Assistant Mistresses of Public Schools. Subs. 2s. 6d. *Secretary*, Miss C. McCROEN, High School, Clifton. Library at

22 Berners St., London, W.; subs. 2s. 6d. a quarter, 6s. a year.

Caroline Ashurst Biggs Memorial Loan Fund.—For women training for technical or professional careers. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Alfred Pollard, St. David's, Lauriston Road, Wimbledon Common.

College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Franco-English Guild, 6 Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris.

Froebel Society, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution.

—O. W. KLUGH, Esq., 32 Sackville Street, W. Objects: Temporary assistance to governesses in distress, afforded through the Ladies' Committee; Annuity Fund—Elective Annuities to aged governesses, secured on invested capital; Provident Fund—Provident Annuities purchased by ladies in any way connected with education, upon Government Security, this branch includes a Savings Bank; a Home for Governesses, Miss Klugh, 47 Harley Street, W.; a System of Registration, entirely free of expense; an Asylum for the Aged, at Chislehurst. Number of applications for assistance last year, 705; grants by the Ladies' Committee, 562. Number registering 1090, engaged 528.

Governesses' Guild, 189 Fulham Road, S.W.

Governesses' Home and Registration Agency, 16 St. Stephen's Square, Westbourne Park, W.

Governesses' Registration and Ladies' Employment, under the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education.—Mrs. Fenwick, 87 Albion Street, Leeds.

Governess Registry and Home, 11 Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

Joint Agency for Women Teachers, 74 Gower Street, London, W.C.—Under the management of a committee appointed by the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, the College of Preceptors, Head Mistresses' Association, Association of Assistant Mistresses and Private Schools Association. This agency has been established for the purpose of enabling teachers of all classes to find work without unnecessary cost. All fees have therefore been calculated on the lowest basis to cover the working expenses. *Registrar*, Miss A. G. Cooper; *Assistant Registrar*, Miss C. R. Lloyd. Office Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Teachers' Fees.—Registration members 1s., non-members 2s.; on engagement, members resident $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, non-resident 2 per cent, non-members resident $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, non-resident 3 per cent, on first year's salary; temporary engagements, 2s. 6d. and 6s.

Employers' Fees.—Members of any of the above Associations 2s. 6d., non-members 6s.

The Registry undertakes the transfer of schools.

The following training colleges have their students enrolled at the registry: Bedford College, London; Bedford Kindergarten Training College; Cambridge Training College; Cheltenham Ladies' College; The Datchelor; Home and Colonial; Maria Grey; St. George's, Edinburgh, Training Colleges.

National Union of Teachers, 71 Russell Square, London, W.C.—J. H. YOXALL, Esq. M.P., *General Secretary*.—For teachers of both sexes from every type of public school, of primary, secondary, technical, and higher education; the Union is the recognised medium of communication between the profession and the Government Educational authorities; it strives for the amendment of national education and for the advancement and protection of the teacher. Legal and professional advice are given to members, salaries are recovered, legal proceedings are instituted in cases of injustice, etc. There is a benevolent Fund and also an Orphanage in connection with the Society. Subscription 7s. per annum, and local branch subscription 1s. to 3s. There are 480 local associations, and about 89,000 members, men and women.

Miss Hug's Registry for foreign governesses, 21 Baker Street, London, W.

Private Schools Association, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.; to raise status and protect the interests of private schools.

Société des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 20 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.—To improve the standard of French teaching. *Registry for French teachers.*

Swiss Home and Agency, 15 Mecklenburg Square, London, W.C.

Teachers' Guild, 74 Gower Street, London, W.C.—*General Secretary*, H. B. GARROD, Esq.; *Registrar for Women Teachers*, Miss A. G. Cooper; *Information Bureau and Assistant-Registrar*, Miss C. R. Lloyd. Annual subscription 7s. 6d. for London, and 6s. 6d. for country members.

Objects.—(1) To form a body which shall be thoroughly representative of all grades of teachers, and shall be able to speak with knowledge and authority on all matters of education. (2) To obtain for the whole body of teachers the status and authority of a learned profession. (3) To enable teachers, by union and co-operation, to make a better provision for sickness and old age; and, by the same means, to do all such other lawful things as may conduce to their own welfare and the benefit of the public.

Privileges.—Meetings and conferences, publications free of charge, library, registry, assistance in life assurance and investment, legal and professional advice, educational museum, bureau of information, holiday courses and holiday resorts. A friendly society (sickness and accident fund) has just been started. There are seven London sections of the Guild, and branches in thirty towns and cities of Great Britain. Irish branch: Miss J. Conan, Rosenath, Sandymount Avenue, Dublin. The Society has foreign representatives who will give information to members with respect to openings in foreign schools, boarding-houses, etc., in France, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, and Turkey.

Teachers' Provident Association.—Miss Harwood, 5 Royal York Villas, Clifton, Bristol.

Teachers' Training and Registration Society.—Maria Grey Training College, Salisbury Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.

Young Women's Christian Association.—Registry, Home and Foreign departments, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

Ireland

Governess Association in Ireland for Promoting the Higher Education of Teachers, founded 1869; helps young teachers by means of scholarships and donations to train for their profession; has a registry, also a benefit fund; chiefly for secondary teachers; 8 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.

Central Association of Irish Schoolmistresses, and other ladies interested in education, 33 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Oldham; for secondary teachers.

Dublin Branch of the Teachers' Guild.—J. Thompson, Esq., Brighton Square, Rathgar, Dublin.

Governess Association.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss INGRAM; *Registrar*, Miss M'Carthy, 4 Hume St., Dublin.

Ulster Schoolmistresses' Association.—Apply to Mrs. Byers, Victoria College, Belfast.

The nuns do not join teachers' associations, but the heads of some of the advanced convent schools have occasionally co-operated with the associations in seeking endowments and other public advantages for girls' education.

Scotland

Governesses' Benevolent Society of Scotland.—*Sec. Miss von ADLSTEIN*; registry office, 10 Gloucester Place, Edinburgh; fee for governesses 1s., for employers 2s. 6d.; residence at the same address, 12s. 6d. per week; annuities and relief granted; provident fund.

Northern United Registry for Governesses, Glasgow.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss R. LEVACK, 38 Westbourne Gardens, Kelvin-side. Governesses pay a fee of 1s. on application, and 1s. on concluding engagement. Employers, 1s. on application, and 2s. 6d. on concluding engagement.

Registry for Governesses, Glasgow, in connection with Queen Margaret College.

TYPE-WRITING AND SHORT-HAND

The fee for one year's tuition in shorthand and typewriting, including business training, is 15 guineas, but a course of typewriting only can be had from 3 to 5 guineas, according to the time the instruction covers.

There is a good demand for really first-class workers, and, generally speaking, a really efficient stenographer and typist can earn from £1:10s. to £2 a week; and with a knowledge of foreign languages, up to £3.

A sound general education is indispensable.

The training in the following London offices, established three years and over, is strongly recommended. (Those marked with an asterisk teach typewriting only.)

Metropolitan Offices

1. *Miss Constable, 57 Moorgate Street, E.C.
2. Miss Davidson, 37 and 39 Essex Street, Strand.
3. *The Misses Farran, Donington House, Norfolk Street, Strand.
4. Miss Gradwell, School of Business Training

for Gentlewomen, 5 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

5. Miss Holdsworth, Broad Street House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

6. Mrs. Hoster, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C.

7. *Miss Johnstone, Crown Typewriting Company, Crown Chambers, 9 Regent Street, W.

8. *Miss Paddon, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate, E.C.

9. *Mrs. Ross, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.

10. *Miss Sanders, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

11. Miss E. Rothery Smith, 11A Union Court, E.C.

12. Mrs. Springett, 4 Abchurch Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.; and Branch at 50 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

15. Miss Stanton, 7 Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate, E.C.

16. Miss Wedderspoon, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Country Offices

1. Mrs. Marshall, Cambridge University Typewriting offices, 33 Trinity Street, Cambridge (late of 126 Strand).

2. Mrs. Silver, Swan Buildings, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

The National Union of Typists hopes soon to be in a position to hold examinations for teachers, and to issue a diploma. They trust by this to ensure a higher grade of training.

A committee was appointed by the **Women's Industrial Council** to investigate the conditions of employment of women typists. Thirty-four employers and thirty employees—the latter of whom had worked between them in sixty-five offices—were interviewed. Workers are divided into three classes:—

1. Really capable, well-educated girls, knowing one or more foreign languages, whose wages are £2 a week or more, and whose hours are moderate. "The better the house, the shorter the hours."
2. Intelligent girls, who are not so well educated as Class 1, and whose wages vary from 20s. to 30s. a week.
3. Girls, recruited almost entirely from the artisan and lower-middle classes, whose work is hard and mechanical, and whose wages range from 10s. to 15s. a week.

Complaint of the lack of thoroughly educated intelligent girls is made by the best commercial houses and offices, though of girls of Class 3 there is no lack.

NOTES ON VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS

Architects.—There are one or two successful women architects who have received training in architects' offices. The training is expensive, long, and tiring. The best training, in addition to the practical experience in an architect's office, is given at the Royal Academy School, London. The scholarships are open to women students. One woman, Miss Charles, has recently been made a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Commercial Travellers.—A large number of women travel for business firms. As many as 155 were reported some time ago as being employed in this branch of work. The posts are

mostly obtained by women already in close connection with a firm, who have knowledge of a particular trade, and show aptitude for the work.

Decorative Artists.—The conditions of training for decorative art differ widely, according to the kind of work the artist ultimately intends to take up. A thorough training, which is architectural in character, including wood-work and plaster work, is given by Miss Garrett, 2 Gower Street. The training is for three years, premium £100 a year. A pupil should be over nineteen years of age.

Dancing.—In an interview recorded in Miss Bateson's *Professional Women on their Professions* (Horace Cox), Mme. Lanner gave the following particulars: Ballet dancers earn from 18s. to begin with, up to £8 a week, and may with talent rise to £5 or £6 weekly. Good solo dancers may earn from £20 to £25 a week. Mme. Katti Lanner's National Training School is at the Athenæum Hall, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

Dentistry is not much taken up by women in England. It requires nearly as much study as the medical career, and the training is expensive. The long standing and stooping over patients require great strength. At the same time there is a good opening. For training, see information on Medical Schools.

Factory Inspectors.—There are only six women factory inspectors in Great Britain. The posts are good and the work interesting, salaries £200 to £300. Appointments, few and far between, are made by nomination of the Home Secretary. There is no special course of training for this work; probably the most useful would be that for sanitary inspecting (see article). A Civil Service examination has to be passed. Of those now holding these posts, one was on the Labour Commission, two were clerks to the Labour Commission, and two workshop inspectors under London vestries.

Lady Guide Association.—Miss Edith A. Davis, 20 Haymarket, S.W., supplies lady guides for London, the provinces, and abroad.

Laundry.—For training, see list of Domestic Economy Schools under Technical Education. There are good openings for ladies as managers and superintendents, also as laundry matrons in Homes. A knowledge of simple bookkeeping and the correct way of keeping lists of work done, etc., is required. Three to six months' training at a laundry would be sufficient for a superintendent. Managers of steam laundries receive as much as £100, with rooms.

Law Writing.—There is a law-writing office conducted by women at 2 Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. A great deal of this work is being superseded by the typewriter.

Market Gardening and Fruit-growing.—In a paper read at the Victorian Era Exhibition, Miss Hutchings expressed the opinion that women succeed as managers where they can employ labourers for the very heavy work. "The question of profitable returns must rest upon the persons engaged in these businesses, but a great deal more might be done on small plots of land in the case of fruit, by growing only the best kinds, and growing them well." For training see article on Gardening.

Plan-tracing.—An office worked by ladies only is conducted by Miss Long at 29 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

Poultry-keeping and Bee-keeping are occupations which may with care be made to pay, i.e. to cover the original outlay and perhaps make a small profit. It would be hard for a woman to make a living by them at present (see the Countess of Warwick's Agricultural Scheme for Women). Instruction in these subjects is given by many of the County Councils in country villages and towns, and in agricultural colleges and schools. A three weeks' course may be taken at the University Extension College, Reading; fee £3. Arrangements for board and lodging can be made at the cost of 15s. to 22s. a week.

Proof-reading for printing firms requires two years' training.

Stockbroking.—There is one woman stockbroker—Miss A. E. Bell—who finds the majority of her clients among women, and is able to assist many with business advice and professional help, although women are not as yet admitted to the Stock Exchange. Another woman's stockbroking office has just been opened by Lady Cook & Co.

Translating.—This occupation is not to be recommended, as the work is very poorly paid, and the market is quite overstocked with women who will translate French and German, while the more difficult languages are left alone. Very few indeed are competent to do first-class work. Prices depend entirely on the class of work. It is a usual thing to pay for ordinary novels and belles lettres something like 9s. a thousand words, but this depends on the language translated.

A great deal of useful information about openings, salaries, qualifications, in connection with various professions, is given in Mrs. Philipps' *Dictionary of Employments Open to Women*, price 1s. 6d., Women's Institute, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND REGISTRY OFFICES

(See also SOCIETIES and REGISTRIES FOR
TEACHERS and GOVERNESSES)

Associated Guild of Registries

Under the auspices of The Girls' Friendly Society, The Young Women's Christian Association, The Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, The Church of England Women's Help Society, The Charity Organisation Society, The Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, The National Vigilance Association, L'Union Internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille, The National Union of Women Workers.

Object.—To provide a list of trustworthy registries, composed of registries connected with the societies represented on the committee of management, and of other registries consenting to the supervision of the National Vigilance Association.

The first annual list of recommended employment agencies and servants' registry offices, guaranteed for a year only, was issued at the beginning of 1898. Since then a large number of registries have applied to be put on the list. The next issue will be ready in January 1899, and can be obtained (price 1d.) of Mrs. Yorke Smith, Hon.

Sec. to the Guild, 11 Eccleston Square, London, S.W., or from Gardner, Darton, and Company, 44 Victoria Street, S.W. The list may include registries in all parts of the kingdom.

All registry offices wishing to be placed on this list, and not being connected with any one of the societies forming the committee of management, should apply to the committee through the secretary of the National Vigilance Association (267 Strand, W.C.) only. All applications to be renewed annually.

The annual subscription for each registry accepted by the committee is 5s. Fees must in no case be sent in until notification of acceptance by the committee has been received.

For rules and further information apply to the Hon. Sec.

Among the registries recommended, besides those described more fully below, are: The **Girls' Friendly Society's** offices at 7 Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, W.; 10 Clareville Grove, Old Brompton Road, S.W.; 24 Palace Terrace, Fulham, 79 Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.; and the foreign department at 10 Holbein Place, Sloane Square, S.W. Also at 12 Worcester Street, Birmingham; The White Cottage, Epsom; The Dorothy, North Gate Street, Ipswich; 44 Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.; and 83 Havelock Street, Sheffield. The **Young Women's Christian Association** offices at 28 George Street, Hanover Square, W.; 49 Porchester Road, Bayswater; the Digby Institute, Beckford Road, Bournemouth; 19 Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol; and Gainsborough Hall, St. Margaret's Green, Ipswich. The **Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants'** office at 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, and various branches in different parts of London. The **Servants' Home Society**, 205 Great Portland Street, W.; and 108 Edgware Road. The **Protestant Servants' Home**, 20 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

Central Bureau for the Employment of Women (in connection with the National Union of Women Workers), 60 Chancery Lane, W.C.

Chairman, Mrs. Creighton; Hon. Sec., Miss Margaret Bateson; Sec., Miss Spencer.

The Central Bureau for the Employment of Women has been established in order to bring into connection with each other those institutions and societies for the employment and training of women, which exist throughout the British Empire. Endeavours are made to meet the requirements of employers and applicants directly, wherever such action is possible, as a saving of time and trouble is thus effected; but in every case persons applying to the Central Bureau are referred to those societies and individuals who may be able to help them. Information, based upon a considerable amount of material in the possession of the committee, is willingly placed at the disposal of those who seek it. The committee also devote careful attention to opportunities for the further employment of women, and hope so to use their influence as to enable women to avail themselves of these opportunities in the manner most conducive to the general welfare. A small charge is made for registration, to applicants; and a further fee is payable by applicants on an engagement being concluded through the instrumentality of the Bureau. In recognition of the urgent difficulties with which

many of the applicants are beset, it has been thought right to fix the fees on a scale too low to permit the Bureau to be self-supporting. Much of the work, as already indicated, is of an advisory character; and for this, although it entails the expenditure of time of professional authorities, and of money, in postage, etc., only a nominal charge is made. The Bureau, however, cannot be made available to the women who are least able to help themselves, unless financial aid is supplied to the committee. In asking the public for annual subscriptions for this purpose, the committee of the Central Bureau feel themselves justified by the belief that the expenditure of a comparatively small amount in providing women with a livelihood, may remove the occasion for greater outlay in the form of charitable gifts.

In order to create an Employment Exchange, the committee are prepared to register, free of charge, the names of all employers and applicants that have been entered on the registers of employment societies recognised by the committee, and that are furnished to the Bureau by the officials of such societies. In these cases it is understood that the society or Bureau which succeeds in suiting an employer or applicant should receive such fees as, according to its rules, it is accustomed to demand. This arrangement would be mutual.

The fees charged by the Central Bureau are as follows:—

A fee of 6d. is charged for advice.

Registration. (Applicants for employment), 1s.

Engagement. (Applicants for employment):—

For a weekly salary of less than 10s.	2s.
If not over £1 a week	5s.
If not over £2 a week	7s. 6d.

For every £1 weekly above £2 there is an additional charge of 6s.

For temporary engagements (not exceeding three months), 1s. for every £1 of weekly salary. These fees become due upon engagement. Employers are charged 2s. 6d. when suited, but no registration fee.

All salaries will be estimated at a weekly rate, at whatever intervals they may be paid.

Employers, in making known a vacancy, are requested to furnish the following information:—

Their name; address; requirements; age of person required; salary offered.

Applicants for employment should state:—

Their name; address; age; position required; salary asked; and names and addresses of two references, one of whom should, when possible, be a former employer of the applicant.

Applicants should enclose the registration fee of 1s., and all persons addressing any letter to the Bureau which requires an answer are desired to enclose stamps for the same, as the expenses entailed by postage are heavy.

It is particularly requested that a notification should be sent to the Bureau as soon as an engagement has been concluded, whether through the agency of the Central Bureau or otherwise.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Countess of Dudley, 7 Carlton Gardens, S.W.; other communications to the Hon. Secretary, who will be happy to supply further information. A fee of 6d. is charged for advice.

Corresponding Referees***ENGLAND**

- Brighton.—Miss C. Allum, 14 Chesham Place.
 Cambridge.—Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, Principal of Newnham College.
 Croydon.—Miss Malleson, Fairholme, Park Lane.
 Egham.—Miss Penrose, Principal, Royal Holloway College.
 Leicester.—Mrs. Evans, 6 St. Martins.
 Liverpool.—Miss Blomfield, Secretary of The Bureau for the Employment of Educated Women, 8 Sandon Terrace.
 Manchester.—Mrs. Robert Williamson, Hon. Secretary of the Gentlewomen's Employment Association, and Ladies' Work Society, 16 King Street.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Miss E. L. Stevenson, Kenton Lodge.
 Oldham.—Miss Andrew, School Board Offices.
 Oxford.—Miss A. C. Maitland, Somerville College.
 Scarborough.—Mrs. Bower, Broxholme.
 Sheffield.—Mrs. W. H. Willans, Rutland Park.
 Southport.—Miss Kay Shuttleworth, 55 Aughton Road, Birkdale.
 Tunbridge Wells.—Miss A. Scott, 4 Calverley Parade.
 Winchester.—Miss Bromfield, Friary Cottage.

SCOTLAND

- Dundee.—Miss Wilson, 17 Springfield.
 Glasgow.—Miss Grace Paterson, 247 Bath Street.

IRELAND

- Dublin.—Miss H. M. White, Principal of Alexandra College.

* This list is provisional, and subject to additions.

Gentlewomen's Employment Club, 7c Lower Belgrave St., S.W. Office hours, 11 to 4 Tuesdays and Fridays, other days by appointment. Hon. Manager and Secretary, Miss Younghusband. **The Enquiry and Registry Departments**—Fee for Interview, 6d.—Advice given on subjects touching on the openings for and training of gentlewomen seeking to earn their own living (married ladies and foreigners excepted). Assistance given in finding daily and resident engagements for governesses, matrons, secretaries, companions, ladies' and children's nurses, housekeepers, mother and house helps, etc. Also daily needleworkers, dressmakers, and helpers in any branch of work. Fee on application, 6d., and 6d. on every £5 of salary obtained the first year. **To Employers, fee 2s. 6d.** No registry for domestic servants. **Dressmaking Department**—Ladies are received as pupils, premium

5 guineas for the year's training. Occasional pupils, 2s. 6d. a day. Visiting dressmakers and needleworkers sent out by the day. **Plain and fancy work and church embroidery** carefully executed. **Boarding accommodation**.—18s. to 21s. a week.

The Society for promoting the Employment of Women.—This old and still vigorous Society gives gratuitous advice and has a free registry. Applicants must, before registration, give two references. The Society has a loan fund for apprenticeship to approved employments. It is needless to say that the demand upon its resources is very great. No better investment could be made by the charitable than the reinforcement of this loan fund. Office, 22 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. Secretary, Miss Gertrude King.

Young Women's Christian Association, Employment Agency, Miss Gough, 26 George St., Hanover Square, London, W. **Fees**: for governesses, companions, lady housekeepers, matrons, entry fee 1s., members 2d., non-members 4d., in the £1 on engagement; for servants, entry 1d., members free, non-members 1d. in the £1 on engagement; for ladies, entry 1s., two servants 1s. 6d., four or more servants 2s. 6d., when suited 3d. in the £1 on wages given.

There are also registries in connection with the following Institutions in London:—

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Association, 32 Sackville St., Piccadilly, W.

Polytechnic, Labour Bureau, 309 Regent St., W.

St. George's, Hanover Square, Charity Organisation Society, 48 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., for charwomen and caretakers.

Society for promoting Female Welfare, 22a Devonshire St., Harley St., W.

Women's Industrial Council, Association of Trained Charwomen, 12 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Working Ladies' Guild, 251 Brompton Rd., S.W.

and at a large number of missions and girls' homes.

Berlin, Women's Employment Bureau; Fräulein Heller, 62 Friedrichstrasse.

Paris, Franco-English Guild; Miss Williams, 6 Rue de la Sorbonne.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION

By Mrs. J. R. MACDONALD

Factories and Workshops.
Factory and Workshop Legislation and Inspection.
Board of Trade (Labour Department) Correspondent.
Home Work.
Agriculture.
Fishing and Fishermen.
Laundry Work.

Mining.
Shop Assistants.
Waitresses and Barmaids.
Trade Unionism amongst Women.
Co-operation.
Societies interesting themselves in industrial questions concerning women.
Bibliography.

Factories and Workshops

A factory is distinguished from a workshop by the fact that the manufacturing processes there carried on are accomplished with the help of machinery. The introduction of steam power at

the beginning of this century made a great change in the industrial development of the country, and led to an enormous extension of the factory system. Much of the machinery used, especially in the textile trades, can be worked by women, and hence we find that a large proportion of the women wage-earners in the United Kingdom are factory workers. *Statistics.*—It will be seen from the following tables, taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and

Workshops for 1897, that the total number of women employed in factories was 828,987, of whom 482,030 were in textile factories; whilst workshops employed 250,480 women. The returns obtained by the factory inspectors are complete to within a small percentage, and show the distribution of workers in different industries. The number of men and of young persons and children employed are also given here for purposes of comparison.

RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1896

INDUSTRY.	Adults (over 18 years of age).		Children and Young Persons.	
	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>
A. IN TEXTILE FACTORIES—				
1. Cotton	282,862	149,146	96,882	54,540
2. Worsted	58,989	88,256	27,791	17,414
3. Flax	57,526	28,158	17,654	10,538
4. Wool	56,858	49,466	14,589	11,327
5. Jute	23,608	9,370	5,823	4,212
6. Hosiery	17,659	8,649	8,033	1,611
7. Silk	17,680	8,639	7,125	2,456
8. Lace	4,827	8,746	1,948	1,567
9. Hemp	4,748	2,968	1,294	1,584
10. Shoddy	4,296	4,307	1,022	681
11. Elastic	1,869	1,447	881	276
12. Horsehair	1,180	564	199	104
13. Coconut Fibre	508	1,450	125	875
Total	482,030	806,156	182,816	106,685
B. IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES—				
1. Clothing	101,780	73,808	85,368	17,158
2. Paper, Printing, Stationery, etc.	45,682	181,166	28,187	88,884
3. Food	28,888	78,789	11,618	11,835
4. Print-, Bleach-, Dye-works	25,689	87,965	8,775	16,840
5. Clay, Stone, etc. (including China and Earthenware, employing 19,192 women)	21,759	79,047	8,412	16,058
6. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools	19,075	689,371	7,976	96,908
7. Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars	11,258	6,589	8,561	1,978
8. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games	11,111	28,647	5,709	5,729
9. Chemicals, etc.	7,810	71,006	8,021	6,977
10. Metals (Extraction, Founding, Conversion, Galvanising, Finishing, etc.)	9,864	262,216	3,657	88,707
11. Furniture	7,008	35,171	2,468	7,669
12. India-rubber and Gutta-percha	5,786	9,665	1,882	1,844
13. Drink	4,478	70,425	650	6,806
14. Explosives	5,263	5,955	889	648
15. Glass	1,882	20,260	616	7,000
16. Flax Scutch Mills	1,892	2,820	191	842
17. Leather (Tanners, Fellmongers, Curriers)	982	25,998	274	2,678
18. Wood (Sawmills, Carpenters)	752	79,688	288	12,478
19. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet	881	796	210	185
20. Electricity	23	8,146	4	156
21. Gas	18	51,082	..	602
22. Miscellaneous (including Rope-making, Fustian Cutting, Brush-making, Rag-sorting, etc.)	83,281	71,601	18,095	17,590
Total	841,957	1,880,081	186,741	807,002

RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WORKSHOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1896

INDUSTRY.	Adults (over 18 years of age).		Young Persons and Children.	
	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
1. Clothing	171,025	74,164	78,212	15,185
2. Food	29,809	28,889	2,520	7,808
8. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games	7,595	10,648	4,494	4,007
4. Cotton, Wool, etc.	7,356	8,708	2,946	667
5. Furniture	7,121	24,894	2,867	7,165
6. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools	4,271	39,428	1,671	12,413
7. Paper, Printing, Stationery, etc.	8,898	8,152	2,021	11,856
8. Chemicals, etc.	908	1,289	586	877
9. Indiarubber and Gutta-percha	479	605	152	117
10. Drink	828	1,867	99	708
11. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet	281	478	89	45
12. Clay, Stone, etc.	246	8,098	58	2,176
13. Leather (Tanners, etc.)	168	1,167	57	222
14. Metals (Founding, Galvanising, Finishing, etc.)	147	1,126	78	898
15. Explosives	134	63	54	81
16. Glass	105	847	21	179
17. Wood (Sawmills, Carpenters)	82	12,742	28	8,980
18. Job Dyeing and Cleaning	50	118	10	20
19. Miscellaneous (Sails, Lace Warehouses, Brush-making, Rag-sorting, etc.)	16,482	24,691	6,232	9,146
20. Gas and Electricity . . . . .	..	88	..	18
Total	250,430	237,987	101,685	65,468

Grouping.—It will be seen that women are employed in greater numbers than men in textile factories. These are chiefly grouped in a few districts. Out of the total 482,080 women, 188,052 are in Lancashire (chiefly in the cotton factories); 104,157 in the West Riding of Yorkshire (chiefly wool and worsted); Cheshire comes next, with 19,584 (chiefly cotton), and after that Leicester (hosiery) and Derby and Nottingham (cotton, lace, and hosiery). In Scotland Forfar is far ahead, with 27,177 (chiefly flax, hemp, and jute), while Lanark has 14,886 (chiefly cotton). In Ireland Antrim employs 21,982 women in textile factories, and next comes Down, with 5,796, and Armagh with 4,770, linen being the staple manufacture in all three. The textile trades in Scotland differ from those in England in the respect that they are practically women's industries, men being only engaged in the supervising departments, and some of the preparing departments, and not at all in the spinning and weaving, except to a small extent in the southern district and on the heavy handlooms in carpet factories.

The non-textile factories employ less women absolutely, and far less in proportion to the men employed. They include manufactures such as food, clothing, etc., many of which must be carried on in each locality, and so are more evenly distributed over the country; but here again we find certain districts much more active than others. Out of the total 841,957 women employed, London takes the largest share, 56,471; and Lancashire comes next, with 89,381, both including all varieties of non-textile industry. In Scotland, Lanark is ahead, with 19,488, followed by Edinburgh, with 6,868, and Renfrew, with 6,054. In Ireland Antrim

is again the busiest, with 11,978, and other parts of Ulster are prominent, whilst Dublin and Limerick also show considerable activity.

The distribution of workshops over the country is even more general than that of non-textile factories, but again we find them grouped to some extent in the same districts. London is far ahead of other counties, with 64,640 women employed, and Lancashire next, with 27,079. In Scotland, Lanark has 12,891, closely followed by Aberdeen, with 9,654. In Ireland, Antrim and Dublin are the busiest centres, with 3,888 and 3,012 women employed respectively.

It is impossible to give any general idea of the conditions of work in these busy hives of industry, for they vary not only with each kind of work, each material, and each process, but also with each employer. The factory and workshops law (see under **Factory Legislation and Inspection**) lays down a certain standard with regard to conditions of employment, and in the case of women with regard to hours of work, which is gradually being enforced in even the worst places of employment, whilst the best rise very far above the legal minimum of comfort. The evils which attended the early days of factory work are now rarely met with, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

No generalisation with regard to the wages of women factory-workers is possible. They are much lower than those paid to men, partly because women's work in a factory is really worth less than men's, but also because they are supposed to have smaller claims upon their incomes. Women show themselves far less capable than men of supporting a demand for higher wages or improved

conditions. The main reason for their comparative submissiveness is that industry is not the whole work of their life, as is the case with men. Young women look forward to marriage to relieve them of factory work, and they often live at home and are content to accept less than will support them entirely, thus lowering the general standard of wages. Older women usually have home duties besides, which claim all their spare strength and energy, and leave them unfit to form organisations or in other ways help themselves. (See under **Trade Unions.**) Miss Irwin, in an address to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1896, gave some significant figures as to different rates paid to men and women for the same work, and also as to the absence of a standard or uniform rate of payment for the same work amongst women themselves. For instance, in the tailoring trade, "for garments for which the man's rate is 8s. 6d., the woman gets 2s. and 1s. 6d., and sometimes as low as 9d." In the typographical trade, "on piece wages the men's rate is 64d. per 1000, the women's from 3d. to 5d. per 1000." With regard to the second point, she says, "Five firms who supplied me with the wages figures from their books were found to be paying (to women) rates varying from about five to fifteen per cent for the same fabric." A few typical averages of rates of pay for women in various industries may be quoted from authorities.

Miss Collet, Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade, in her Report on Statistics of employment of Women and Girls, 1894, gives the average weekly wage of women and girls working full time (based on figures of 1886) as:—

- 14s. 5d. in the cotton manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire.
- 13s. 2d. in the woollen manufacture in Yorkshire and Lancashire.
- 11s. 5d. in the worsted and stuff manufacture in Yorkshire.
- 10s. 8d. in the woollen manufacture in West of England.

The sums from which these averages were taken ranged from less than 10s. to over 25s., the latter, however, being entirely exceptional. These are amongst the aristocracy of the factory workers, and their employment is fairly regular and dependable. In such rough work as rope-making, according to Mrs. Amie Hicks, Secretary of the Ropemakers' Union, the highest earned in a week by a good worker on full time would not amount to more than 12s., and an indifferent worker would only get 6s. or 7s. In Booth's *Life and Labour of the People in London* estimates are given of the wages in many of the trades carried on there, and looking through these one rarely sees as much as 20s. mentioned as a week's earnings, whilst figures below 10s. are frequent. The wages of the employees in fifteen clothing establishments, as returned by the masters, were below 12s. in forty-two cases per cent, and over 12s. in fifty-eight per cent. Even forewomen in such factories as confectionery and jam-works only get 18s. or 18s. on timework. In many cases the nominal wages paid by a firm are considerably reduced by deductions and fines, though these are now limited to a "reasonable" amount by the Truck Act of 1897. They are also reduced by irregularity of employment, and often by irregularity on the part of the workers. Hours of work are regulated by law as regards the maximum. (See **Factory and Workshop Legislation.**)

The percentage of married women employed

varies very much in different districts, and depends not only on the nature of the local industries and the occupations of the men, but also on the custom and public opinion of the place. For instance, Miss Collet investigated the subject in the cotton, woollen, and worsted mills of the north of England, and found that the percentage of women at work who were married or widowed varied from 44·7 in Burnley to 7·6 in Wakefield. There is no means of establishing statistically that the employment of young married women is coincident with a high rate of infant mortality, as the death certificate states the occupation of the father only, but in many industries the connection is very apparent, notably in works where lead is used.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP LEGISLATION AND INSPECTION

The first factory law which regulated the labour of adult women was passed in 1844. The present law dates from 1878, and was last amended in 1895. Its provisions regarding overcrowding, sanitation, fencing of machinery, temperature of workrooms, particulars of work and wages, and the provisions contained in the Truck Act, Public Health Act, etc., apply to men and women alike. With regard to hours there are special provisions applying to women. In textile factories they are limited to 10 hours a day, and 6½ hours on Saturdays. The 10 hours must be cut by 2 hours' rest, of which 1 hour must be before 3 P.M., and work must not be continued more than 4½ hours without ½ an hour's rest. In non-textile factories and workshops hours are limited to 10½ a day, and 7½ on Saturday. The 10½ hours must be cut by 1½ hour's rest, of which 1 hour must be before 3 P.M., and the period of work must not be more than 5 hours without ½ an hour's rest. Overtime is never allowed in textile factories. In certain specified non-textile factories, workshops, and warehouses of season industries, 14 hours per day are allowed for not more than 3 days a week or 30 days a year. In certain specified industries (e.g. printing and dyeing-works, print-works, etc.) one ½ hour extra is allowed at the end of the day to finish incomplete work, provided that the total number of hours allowed in the week is not exceeded. In stated industries where perishable articles are dealt with, i.e. fruit-preserving, preserving and curing of fish, and making of condensed milk, 14 hours cut by rests amounting to 2 hours, of which ½ an hour shall be after 5 P.M., are allowed for not more than 5 days a week or 60 days a year. Special allowances are made for sudden extra work in the process of Turkey-red dyeing, open-air bleaching, and water-mills. Night work, i.e. between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M., is forbidden to women, but in specified trades they may be kept till 9 P.M. and in workshops not employing young persons or children till 10 P.M. Work must not be taken away to be done outside the factory on days when the worker has been employed in the factory both before and after dinner. No employer may knowingly employ a woman for 4 weeks after child-birth. In trades classed as dangerous, the special rules as to washing, medical certificates, not taking meals in the workroom, ventilation of workroom, etc., apply to men and women alike, with the addition in certain cases of special restrictions on women. From 1st June 1898, white-lead making has been forbidden to women.

The enforcement of these regulations in factories

is under the Factory Inspectors' Department of the Home Office; and the department also administers the law regarding hours in workshops; but with regard to overcrowding and sanitary matters in workshops the Local Sanitary Authorities are responsible.

Women Inspectors.—There are now six women factory inspectors, Miss Anderson, Principal Lady Inspector, and five colleagues, the last of whom was appointed in September 1898. Six of the London Vestries and several Provincial Sanitary Authorities have appointed women as sanitary inspectors. The Women Factory Inspectors (Special Report in Factory Inspector's Report, 1897) investigated, during 1897, 397 complaints received by them from workers or their friends of infringements of the law. They attach special importance to this branch of their work, and invite any before whose notice such infringements come to notify them, giving particulars carefully to the Principal Lady Inspector at 28 Great George Street, Westminster, London; the complaints may be made anonymously. The work of the year also included special inquiries into the effect of employment in pottery manufacture and in other dangerous trades on the health of the operatives; the grounds for a suggested extension of the section regarding particulars of work and wages to the Clothing trade (this extension has since been granted); into special infringements of the Truck Acts in some of the Irish workshop schools. They also had to organise their increased work under the new Truck Act of 1896, and the enforcement of the law of 1895 in laundries. Miss Anderson points out that with these special inquiries it was impossible for her staff (then only numbering five) to do "ordinary responsible routine inspection in any single industry," which, therefore, has to be left to the men inspectors. Offences reported by the women inspectors (who, since the retirement of Mrs. Tennant, Superintending Inspector, in May 1897, cannot undertake prosecutions on their own responsibility) were carried into Court in 92 cases, in 86 of which convictions were obtained.

BOARD OF TRADE (LABOUR DEPARTMENT) CORRESPONDENT

Miss Clara Collet was appointed in 1898 as correspondent to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, especially to collect statistics and watch the interests of women-workers. Some of the results of her work are published in the *Labour Gazette*, and in special reports. (See under Bibliography.)

HOME WORK

A large number of women carry on manufacturing processes in their own homes, and of these we can get no complete record or even a trustworthy approximation of their numbers and distribution. They are scattered about both in town and country, and are occupied in small industries which can be carried on without machinery. Some are fairly prosperous, and do the work at home from choice and under comfortable conditions; but others do it because from sickness or home ties they are unable to go out to work, and amongst these we find some of the hardest worked and worst paid of our industrial army. In a report of investigations carried on amongst London home-workers by the Women's Industrial Council (*Home Industries of Women in London, 1897*), particulars of thirty-five trades are given,

including tailoring, brush-making, boot and shoe-making, artificial flower-making, sack-making, bead and braid work, fur-pulling, etc. *Wages.*—Out of 889 cases investigated, 249 earned less, and 140 more, than 1s. 6d. a day. Miss Irwin, in the report of a similar inquiry in Glasgow (*Homework amongst Women*, Glasgow Council for Women's Trades) says, "The ordinary daily wage may be anything from 4d. to 1s., and the weekly wage may vary from 2s. 4d. to 7s. or 8s." "The highest paid home-worker I met with was an underclothing maker, who could command steady employment of a very good class all the year round. She works from 9 A.M. to 6 or 7 P.M. steadily, and makes from 12s. to 14s. a week, but says her rates are quite exceptional, even for 'making.'" A report on the boot trade as carried on in village homes (*Occasional Paper of the National Union of Women Workers*, July 1898) says, "Single women average 14s. to 16s. a week at 'closing' the long cavalry and torpedo boots, and 7s. to 9s. a week on the short ankle boots; 5s. a week is a good average earning for married women."

We get such rates of pay as these (W. I. C. Report):—

Button-holes, 1s. per dozen waistcoats, five or six holes in each.

Blouses, 9d. per dozen.

Paper bags, 1s. to 1s. 9d. per 1000.

Steel-covering, 2½d. per gross.

Match-boxes, 1½d. to 2½d. per gross.

Fur-pulling, 7½d. to 1s. 2d. per "turn," i.e. five dozen skins.

Gum-brushes, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 5d. per gross.

Pressing rag faces on dolls, 6d. per gross.

Artificial violets, 1½d. per gross.

Muslin aprons, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen.

And (Glasgow Report)—

Aprons, 4d. or 5d. a dozen for making through-out.

Woollen shirts, 8d. each.

Shirt finishing, 8d. to 4d. a dozen.

From these there are usually deductions for materials, thread, glue, etc., not to speak of the fares to and from the place where the work is given out, and the fact that the home-worker provides her own light and coal whilst working. *Hours* are quite irregular. The widow with children to look after, or the wife with a sick husband, may have to sit up late at night after her other work is done, and in any case work lying about in the living room is not likely to be laid aside at such regular times as in the workshops. The giver out of work often requires it back by a certain time, and the worker has to sit at it until it is done. Time is spent in going to and from the factory, and waiting for the work to be given out. *Conditions of work* vary from the wretched dirty attic, bare of almost everything but the objects of manufacture and perhaps the fragments of the last meal, which have not been cleared away, to the comfortable home where a little work is taken in as a pastime or a means of earning pocket-money. Lists of outworkers in certain trades, clothing, upholstery, fur-pulling, etc., must be sent by the employer to the factory inspector; but there are no legal restrictions on home-workers, except with regard to the hours of children employed, and these are never enforced. The Women's Industrial Council is preparing to introduce a Bill in the Session of 1899 providing that all home-workers must have a license from the factory inspector to show that their home is a fit and proper place for the carrying on of industry, and is being supported by the Glasgow Council.

and other representative bodies. This principle is already in practice in some of the American States and of our colonies. Home-work formed a subject of discussion at the Norwich Conference of Women Workers, October 1898.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture as an occupation for women is rapidly declining. In the census of 1891 the returns of women under the head of agricultural labourer or farm-servant reached 21 per 10,000 females of and above 10 years of age, whereas in 1881 they had reached 40 per 10,000; and there was an actual as well as relative decrease in their numbers. This decrease is due partly to the introduction of machinery, which does much of the work which women used to do and partly to public opinion, which is turning against the idea of women doing hard manual work in the fields. Actual farmwork divides itself into two classes, that of the field-worker engaged more or less all the year round on such work as hoeing potatoes, turnips, etc., and that of the harvester who is only called in to assist in the six or seven weeks of the harvest. Where women are still engaged in agriculture, their wages are far higher than they used to be, but hardly rise above 10s. or 12s. a week at the best.

A Berkshire farm, for instance, which may be taken as typical of others, gives its women in harvest-time 1s. 3d. a day, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., with 4d. extra beer money, and 2d. an hour overtime. (Men receive 2s. 6d. a day, 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., 8d. beer money, and 4d. an hour overtime.) The District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary report on women's agricultural work in Ireland (1896) that very few women and girls are employed, especially in winter, and their wages range from as low as 6d. or even 4d. a day (the lowest rates being in winter) to 1s. 6d. or 2s. a day for women, and average about three-fourths as much for girls.

Market gardening, on the other hand, employs a large and increasing number of women. In districts round London, such as Bedfordshire and the neighbourhood of Enfield, where this is largely carried on, the women earn about 10s. a week for regular work, the lowest rate being 2d. an hour for a nine hours day. At piece-work, which prevails to a large extent, they earn 8d. to 6d. an hour. The picking of all small fruit, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., is almost entirely done by women, and when we think of the immense quantities of fruit sent to London and elsewhere, both for eating and for preserving, we can realise that this employs very large numbers at certain seasons. This is paid by the piece, and women can earn at it from 15s. to 25s. a week.

Hop-picking brings large numbers of women down from the poor parts of London to the districts of Kent, etc., in the late autumn. They take the outing partly as a cheap holiday, and partly as a means of earning money. Their accommodation is often of the roughest. Payment usually runs at the rate of 1s. for 6 to 7½ bushels. With good hops a fair worker can pick 12 or 14 bushels a day; where the hops are small or thin the average is lower. Some of the workers in the Potteries also engage in hop-picking in the Midlands.

FISHCURING AND FISHER-WOMEN

The industry of fishcuring employs (Factory Inspector's Report, 1897), 24,859 women, 8687

men, 162 girls, and 1835 boys, in workshops; and in factories (where machinery is employed) 1708 women, 987 men, 122 girls, and 65 boys. Thus the total number of women employed in this industry is 26,067. They are distributed around the coast in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and are engaged in gutting, salting, and packing. The fish after being landed soon spoil. The hours, therefore, are very uncertain, and as regards these the industry is exempted from the Factory and Workshop law. When there is a bad catch there may be nothing to do, but when the catch is good the women may be kept at work for fourteen or sixteen hours at a stretch, hardly allowing time even for meals. As regards sanitation it is technically under the law, but owing partly to vague wording of the Act and partly to difficulty of enforcement, the inspectors have done little to put the law in operation. In 1897 a special inquiry into the industry was carried out by two of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, the report of which is incorporated in the last Factory Inspector's Report. With regard to wages this report says: "The practice varies in the different branches of the trade and in different localities. The travelling crews of women from the north of Scotland, in the curing of herrings in barrels, are engaged for the season before it commences by payment of "aries," being a sum of money varying in amount up to £3, after which they are paid at the rate of 8d. per barrel per crew of three women, and 8d. per woman per barrel for filling up. Where the "aries" are less, 9d. to 10d. per barrel is paid, but frequently there are days on which the women cannot earn anything, owing to the absence of fish. In the haddock trade in Scotland the bulk of the women are now paid 8d. per hour worked; whilst at Grimsby and Hull, women in cleaning haddock are paid 4d. to 8d. per kit. In pilchard curing women are paid 8d. per barrel for packing. At Yarmouth women "riving" blosters and "reds" are on piecework at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per "last," working in crews. Women kipperers, on piecework at Yarmouth, receive £1 to £1:5s. per "last" for all processes from splitting to packing. In Ireland, women are paid from 2s. to 3s. per day, and men 8s. per day." Whilst at work the wages of an average worker mount up to a considerable sum, but the industry is seasonal, and the fish are only caught during a few weeks in the year. Many women, however, follow them round from port to port, and thus secure some months of work. The work of salting is usually carried on in sheds open to the air, whilst the packing in barrels is often done with no shelter at all from the weather. When the women follow the boats away from their homes they are lodged in barracks close to the curing yards, often of the roughest description. In connection with these a great deal of philanthropic work is carried on, and deaconesses and others go amongst the girls to befriend them. Besides fishcuring the women in fishing towns are engaged in other ways connected with the industry. They help the men in mending the nets and in baiting the lines, a work which often takes up many hours in the day. They also sell the fish in the neighbourhood, and the picturesque fisherwoman with her basket on her back is by no means a figure of the past.

LAUNDRY WORK

This is a branch of industry almost entirely confined to women, and employing a very large number in every part of the country. No exact

returns of laundry-workers are attainable, but under the heading "washing and bathing service" in the last census, 182 were returned out of every 10,000 males of and above 10 years. Much of the work is done in private houses or small shops, but steam laundries are on the increase.

Wages paid for day work, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., are as follows, with 2d. a day extra for beer:—

Shirt-ironers and best ironers	2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.
Plain ironers	2s. 6d.
Packers and sorters	3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.
Preparers	2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.
Dryers and folders	2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.
Washers	2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.

Nearly all laundries now have ironing done on piece-work wages. Shirt ironers get 1s. 6d. per dozen for shirts, and 8d. per dozen for collars, and may earn as much as 6s. to 7s. a day; best ironers would average 8s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., and plain ironers about 8s., a day. Beer money is not given to piece-work ironers.

Hours are very irregular; Monday is generally an "off" day, and this is compensated for by a rush at the end of the week.

Law.—Laundries were brought for the first time within the scope of the factory law by special provisions of the Act of 1895 (which, however, do not apply to laundry-workers in charitable or public institutions, nor in places where not more than two persons besides the members of the family are employed). By these the *hours* of women are limited to fourteen per day and sixty per week. An interval of at least half an hour for meals must be given after five hours' work. Overtime must not exceed two hours on any day, nor a total of fourteen hours in the day, and is allowed only for three days in a week or thirty days in a year. Besides the usual sanitary provisions there are some specially affecting laundries worked with mechanical power, regarding heating of stoves, draining of floors, etc. The enforcement of the law by the factory and sanitary authorities is gradually leading to great improvements in the condition of the worst of the laundries.

MINING

Women are forbidden by the English law to work underground in mines, but they do work at the pit mouth. The Report on Mines and Quarries issued by the Home Office for 1897 says:—

"Of the 728,718 persons employed at mines, 578,226 worked below ground and 150,487 above ground; of the latter, 5074 were females. Compared with the previous year there is an increase of 1901 males working below ground, and an increase of 1049 males and a decrease of 40 females working above ground. . . . The number of females working at mines is decreasing gradually. At collieries their employment consists principally in 'banking the tube,' i.e. drawing mine waggons from the cages, running these waggons to the weighing machines, screens, and tips; greasing the waggons, cleaning safety-lamps, picking out any waste rock from the coal, or separating ironstone from shale, attending to offices, and acting as messengers. In the case of ore-mines they are employed for picking, breaking with hammers, and attending to ore-washing machinery and appliances. The work is in all cases healthy."

SHOP ASSISTANTS

A very large proportion of the shop assistants of the country are women. They are employed principally in the drapery trade, though one of our

largest firms of grocers is now employing them. There is no way of calculating their numbers, but a rough estimate (Shop Assistants' Union) gives 1,000,000 as the total number of shop assistants, male and female, in the wholesale and retail distributive trade in the United Kingdom. They are not under the protection of any law as regards conditions of employment except the Truck Act of 1896, which regulates the levying of fines; and the Shop Hours' Act, which limits the period of employment in shops of young persons under eighteen to seventy-four hours a week, including meal-times. The results of investigations carried on by the Shop Assistants' Union give the *wages* paid as ranging from 2½d. to 6d. per hour, very few going above 6d., and very many averaging less than that. The *hours*, according to the same authority, and to evidence given by witnesses before the Royal Commission on Labour and other experts, are usually seventy to seventy-five hours per week in provincial towns, and in London the Union estimates that more than half the assistants work on an average eighty hours, a large proportion being young people under twenty-one years of age. In England and parts of Ireland the "living in" system prevails to a large extent; that is, the assistants live in boarding-houses belonging to their employers, board and lodging being given them as part of their wages; in Scotland this system is hardly known. Meal-times are usually half-an-hour for dinner and twenty minutes for tea when assistants live in, an hour for dinner and half-an-hour for tea when they live out. A special hardship of women shop assistants is the fact that they have to stand for such long hours; the best medical authorities hold this to be very injurious to the health, and efforts are constantly being made to prevail upon employers to provide seats and allow them to be used, so far, however, without any very general results.

The Early Closing Association (Sec. James Stacey, 21 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.) and other voluntary bodies are continually making efforts to secure the early closing of shops; but as the refusal of even one tradesman in a given area to agree to close his shop will upset the arrangement throughout the district, such voluntary action has proved precarious and temporary in its benefits.

The National Union of Shop Assistants (Secs. Mr. James Macpherson and Miss Bondfield, 55 Chancery Lane, London), established in 1891, which has sixty branches throughout the country and 2750 members, 10 per cent of whom are women, puts in its programme certain objects which indicate along what lines the assistants themselves desire reform, viz.:—

1. To promote the early closing of all shops, to secure for the employees in wholesale and retail trades a universal weekly half-holiday, and to initiate and support legislation by the Imperial Parliament or Local Authority for these objects.
2. To abolish all unjust and tyrannical fines, and to secure proper and definitely fixed meal times.
3. To secure fair payment for services rendered.
4. To secure proper supervision of the sanitary arrangements in all shops and warehouses, and the gradual abolition of the present system of boarding and lodging employees.
5. The establishment of a term of apprenticeship for all persons (except porters) wishing to enter the various sections of labour protected

by this Union. No one to be engaged under fourteen years of age.

A Bill promoted by the Union and embodying some of these points has been introduced before Parliament. During the past year the Union has appointed Miss Bondfield as Assistant Secretary, especially to look after the interests of the women. A series of articles on "Life in the Shop," published by the *Daily Chronicle* last summer, attracted great attention, and has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

WAITRESSES AND BARMAIDS

Women are employed extensively to serve customers in restaurants, public-houses, railway bars, and hotels, but there is no way of estimating the total number so employed. The 89 per 10,000 females of and above 10 years returned as inn and hotel servants in the 1891 census would only represent a part of the total. These women are not subject to any restrictive legislation in their employment. The conditions under which they work vary from the hardest and most unsuitable to the most comfortable and respectable, but on the whole their hours are longer than those in any other employment, especially as regards evening work. It also involves a great deal of standing, which is detrimental to health. There is considerable prejudice in the public mind against the profession of barmaids, but according to evidence gathered by Miss Orme in her investigations for the Labour Commission, this is on the whole unfounded, the girls being almost always temperate (drunkenness being punished by instant dismissal) and careful in their morals. In the roughest kinds of bars women are very seldom employed behind the counter. There is a strict custom in the trade against married women, but these often do the work under assumed names. Mrs. Stanton Blatch (*Boston Woman's Journal*, Oct. 29, 1898) says that "before the Crimean War barmaids were practically unknown, and now are universal in England"—the inference being that they entered the trade owing to the dearth of men. In public-houses and hotels the barmaids usually sleep on the premises, and board and lodging are given in part payment of wages. In restaurants and such shops as the Aerated Bread Company's depots the girls live out, but often receive part of their pay in the shape of meals. Wages are also very often supplemented by tips. Considerable deductions are frequently made for breakages. Barmaids' wages are usually much higher than those of waitresses, but rates vary so much that it is impossible to give any averages. It is almost impossible, owing to the long hours and the comparative smallness of the numbers employed in any given establishment, to promote organisation amongst barmaids and waitresses. Strikes have been got up against particular firms, and attempts have been made to form a permanent trade union, but at present these have come to nothing.

TRADE UNIONISM AMONGST WOMEN

The same reasons which contribute to the comparatively low wages and bad conditions of women in industry lead to the comparative weakness of Trade-Unionism amongst them. Where organisations are started it is difficult to keep them steadily at work when no special agitation is going on. Their best organisations are those in

which they work with men and belong to the same Unions, especially in the textile trades of the North. In mixed unions the rates of subscription and benefit are often lower for women than for men.

UNIONS INCLUDING MEN AND WOMEN

Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives.—Gen. Sec., Mr. Mullin, Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester. (Branches which have women members: Bacup, Bolton, *Bury, *Glossop, Hadfield, Heywood, Huddersfield, Hyde, N.E. and S.E. Lancashire, Macclesfield, Manchester, Mossley, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, *Stockport.)

Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Weavers.—Gen. Sec., Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington. (Branches which have women members: Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bacup, Bamber Bridge, Barnoldswick, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, *Bury, Chorley, Church, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, *Glossop, Haslingden, *Heywood, Hyde and Hatfield, Longridge, Macclesfield, Nelson, Oldham, Padiham, Preston, *Ramsbottom, Rishton, Rochdale, *Rossendale, Sabden, Todmorden.)

***National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.**—Gen. Sec., Mr. W. Inskip, 17 Silver Street, Leicester. (Branches which have women members: Kettering, Leicester, London (Hackney Road), Northampton, Rushden, Irthlingborough, Wollaston.)

***West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Association.**—Gen. Sec., Mr. Allen Gee, Friendly and Trades Society Club, Huddersfield. (Branches with women members: Batley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Halstead, Howarth, Leeds, Marsden, Slaithwaite, Yeadon, Guiseley and District.)

Scottish Mill and Factory Workers' Union.—(Branches with women members: *Aberdeen, *Alyth, *Brechin, *Carnoustie, *Dundee, Dunfermline, *Forfar, *Galaashiels, *Hawick, Newmilne, and the Scottish Bleachfield Workers' Union, Mr. G. Phillips, Trottich Mains, by Dundee.)

Midland Counties Trades Federation.—Gen. Sec., Councillor Taylor, 81 Bath Street, Dudley. (Including in branches with women members, Block Chain makers, and *Chainmakers and Chainstrikers of Cradley Heath; Spike Nail-makers of Halesowen; Cable-chain makers of Old-hill; Brickmakers of Ploughhead; Fibre-workers of Sheffield.)

Operative Cotton Spinners.—Sec., Mr. J. Mawdsley, 8 Blossom Street, Great Ancoat Street, Manchester.

Bolton Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers.—Sec., Mr. W. Mather, 8 Palatine Buildings, Knowsley.

Amalgamated Society of Tailors.—Sec., Mr. Flynn, 8 Carlton Buildings, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

***Association of Hat Trimmers and Wool Formers.**—Sec., Mr. T. Mallalieu, 93 Manchester Road, Denton.

***Dundee Mill and Factory Operatives' Union.**—Sec., Mr. Smeaton, 14 Ireland Lane.

***Amalgamated Net Braiders.**—Sec., Councillor G. Grainger, 92 Sixhill Street, Grimsby.

National Union of Clerks.—42 Durham Street, Kennington, S.E. Branches in Leeds, Liverpool, Hull, and Manchester.

London County Council Employees' Protective Association.—Sec., Mr. Taylor, 24 Clifton Road, Canning Town, E.

***Hosiery Union.**—Sec., Mr. J. Holmes, Exchange Buildings, Leicester.

Cigar Makers' Union.—Sec., Ben Cooper, L.C.C., 60 Exmouth Street, Stepney, London, E.

Fancy Leather Workers.—Sec., Mr. Percy Wilkins, White Swan Tavern, Temple Street, Whitefriars, London, E.C.

Shop Assistants' Union.—Secs., Mr. J. Macpherson and Miss Bondfield, 55 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers.—Gen. Sec., Mr. W. Thorne, 144 Barking Road, London, E.

(Branches of Women Cotton Workers at Bristol. Women Tin-workers at Llanelli, near Swansea.)

***Wigan Cardroom Operatives' and Ring Spinners' Association.**—Sec., Mr. Berry, Partold, near Southport.

***Wigan and District Power Loom Weavers' Association.**—Sec., Mr. Taylor, 66 Caroline Street, Wigan.

Whitworth Weavers.—Sec., Mr. R. Eastwood, Weaver's Arms, 247 Market Street, Shawforth.

TRADE-UNIONS INCLUDING WOMEN ONLY

***Alva Textile Workers' Union.**—Sec., Miss Helen Christie, 34 James Street.

***National Union of Textile Operatives of Ireland.**—Sec., Miss Galway, Engineers' Hall, 17 College Street, Belfast.

***Tillicoultry and Devonside Textile Workers' Union.**—Sec., Miss Paterson, Paterson's Buildings, Devonside.

***Oxford Protective and Provident Society of Women Working in Trades.**—Sec., Miss Farrant, 13 The Crescent.

***Women Employed in Bookbinding.**—Sec., Miss E. Whyte.

***Women's Printing and Kindred Trades' Union.**—Sec., Mr. Jones, 25 Cranbrook Street, Bethnal Green, London, E.

***Matchmakers' Union.**—Sec., Mr. Herbert Burrows, 68 Aberdeen Road, Highbury, London.

Ropemakers' Union.—Sec., Mrs. Hicks, 3 Wilnot Place, Camden Town, London.

Women Employed in Bedstead Trade.—Sec., Miss Burke, 22 Francis Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

***Female Brass Workers' Society.**—Sec., Miss Glydon, People's Hall, Hurst Street, Birmingham.

Brighton Laundresses.—Sec., Mrs. Ford, 78 Livingstone Road.

***Liverpool Upholsteresses' Union.**—Sec., Miss Bryce, Cocoa Rooms, St. Luke's Place, Bold Street.

Liverpool Ropemakers' Union.—Sec., Miss Raiger, 15 Throughton Street.

***Bristol Tailloresses,** affiliated to Clothier Operatives.

***Leeds Tailloresses' Union.**—Sec., Miss Close, 22 Pemberton Terrace, Dewsbury.

***London Tailloresses' Trade Union (Westminster and Pimlico).**—Sec., Mrs. Davis, Chapter Street, Westminster.

West London Tailloresses (A.S.T.).—Sec., Miss Clapp, 16 Heddon Street, Regent Street.

***Dressmakers, Milliners, and Mantlemakers.**—Sec., Miss Addis, 129 Marylebone Road, London, W.

Co-operative Type-writers.—Sec., Miss Macdonough, 19 Southampton Row, London.

Manchester Women's Trade-Union Council.—Secs., Miss Ashwell and Mrs. Dickinson, 9 Albert Square, including Unions of the Bookbinding and Printing Trades, Jewish Tailloresses, Upholsteresses, Shirtmakers.

Nottingham Cigarmakers.—Sec., Mrs. Briant, 5 Birchlin Street, Carrington.

Nottingham Paper and Fancy Box Makers.—Sec., Mr. Walter Holmes, 24 Allison Rise.

Women's Hosiery Union.—Sec., Mr. Holmes, East Street Schools, Nottingham.

Nottingham Women Lace Makers.—Sec., Mrs. Marshall, 16 Pembroke Place.

***Ipswich Working Women's Labour League.**

Women's Provident and Protective League.—Sec., Miss King, 58 Renfield Street, Glasgow. Including branches of Shirtmakers; Tailloresses, Sec., Miss Beren, 144 M'Lean Street; Pipe-finishers, Sec., Miss Miller, 15 Houston Street; Hosiery Branch, Sec., Miss Forbes, 58 Renfield Street.

Tailloresses' Union, Edinburgh (affiliated to Men's Union), Sec., P. Smith, 142 High Street.

Women in the Typographical Trade, Edinburgh (affiliated to Men's Union), Sec., Miss C. Groves, 47 Forest Road.

CO-OPERATION

Women's Co-operative Guild.—Hon. General Sec., Miss Llewellyn Davies, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. The Industrial Co-operative Movement presents one of the best examples of organised voluntary association amongst the working classes. The statistics published by the Co-operative Union show that in 1897, of the 1846 societies registered, 1886 made returns. These show a membership roll of 1,591,455 persons, and a share capital of £18,611,658. Sales for the year amounted to £62,287,058, yielding net profits calculated after payment of all fixed charges, including interest on capital, amounting to £6,140,876.

These Industrial Societies differ from the large trading concerns known as the Civil Service Stores, Army and Navy Stores, etc., in that they are registered under the Provident and Industrial

* Affiliated to Women's Trade Union League, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

Societies Act, which limits the amount of capital which any one person may hold to £200, while not limiting the amount of capital which the society possesses.

The shares (£1 each) bear a fixed rate of interest, generally 5 per cent, and the net profits, with some reservations for bonus to employees, grants for educational and charitable purposes, and contributions to reserve funds, are divided amongst members and customers *pro rata* upon the purchases made at the stores. The average rate of dividend paid in 1897 was 2s. 8d. in the £.

No record is available of the exact number of women who are shareholders in co-operative stores, but the proportion is known to be very large, since the economical method of shopping and the advantage of the quarterly dividends appeal strongly to the thrifty housewives, more particularly in the North of England, where the movement has its strongest hold. In some societies the women preponderate in numbers. With rare exceptions—as in some societies where a husband and wife, if joint members, are not both permitted to exercise a vote—the women members have equal administrative power with the men, and except in the case of federations of societies the principle of “one person one vote” is the rule.

The women, however, were not in former years ready to assume the degree of responsibility devolving upon them as members, and rarely attended the quarterly business meetings or exercised their voting power.

This was largely due to ignorance of business matters on the part of the women, and lack of encouragement on the part of the men; and led in 1883 to the formation of a “Women’s League” within the movement, for the purpose of interesting women in its aims and objects, and to create friendly and social union amongst women co-operators.

The Guild was inaugurated at the Co-operative Congress held in Edinburgh in 1883, when Mrs. A. H. D. Acland was elected its first president. It has steadily, and of late years rapidly, established itself in the favour of the movement as a powerful educational and propagandist agency, and the report for 1897 shows that there are now 287 branches, and 12,108 members.

Branches are established in connection with any Co-operative Society, women shareholders, or wives and daughters of shareholders being eligible for membership. They are self-governed by elected officers and committee, and are supported by small fixed subscriptions from members and grants from the societies with which they are connected.

The Guild as a whole is governed by (1) an annual meeting of delegates—held this year at Derby, when over 300 delegates were present; (2) by a central committee of seven members elected annually; (3) by sectional councils representing the five divisions into which the Guild is subdivided, and (4) by district committees elected locally.

In addition to the annual meeting, half-yearly sectional conferences, and frequent district conferences are held.

The objects of the Guild, as stated in the rules, are to organise women as co-operators for the study and practice of

- (a) Co-operation and other methods of social reform; and
- (b) Improved conditions of domestic life.

The first object is attained by a systematic study of co-operative ideals, methods, and practices, and lectures, readings, and discussions upon topics of interest to women generally, such as the Poor Law, questions affecting the industries of women, women’s suffrage, etc. Last year a systematic study of the Public Health Acts was undertaken, and the housing question will occupy a prominent place on the programmes of the branches during the sessions of 1898-99. The sternness of these programmes is lightened by frequent meetings of a social and recreative character.

The second object finds expression in practical attention being given to domestic economy, nursing, cooking, etc.

The sense of public responsibility both towards the movement as members and to the state as citizens has been greatly fostered by the Guild. Women now attend the business meetings of the societies in good numbers, and nineteen Guild members have been elected to the management committees of stores; 124 serve on educational committees; and one Guild member, Miss Catherine Webb, has a seat upon the Central Co-operative Board, which is the governing body of the Co-operative Union.

Thirty-six members were elected as poor-law guardians at the election in March 1898.

Although the Guild is strictly non-political and very largely self-centred, it yet takes a keen interest in all industrial questions affecting women and children, and it has from time to time made investigations into the conditions of those women employed in the movement. It has discussed and passed resolutions bearing much practical weight of actual experience upon such questions as half-time labour, extension of factory legislation, Workmen’s Compensation Act, dangerous trades, home work, etc.

It is always ready to exert its influence in the direction of improved industrial conditions whether within the ranks of the movement or in the outside labour world. CATHERINE WEBB.

Co-operative Dressmaking.—The various societies for co-operative production have in the case of women usually taken the form of co-operative dressmaking. There are several societies of this sort scattered about the country. As an instance of a successful one we may mention *The Maison Esperance*, 155 Great Portland Street, London, W., an experiment in co-operative dressmaking started by Miss Neal and Miss Pethick in May 1897, with five girls from a working-girls’ club. There are now twenty at work; millinery has been added; an apprenticeship scheme has developed and is working well; and a class in tailoring is held every week in addition to the ordinary instruction of the workroom. The hours worked are eight a day, and the minimum rate of payment is 4d. an hour, or 15s. a week; no salary is taken by any one not actually at work; the workrooms are bright and well-ventilated. In connection with the work, conferences on social questions are held from time to time.

SOCIETIES INTERESTING THEMSELVES IN INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING WOMEN

Women’s Trade Union League. Hon. Sec. Miss Tuckwell. Secretary, Miss Mona Wilson,

Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. The League was founded in 1874 by Mrs. Paterson, a working printer. Its principal work is to organise trade unions amongst women workers. Many of these (see under **Trade Unions**) are affiliated to it, and the number of members in the affiliated societies is estimated at 30,000 to 35,000. The League's organisers, Mrs. Marland Brodie and Mrs. Dickenson of Leeds, and other helpers, go about the country holding meetings, forming new unions, and giving advice and encouragement to those already formed. The League also does considerable work in receiving and investigating complaints from workers of bad conditions, etc., and where possible referring these to the proper authorities. It strives to promote improved legislation on behalf of women-workers. During the past year it has taken up the agitation on behalf of the workers who suffer from lead-poisoning in the Potteries, has published a memorandum showing how serious is the evil which exists, and urging remedies by means of more stringent regulation and more thorough inspection of the conditions of work, and has brought pressure to bear upon the Home Secretary to put such measures in force. It also started a fund for providing a nurse in the Potteries district, and otherwise looking after the needs of the victims of this poisoning. The League also carries on social work in the form of evening clubs and entertainments for women workers at its London office. It organised a public meeting at Bristol at the time of the Trade Union Congress, August 1898, at which the chair was taken by Mr. Steadman, M.P., and Lady Dilke, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Allen Gee, Mr. David Holmes were amongst the speakers. The organ of the League, *Women's Trade Union Review*, is published quarterly; price 1s. 6d. per annum. The members of the **Research Committee of the Christian Social Union** have, during the past year, carried on investigations into fish-curing, artificial flower-making, etc., under the auspices of the League.

Women's Industrial Council. Pres., The Countess of Aberdeen. Gen. Sec., Miss C. Webb, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

The Women's Industrial Council was formed in November 1894, and was in some degree a development of the Women's Trade Union Association, which for five years had been endeavouring to organise women, chiefly in the East End of London. The members of that association became convinced that a good deal of educational work in various directions was desirable, and even necessary, as a preliminary to successful organisation. The Women's Industrial Council was established therefore, to undertake this work on a wider basis. The various departments of the Council's activity are in the hands of special committees, each having its own secretary and its own sphere of action, subject only to the approval of the General Council. These committees are: Investigation, Hon. Sec. Miss Clementina Black, 5 Abbey Gardens, St. John's Wood; Education, Hon. Sec. Mrs. Hogg, 60 Bedford Gardens, W.; Organisations, Hon. Sec. Miss Bradby, 19 Linden Gardens, W.; Legal and Statistical, Hon. Sec. Mrs. J. R. MacDonald, 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, and Company, solicitors, give advice free of charge on points connected with industrial law, wages, etc., to women and girls recommended by the Council.

During the past year the Council has published a report of investigations into home work in London, and is preparing to introduce a Bill providing for the licensing of all out-workers in the next session. In consequence of a memorial on the subject sent to the Home Office, fur-pulling has been placed amongst trades in which lists of out-workers must be supplied, and meals are forbidden to be eaten in the workshops. The Council has also memorialised the Education Department and Home Office, and organised a deputation to the former, on the subject of children's employment out of school hours, in consequence of which the department is making an inquiry into the matter. It supplied information regarding the need for a better service of early cheap trains for working girls to the London County Council and others interested in obtaining this improvement during the past year. A series of articles on the life of shop assistants which appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* was based primarily on investigations carried on by means of the Council. Considerable work is also done in connection with girls' clubs; a circulating library has been formed for their members, and physical drill classes are provided. Educational work is also steadily carried on by means of lectures (free except for travelling expenses) to women's associations, clubs, etc., and pamphlets on existing industrial conditions, and proposed remedies, etc. A reference library on such subjects may be consulted at the office. Seventy or eighty lectures were given during the last season. The organ of the Council, *The Women's Industrial News*, is published quarterly, price 3d. The Council is non-political and unsectarian. Membership is by election of the Council on nomination by two members.

The Clubs' Industrial Association (President, Mrs. Hicks, 8 Wilmot Place, Camden Town, London, N.; Hon. Secretary, Miss L. Montagu, 12 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.) was formed by the Organisations' Committee of the Women's Industrial Council. The chief object of the Association is to instruct the members of the girls' clubs in all branches of factory legislation. Since its formation in February last the Association has held four meetings at the office of the Council. On each occasion the delegates from the various clubs were addressed by experts in industrial questions, and each lecture was followed by an interesting discussion. Lectures were also organised during the session at several clubs and were received with great appreciation. Twenty-one clubs have already joined the Association, and several others have expressed their determination to do so in the near future.

The Glasgow Council for Women's Trades. Secretary, Miss Irwin, 58 Renfield Street, Glasgow. The work of this Association began by some persons in Glasgow interested in labour questions being asked by the Glasgow Trades Council to help to organise the women. Several previous attempts to organise women in special trades having failed, a general union was formed under the name of the **Women's Protective and Provident League** (58 Renfield Street, Secretary Miss King). Afterwards this body was separated into trades branches, still acting together and keeping the funds so far in one. Branch unions were also formed in Edinburgh, Greenock, and other centres in Scotland. When the League was sufficiently established, those who had helped to found it, and who composed the

Council, a body conducting the main work of organisation, thought it well to widen their sphere of action and specially to take up systematic investigation into women's industrial conditions. It was agreed that a new Council should be formed, under the name of The Glasgow Council for Women's Trades, and that the work should be divided into three departments, each under the charge of a committee:—

A. A department of Inquiry to investigate and report on the conditions of employment among women and children.

B. A department of Organisation to promote the formation of women's trades unions.

C. A Parliamentary Bills department to watch the progress of and to promote legislation in the interests of women and children.

Under the Inquiry Department the Council has made an investigation into women's employment in laundries, and the publication of their report was largely instrumental in getting the hours of laundries placed under the Factory Act. This was followed by an investigation into women's employment in shops, and in connection with this the Council advocate a compulsory legal restriction of hours for shop assistants of both sexes, the provision of seats for the women, and the proper sanitation of shops.

A third and recent report deals with women's employment at home in some of the needlework trades. In respect of these the Council recommend the licensing of out-workers as a means for remedying the worst sanitary evils connected with home work, and the prohibition of workshop hands taking work home to finish after hours.

The Council has actively supported amendments to the Factory Acts for improved sanitation, raising of age of child workers, extension of particulars of wages clause, amendments to Truck and Public Health Bills, and the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to women so as to allow them a direct voice in the making of the industrial laws that so seriously affect them.

The Council has also carried on the work of organising women's unions in various centres in Scotland as opportunity offered, and of helping unions already established. **The National Federal Council of Scotland for Women's Trades** was organised by the Glasgow Women's Council. It is composed of representatives from the sixteen Trades Councils of Scotland, and from over thirty women's unions and men's unions in trades employing women. It arose out of the sympathy of the men in the work, which has always been a special feature in Scotland. The Federation has done valuable work in promoting legislative reforms in the interests of women and children, and in consolidating their industrial interests round one national centre.

The Council also gave special help in the organisation of the **Scottish Trades Union Congress** (office, 58 Renfield Street, Glasgow), which was formed in 1897 on the lines of the British Trades Union Congress. Its objects are to deal with Scottish labour questions, and to organise the national labour movement. Since its formation the extension of its membership and influence has been very rapid, and at the second annual Congress held last April in Aberdeen 114 delegates assembled, representing nearly 100,000 of the organised workers of Scotland.

Women's questions have received special attention from the Congress, and from the beginning the men members have received women on a basis of perfect equality. The resolutions sent up to

Congress from the women's societies have met with warm sympathy and have been actively promoted by the Parliamentary Committee. Two women sit as members on this Committee—Miss Irwin, who acts as its secretary, and Miss Isabella Blacklock, M.A.

Manchester, Salford, and District Trade Union Council. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Schwann; Organising Secretaries, Miss Ashwell and Mrs. Dickenson, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

The work of this Council falls under the following heads:—

I. Investigation (jointly with Committees of the Christian Social Union and the Women's Co-operative Guild) into the actual conditions—wages, hours, etc.—of women's work in the factories and home industries of this district.

II. The organisation, where found practicable, of women and girls into either—(a) a general union of women workers; or (b) a union of their particular trade.

III. Advising and supervising of unions already formed.

IV. Advising, when called upon, and by timely intervention *preventing*, or where that is impossible assisting in the settlement of, disputes which arise from time to time.

The main work in the past year has been in trade-unionism; the membership of unions of non-textile workers connected with the Council has risen to between 600 and 700, and continues to increase.

Industrial Sub-Committee of the National Union of Women Workers.

Convener, Mrs. J. R. MacDonald; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Hogg, 60 Bedford Gardens, London, W. This Committee was formed in 1896 to bring the National Union more closely in touch with the industrial problems of women workers. During the past year it helped to organise the discussions on home work and technical education at the Norwich Conference of the Union. It also is gathering information from the branches of the Union regarding the local conditions of women in industry, and many of the branches have appointed corresponding members of the Committee, who are valuable centres of information on such questions for their respective districts. The Committee has also sent a circular to the branches urging them to press upon their local authorities the desirability of appointing women sanitary inspectors.

Women's Employment Defence League. Chairman, Miss Ada Heather Bigg, 14 Radnor Place, London, W.; Hon. Secretary, Miss Whyte.

This is an Association of women, mostly home-workers; the only members belonging to it who are not working women being the President, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Treasurer. It meets once a fortnight at the Cadogan Club, East London. The entrance fee is 8d., and quarterly subscription 8d. Its objects are—

1. To claim for adult women equal freedom with men in the disposal of their labour.

2. To oppose all legislation likely to lessen women's earnings or deprive them of employment.

Industrial Law Committee. Chairman, Mrs. H. J. Tennant (formerly H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories); Hon. Secretary, Miss Tuckwell, 29 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

This Committee was formed in the early spring of 1898. Its objects are—

1. To supply information as to the legal protection of the industrial classes with regard to the conditions of their trade. This information to be given by means of correspondence, lectures, and printed matter, to persons working among the industrial classes to be used as a means of securing the observance of the law.

2. To constitute a central body to which may be reported breaches of the law, and other matters relating to industrial employment, in order that these may be inquired into, referred to the proper authorities, and otherwise treated as may be deemed advisable.

3. To consider all information received; to promote further legislation and the more effective administration of the existing law.

Its special work is to instruct district visitors and other voluntary workers in factory and sanitary legislation, and with this object various lectures have been given to meetings of ladies by the women factory inspectors and others.

In connection with the Committee an Indemnity Fund for the protection of women and girls discharged from employment for giving evidence in official prosecutions of their employers has been started. This was inaugurated at a large meeting held in St. James's Hall in July, with the Bishop of London in the chair.

The Liverpool Women's Industrial Council. Hon. Sec., Miss E. F. Rathbone, Greenbank, Liverpool. This Council was originally started to organise Trades Unions among women. Finding, however, that most of the women's trades in the town were too unskilled and disorganised to maintain efficient unions, the Council decided to confine itself for the present to the preliminary work of education, investigation, and redress, where opportunity offered, of individual grievances. This work is chiefly carried on in two sub-committees.

The Lectures Sub-Committee offers lectures on industrial and kindred subjects to Girls' Clubs, Mothers' Meetings, and other associations of women. The lectures, which last winter seemed much appreciated, are made the means of spreading a knowledge of the existence and objects of the Council among the women, and of getting into touch with them. The Investigations Sub-Committee inquires into individual grievances, and also collects reliable information on special questions connected with women's work. During the last year it has been carrying out a Census of the occupations, wages, and hours of work of members of Girls' Clubs. This, it is hoped, will be a basis for future work. It is also now inquiring into the amount and methods of training required for different women's trades, and the pay received during and after training. The object of this is partly the practical one of helping those who have to advise girls what trades to adopt, and partly to ascertain the relation between length and expense (if any) of training and high wages.

British Trades Union Congress.—Sec. of Parliamentary Committee, Sam Woods, M.P.; office, 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C. The annual meeting of this Congress was held at Bristol in August 1898, and was attended by 406 delegates, 8 of whom were women, whilst many others represented unions which include women members. Amongst other resolutions passed which would affect the conditions of women's labour, the following was proposed by Miss Helen

Silcock (Wigan and District Power Loom Weavers), seconded by Miss Nellie Devine (Oldham Weavers), and unanimously adopted:—

"That this Congress instruct the Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to introduce into Parliament a Bill having for its object the total abolition of steaming in weaving-sheds."

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MEDICAL SECTION

I. MEDICAL TRAINING.

II. LIST OF MEDICAL WOMEN WITH BRITISH DIPLOMAS.

III. LIST OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMEN HOLD APPOINTMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

This Section, excepting No. 5, has been revised and approved by Miss Walker, M.D., Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake having declined to undertake it this year.

MEDICAL TRAINING

Admission to the medical profession is regulated by the General Medical Council and by the conditions it imposes on the various medical examining bodies. Only those persons who hold one or more of the degrees or diplomas of the examining bodies can claim to be registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The examining bodies that admit women are—

- (1) The University of London.
- (2) The Royal University of Ireland.
- (3) The Conjoint Colleges of Scotland.
- (4) The Conjoint Colleges of Ireland.
- (5) The Society of Apothecaries, London.
- (6) The Scotch Universities.
- (7) The University of Durham.

N.B.—The Victoria University allows women to take its degrees, but the medical classes of its colleges are not open to women, and as some classes must be taken at one of these, the degrees are not available.

The degrees or diplomas conferred by these corporations all give the right to registration to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery, to recover fees, sign certificates, etc., but the regulations of each differ considerably, so that it is necessary for each student to decide, before beginning her course, which degree or diploma she will aim at obtaining.

This being settled, the second step to be taken is to qualify for registration as a medical student. For this it is necessary that a preliminary examination in Arts should be passed, which must at least include the following subjects:—

- (1) English language, including grammar and composition.
- (2) Latin, including grammar, translation from specified authors, and translation of easy passages not taken from such authors.

IV. APPOINTMENTS, OTHER THAN HOSPITAL, HELD BY MEDICAL WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

V. MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

(3) Elements of mathematics, comprising (a) arithmetic, (b) algebra, as far as simple equations, (c) geometry, the subject matter of Euclid, including Books I., II., III., with easy deductions.

(4) One of the following optional subjects:—(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, (d) Italian, (e) any other modern language, (f) Logic.

No other subjects are accepted in the place of these, and the whole of the examination must be passed at one time.

If the student should decide to qualify for the diplomas of the Irish or Scotch Colleges, or of the Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars, London, E.C., any of the examinations in Arts recognised by the General Medical Council will suffice, among which are the Senior and Junior Local and other examinations of most of the British, Colonial, and Foreign Universities, but the certificates must in all cases include the above subjects, and the standard of the examination must be similar to that required in this country.

Certificates of a 1st or 2nd class in the 1st or 2nd division of the College of Preceptors are accepted if the subjects enumerated above are included. Address: College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Many students who study in England obtain the title of M.D. by taking the final medical examination at a foreign university. The final examination at Brussels can be taken without the preliminary examinations, and is easier than those of the English Universities, but the foreign degree does not entitle a doctor to register as a practitioner in England.

Should the student decide to prepare for the degrees of the University of London or the Royal University of Ireland, she must pass the matriculation examination of the University she selects. No other will be taken in lieu of it.

The Matriculation Examination of the Royal University of Ireland is held early in October, at Dublin, Belfast and, Cork. Fee, 10s. Office, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

The Matriculation Examination of the University of London begins on the second Monday in January

and last Monday in June. Fee, £2. Apply to the Registrar, University of London, Burlington Gardens, London, W. The student is recommended to take chemistry in the preliminary examination when possible.

After this preliminary examination, a student must register her name on the books of a University or of a recognised School of Medicine. She may then register (fee, £1:1s.) at one of the offices of the General Medical Council: England, 299 Oxford Street, London, W.; Scotland, 1 George Square, Edinburgh; Ireland, 85 Dawson Street, Dublin. The five years necessary for the medical course are reckoned from the date of this registration. Preparation for the Conjoint Colleges of Scotland and of Ireland, and for the London Society of Apothecaries can be made at any recognised School of Medicine, provided the required amount of work is done.

ENGLAND

For the London degrees and qualifications no residence at any particular college is necessary as long as the work required has been done at a recognised School of Medicine. For the M.B. Durham, one year must be taken at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. There are two Schools of Medicine open to women:—

I. The London School of Medicine for Women (women only), founded in 1874, 80 Handel Street, Brunsrick Square, W.C.; Dean, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Secretary, Miss Douie, M.B., M.A. With the School is associated the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Number of students in session 1898-99, 195. Students must be over 18 years of age. Fees for whole course, £135; probable extra expenditure, including examination fees, £50 to £60. Fees for dental students preparing for the dental diplomas of the Scotch Colleges, £84. Students can be partially prepared here for degrees elsewhere. The arrangements here do not sufficiently correspond with the requirements of the Scottish University Court to make it easy for London students to prepare even partially for Scottish degrees (No. 6 above); but full preparation can be made in London for the examinations of the Conjoint Colleges of Scotland (No. 3 above). There are a few scholarships. For students intending to be medical missionaries, scholarships are offered in connection with the Church of England Zenana Mission Society, 9 Salisbury Square, E.C.; and by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., the latter amounting to £75 a year for four years. The Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, E.C.; and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W.C., are also prepared to assist missionary students. The Stuart Mill scholarship of £80 a year for four years is offered to students willing to practise in India under the Countess of Dufferin's Fund (see Medical Women in India). (For residence, see list of Students' Homes.)

II. University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Secretary, Prof. Howden, M.A., M.B. Preliminary examinations are held in March and September (fee, £1). The three professional examinations are held twice a year, in April and September; fees, £5 each; final M.B. examination, £10; medical degrees, 6 guineas each. Fees for whole course of lectures at the College, 70 guineas on entrance, or 85 guineas in three instalments. Single courses of lectures, 5 guineas. Composition fee for medical and surgical hospital

practice, 25 guineas. In addition, 2 guineas per annum for first three years must be paid to the Royal Infirmary. Every student is required to join the Athletic Club; subscription, £1:1s. per annum. There are scholarships open to students of either sex; four of £25 a year each for four years, and various others. Medical instruction is given in mixed classes. The whole course is much less expensive for women than training in London. (For particulars of residence, see University of Durham.)

WALES

Women can be prepared up to the Intermediate M.B. London Examination at the University College of S. Wales, Cardiff. A special compounding fee has been arranged for such students to complete their course at the London School of Medicine for Women.

SCOTLAND

Medical degrees are open to women at all the four Scottish Universities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. There is one School of Medicine at Edinburgh, and one at Glasgow for women only, recognised by the University Court. At Aberdeen a full course is given in mixed classes. At the University of St. Andrews, where a large number of bursaries are available for women medical students, and at University College, Dundee, women can study in mixed classes, but for two years only; the remaining three years of the course must be taken elsewhere. In Scotland every student must study two years at the University at which she proposes to take her degree, and the remaining three years at any university or recognised medical school. For information as to residence, see notices under the different Universities. The General Medical Council recognise the Special Medical Students' Preliminary Examination (fee, £1), conducted by the Educational Institute of Scotland, as satisfying all the conditions required by the Council, for the preliminary examination, but this avails for the Triple Qualification of the Scottish Colleges only, and is not recognised by the Universities. The Educational Institute holds examinations in Edinburgh and in Glasgow simultaneously, three times in the year. Address: Dr. Morrison, Free Church Training College, Glasgow.

The Scottish University Medical Degrees, now open to women as to men, are M.B., Ch.B., i.e. Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (formerly M.B., C.M.), and M.D. and M.S., i.e. Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The fees are, for M.B., Ch.B., £23:2s., paid in four instalments (i.e. £6:6s. for each of the two first, and £5:5s. for each of the two last examinations); for M.D. £10:10s., and for M.S. £10:10s. The conditions are that before study for the degree has begun a preliminary examination must have been passed, in English, Latin, French or German, and Mathematics; that certain subjects (named) should be studied each for a time prescribed, and that the four professional examinations be passed; period of study not less than five years.

The Scottish Qualifications are—the Triple Qualification of the Scotch Colleges; the License of the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the title of the diploma being L.R.C.P. & S.

Edin. F.P.S. Glas., or, shortly and as generally used, L.R.C.P. & S. Fees, £26:5s., paid in three instalments, respectively: £5:5s., £5:5s., and £15:15s., at the three examinations which have to be passed. The conditions are similar as to length of course to those of the M.B., Ch.B. (five years); there are only three examinations; and these and the preliminary examination are easier than those of the M.B., Ch.B.

Edinburgh Medical College for Women, founded in 1888 by the Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women, Minto House, Chambers Street, Edinburgh. President of the Association, Sir Alexander Christison, Bart.; Secretary of College, Miss H. F. Mackay, from whom prospectuses and information about lodgings can be obtained. Number of students, 92. Particulars of fees may be obtained from the Secretary.

Queen Margaret College School of Medicine for Women, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Incorporated with the Glasgow University. Secretary, Miss Galloway. Number of students, 86. Total cost of five years' course, £100:16s., i.e. Classes, £71:8s.; Hospitals, £24:3s. (Royal Infirmary, £21 for clinical and dispensary work; vaccination, £1:1s.; Maternity Hospital, £2:2s.); annual matriculation (£1:1s.) for five years: £5:5s.; this does not include fees for examinations and degrees. Scholarships and bursaries: Mrs. Arthur scholarship, £20 for three years, open to women only; for students of both sexes, Mackintosh bursary, £80 for one year; Armagh bursary, £45 for three years; Logan bursary, £16 for four years; and two Taylor bursaries, £7 for four years.

Medical Mission Scholarships are given for study at any of the three Schools of Medicine for Women by the following Societies:—

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Episcopalian), Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. This Society is willing to give scholarships, not exceeding £75 a year in value, for four years to Episcopalian students who desire to qualify themselves as medical missionaries.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission (non-sectarian), 2 Adelphi Terrace, London. Edinburgh Secretary, Miss Paton, 122 George Street.

Ladies' Association of the Church of Scotland. Convener, Mrs. Allan, 4 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Ladies' Zenana Committee (United Presbyterian). Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Duncan M'Laren, St. Oswalds, Edinburgh.

Ladies' Society for Female Education in India, etc. (Free Church of Scotland). Apply to Rev. W. Stevenson, Free Church Offices, Edinburgh.

IRELAND

The following **Medical Schools** are open to women on the same terms in every way as to men:—

- (1) School of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.
- (2) Medical School of the Catholic University, Cecilia Street, Dublin.
- (3) Medical School, Queen's College, Belfast.
- (4) Medical School, Queen's College, Cork.
- (5) Medical School, Queen's College, Galway.

There is a separate dissecting-room for women in each of the Dublin schools; in the provincial schools the women share the common dissecting-room, and this has been found quite feasible.

The Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, which holds weekly meetings in Dublin in winter, admits women as Fellows, Members or Student Associates, according to their standing.

At college and hospital alike women are treated with the greatest courtesy and fairness. Dublin has the advantage of a large number of hospitals, both general and special, and nearly all are open to women to select from, amongst them being—

Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwick (Government) Hospitals.

Meath Hospital.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

City of Dublin Hospital.

Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

Adelaide Hospital.

Steeven's Hospital.

Rotunda Lying-in Hospital.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

National Lying-in Hospital.

National Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

Women may obtain the posts of clinical clerk and dresser in these, and a woman has held the post of house surgeon in the National Eye and Ear Infirmary. The Dental Hospital is also open to women, and the dental curriculum can be taken there, and at the College of Surgeons. The schools in Belfast, Cork, and Galway have the advantage of being maintained by Government, and so the fees are lower, and there are more scholarships. Women have admission with the men to the large general hospital in each of these towns, but the work there is scarcely so varied and extensive as what may be seen in Dublin.

A University Degree can only be obtained from the Royal University, Ireland. The Dublin University, i.e. Trinity College, does not yet admit women. The Royal University is situated in Dublin, and is on the lines of the London University, being nearly, if not quite, as difficult, especially in the medical department. It is only an examining body, and does not teach. Its examinations are held at varying dates in May, June, and September. All its prizes and scholarships are open to women. The actual examination fees only amount to about £15.

The License of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons is obtained by passing the Conjoint Examinations of these bodies, held in April, June, and September. The actual examination fees here cost about £42. The course is nearly the same, but the examinations are not as difficult as those of the University.

The Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons is open to women, and three have obtained it.

The **cost** of the five years' study varies with the qualification and the school. In Dublin (fees at both schools are equal), the cost for lectures, hospitals, special courses, and examinations is about £160 for the Royal University, and £165 for the Licentiate of the Conjoint Colleges. In Belfast, Cork, and Galway the total cost would be between £90 and £100.

Living costs £4 to £6 per month, and books, instruments, etc., about £16.

At the Queen's Colleges there are numerous scholarships of £20 to £25 per year; at the College of Surgeons there are others of less value.

Any further particulars may be obtained from the Committee for the Promotion of the Professional Education of Women. Hon. Secretary, Dr. Winifred Dickson, 18 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

LIST OF MEDICAL WOMEN,

With English, Scottish, and Irish diplomas, arranged according to the towns and countries in which they practise.

Those marked * hold one or more diplomas from the Irish College of Physicians; † indicates a diploma from the Irish College of Surgeons; ‡ the triple qualification (or part thereof) of the Scottish Colleges; § the license of Apothecaries' Hall, London. In 1882 two women were for the first time permitted to obtain medical degrees from the University of London; among those who have now taken its degrees, five have obtained the Gold Medals of the University, viz. Miss Prideaux in Anatomy, 1881; Dr. Mary Scharlieb in Obstetrics, 1882; Miss Piercy, the Gold Medal for Anatomy, and the Gold Medal for *Materia Medica* in 1890; Miss Pace, a Gold Medal in Obstetrics in 1891; Miss Hatch, Gold Medal in Obstetrics, 1892. In November 1892 Miss Aldrich-Blake obtained First-Class Honours both in Medicine and Obstetrics, and in 1893 obtained marks qualifying for a Gold Medal in Surgery; she was also the first woman to take the degree of M.S. Lond., which she did in 1896. Dr. Mary Geddes (now Mrs. Watson) was the first woman to receive the degree of M.D. of the Edinburgh University, conferred in July 1898.

The following abbreviations have been used:—

M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
C.M., or M.S.	Master of Surgery.
Ch.B., or B.S.	Bachelor of Surgery.
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
L.S.A.	London Soc. of Apothecaries.
M.A.O. and B.A.O.	Master and Bachelor of Obstetrics (R.U.I.).
L.M.	Licentiate of Midwifery (Irish).
R.U.I.	Royal University of Ireland.
M.C.P. & S.O.	Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science.
D.P.H.	Diploma of Public Health.
M.A., B.A., L.L.A.	Arts degrees.
L.S.M.W.	London School of Medicine for Women.
C. of E.	Church of England.
C. of D. Fund.	Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
C.M.S.	Church Missionary Society.
C.E.Z.M.S.	Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.
Bap.M.S.	Baptist Missionary Society.
L.M.S.	London Missionary Society.

S.P.G.	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Z.B.M.M.	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.
E.C.S.	Established Church of Scotland.
F.C.S.	Free Church of Scotland.
I.P.C.	Irish Presbyterian Church.
P.C.E.	Presbyterian Church of England.
U.P.C.S.	United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

ENGLAND AND WALES

- Aldershot**—*Barker, Annie Reay, M.D. Paris (1878), The Mount.
- Ashwell** (Herts)—Johnson, Edith B. (Miss Joel), M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.U.I. (1894), Fair View (*pro tem.*)
- Aylesbury**—†Horwood, Janet G. (1896), Church Street.
- Beckenham**—Berthon, Ellen M. T., M.B. Lond. (1890), Colindale, Park Road.
- Birmingham**—*Clark, Annie E., M.D. Bern (1878), 4 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston; Physician Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women and Children.
Sturge, Mary D., M.D. Lond. (1891), 45 Hagley Road, Edgbaston; Anaesthetist Midland Hospital for Women.
- Bradford**—Hodgins, Charlotte R., M.D. Brux. (1895); Medical Officer, Medical Department, Bradford Union, 8 Marlborough Road, Bradford.
- Brentwood Asylum** (Essex)—De Steiger, Adèle, M.B. London (1895); Assistant Resident Medical Officer.
- Brighton**—*Bird, Mrs. (Miss Andrew) (1888), 14 Pavilion Parade; and 40 De Beauvoir Road, London, N.E.
†Boyle, A. Helen A., M.D. Brux. (1898), 3 Palmeira Terrace, Hove.
Jones, L. Mabel, M.D. London (1898), 3 Palmeira Terrace, Hove.
- Bristol**—*Dunbar, Eliza Walker, M.D. Zurich (1877), 9 Oakfield Road, Clifton; Visiting Physician Read Dispensary for Women and Children, 116 St. George's Road; and Bristol Private Hospital for Women and Children, 84 Berkeley Square.
†Eberle, Emily, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M. R.U.I. (1894), 17 Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol; Physician and Surgeon to Bristol Private Hospital for Women and Children; Surgeon to Children's Hospital, St. Michael's Hill; Medical Officer Southwell Maternity and Read Dispensary.
§Harding, Ann (1895), Long Ashton.
- Cardiff**—*Hannan, Mary J. (1890), 60 Park Place.
- Castleford** (Yorks)—†Robinson, Mrs. (Miss F. A. Holt) (1894), Granville House.
- Chelmsford**—†Chaplin, Ursula, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1897), Bassett's, Little Baddow.
- Cheltenham**—Stewart, Grace, M.B., C.M. Durham (1898), Lamorna, London Road.

Claybury Asylum (Essex)—Dove, Emily L., M.B. London (1890), and §Orange, Margaret, M.D. Brux. (1896), Resident Medical Officers.

Croydon—Flint, Ella, M.B. London (1897), Woodstock House, Park Lane; Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women; Demonstrator of Anatomy, L.S.M.W.

Derby—§Greene, Helen E., M.D. Brux. (1894), 65 Friargate; Physician Provident Dispensary.

Didsbury—†Buckley, Lucy (1898), Merlewood, Didsbury, Manchester.

Downham—Hawker, Alice, M.B., B.S. London (1897), Caius College Farm, Denver, near Downham, Norfolk.

Eccleshall (Staffs)—Lowe, Mrs. (Miss Hughes), M.B. London (1894), Wincote Lodge.

Eltham—Powell, Lillian, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1895), Belmont Lodge, New Eltham, S.E.

Fleet (Hants)—*Kayser, Mrs. (Miss Hitchcock), (1888).

Gateshead—Webb, Bertha, M.B. London (1897); Resident Medical Officer, Gateshead Union.

Gloucester—§Bond, Eleanor C. (1896), 3 Beaufort Buildings; House Surgeon Belgrave Hospital for Children, 77 Gloucester Street, London, S.W.

Hastings—Blackwell, Elizabeth, M.D. Geneva, New York, and St. Barts. (1858); Rock House, Hastings; Consulting Physician New Hospital for Women, London.

Hawkhurst (Kent)—Mayne, C. A., M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh (1898); Resident Medical Officer Babies' Castle.

Hull—†Murdoch, Mary C. (1892), 61 Spring Bank; Assistant Physician Victoria Hospital for Children; Medical Officer Nile Street Home for Girls.

Sharman, Mary, M.B. London (1897); House Surgeon Victoria Hospital for Children; also Ivy Lodge, Wellingborough.

Ilford—†Collier, Georgina (1897), 13 Leicester Terrace, Little Ilford, Essex.

Ipswich—Sims, Mildred (Miss Ransome), M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1896).

Leicester—Armitage, Frances, M.B., B.S. London (1894), 7 Highfield Street.

Lincoln—*Cummins, L. C. (1897); Assistant Medical Officer Lawn Lunatic Hospital, Lincoln.

†Green, T. Caroline, M.D. Brux., L.M. Rotunda, Dublin (1895); Junior Assistant Resident Medical Officer County Asylum, Bracebridge, Lincoln.

Liverpool—*Cradock, Lucy (1888), 52 Huskisson Street; Medical Officer to Female Staff of Liverpool Post Office.

Coghill, A. Irene (Mrs.), M.B., C.M. Edinburgh (1897), Camster, Cressington Park.

†Hamilton, Lillias, M.D. Brux. (1890); Medical Officer Victoria Women's Hospital Dispensary, 322 Netherfield Road, North.

*†Ker, Alice, M.D. Bern (1879), Fernleigh, Birkenhead; Honorary Medical Officer Birkenhead Lying-in Hospital and Rescue Home, and Caledonian Schools, Liverpool.

†Lee, Mary B. (1895), Dalmeny, Ivanhoe Road; Honorary Surgeon Samaritan Hospital for Women.

London and Suburbs:—

W.—§Anderson, Elizabeth Garrett, M.D. Paris, (1866), 4 Upper Berkeley Street; Cons. Physician New Hospital for Women; Dean L.S.M.W.; President East Anglian Branch of British Medical Association, 1897-98.

Anderson, Louisa Garrett, M.B. London (1897); Resident Medical Officer New Hospital for Women, Euston Road; 4 Upper Berkeley Street.

Appel, Louise C., B.Sc., M.B., B.S. London (1894), 44 Elgin Avenue, Maida Hill; Medical Registrar Royal Free Hospital; Demonstrator in Anatomy L.S.M.W.; Lecturer on Midwifery Clapham Maternity Hospital.

*Atkins, Louisa, M.D. Zurich (1877), 37 Gloucester Place.

Berry, Frances (Miss Dickinson), M.D., B.S. London (1889), 60 Welbeck Street; Assistant Anæsthetist New Hospital for Women; Anæsthetist Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease; Medical Examiner for Defective Children under London School Board.

Blackadder, Agnes F., M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1898), 60 Upper Berkeley Street.

Blake, Louisa Aldrich, M.D., M.S. London (1892), 17 Nottingham Place, W.; Physician New Hospital for Women; Anæsthetist and Surgical Registrar Royal Free Hospital.

Bowlyb, Miss, M.D. Brux. (1894), 79 Uxbridge Road, Ealing.

*†Boyd, Florence N., M.D. Brux. (1888), 134 Harley Street; Surgeon New Hospital for Women; Examiner in Operative Midwifery L.S.M.W.

*Brinck, Julia, M.D. Bern (1886), 14 Nottingham Place.

†Cadell, Ina, M.D. Brux. (1892), 30A Sackville Street.

†Cargill, Eveline A., M.D. Brux. (1889), 61 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

§Chadburn, Maud, M.B. London (1894); Assistant Physician Out-Patients New Hospital for Women, 16 Harley Street, W.

*†Cock, Julia, M.D. Brux. (1882), 15 Nottingham Place; Senior Physician New Hospital for Women; Vice-Dean and Joint Lecturer on Medicine L.S.M.W.; President Association Registered Medical Women; Medical Inspector North London College School and Camden School for Girls.

†Crossfield, Jessie, M.D. Brux. (1888), 188 Marylebone Road; Secretary to Association Registered Medical Women.

§Ellaby, Charlotte L., M.D. Paris (1889), 27 Queen Anne Street; Ophthalmic Surgeon New Hospital for Women.

Flemming, Emily (Miss Wood), M.D. London (1891), 31 Wimpole Street; Pathologist New Hospital for Women; Consulting Physician Medical Mission Hospital, Canning Town.

†Gordon, Mary L. (1890), 2 Douro Place, Kensington; Clinical Assistant East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell.

†Harrison, Miss, M.D. Brux. (1891), 61 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

†Keith, Caroline (1888), 86 Porchester Terrace; Anæsthetist New Hospital for Women;

Anæsthetist Chelsea Hospital for Women; Lecturer Clapham Maternity Hospital and at Women's Department Battersea Polytechnic.

†Keith, Gertrude (1895), 52 Seymour Street, Portman Square; Medical Officer Church Army Dispensary, Crawford Street; Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women.

Levin, Octavia M., M.B., B.S. London (1896), 25 Wimpole Street; Medical Officer Chorlton Union Infirmary, near Manchester.

§Macdonald, Isabella, M.B. London (1888), 47 Seymour Street; Out-Patient Physician New Hospital for Women.

Scharlieb, Mary, M.D., M.S. London (1882), 149 Harley Street; Senior Surgeon New Hospital for Women; Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children L.S.M.W.; Queen's Lecturer on Gynecology to National Association of Nurses.

†Sharpe, Margaret M. (1889), 32 Beaumont Street.

Sheppard, Amy, M.B. London (1892), 18 Upper Berkeley Street; Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon New Hospital for Women.

§Thorne, May, M.D. Brux. (1896), 10 Nottingham Place; Assistant Anæsthetist New Hospital for Women.

§Webb, Helen, M.B. London (1888), 14 Nottingham Place; Out-Patient Physician and Demonstrator New Hospital for Women; Consulting Physician to St Katherine's Refuge, Drummond Street, N.W.

S.W.—†Boddy, Clarinda, M.D. Bern (1885), not practising.

*†Dowson, Mary E. (1884), 91 Cheyne Walk; Lecturer on Forensic Medicine and Hygiene L.S.M.W.

†Fitter, Clara, M.D. Brux. (1897), 47 Streat-ham Hill; Clinical Assistant Ophthalmic Department and Assistant Anæsthetist Royal Free Hospital.

†Handson, Mary (1897), 69 Chelsea Gardens.

§Hunter, Kate Marion, D.P.H. (1894), 56 Brompton Square, S.W.

†Jacobi, Gerda B. (1898), 118 Warwick Street; Inspector for London County Council under Infant Life Protection Act.

Knowles, Beatrice, M.B. London (1897), St. John's House, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea; House Surgeon Clapham Maternity Hospital.

Le Pelley, A. M., M.B. London (1896).

*M'Call, Annie, M.D. Bern (1884), 165 Clapham Road; Director Clapham School of Midwifery and Maternity Hospital; Lecturer and Demonstrator Operative Midwifery L.S.M.W.; Honorary Medical Adviser Battersea Polytechnic; Consulting Physician Babies' Castle, Hawkhurst.

*Mitchell, Julia (1882), 45 Sloane Street.

†Smith, Mary A. (1889), 165 Clapham Road; Assistant Physician Clapham Maternity Hospital.

Sturge, Caroline, M.B. London (1892), 96 Sloane Street; Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women.

†Sutherland, Annie C., M.D. Brux. (1896), 50 Narbonne Avenue, Clapham Common; Clinical Assistant Evelina Hospital, and Gynecological Department Royal Free Hospital.

†Turle-Evans, Frances (1897), House Surgeon Clapham Maternity Hospital, Jeffreys Road.

*West, Mrs. (Miss Katherine Mitchell) (1882), 45 Sloane Street.

†Whitby, Lucie (1892), 16 Unwin Mansions; Medical Officer Ophthalmic Institute, St. Augustine's Mission, 247 Lillie Road, Fulham.

S.E.—*Drysedale-Vickery, Mrs. Alice (1880), Dunedin, 28 Carson Road, West Dulwich.

Graham, Mary, M.B., O.M. Glasgow (1897), Medical Officer, Dispensary, Blackfriars Road.

Harris, Lucy, M.B. London (1898), Junior House Surgeon Battersea Maternity Hospital.

†Hawkes, Mary S. S. (Miss Coghill) (1896), Registrar and Anæsthetist Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Bridge Road; also Islington.

†Henderson, Elizabeth, M.D. Brux. (1896), 1 Kingswood Road, Norwood.

Latham, Urania, M.B. London (1897), 65 Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath.

Lenton, Miss, M.B. London (1898), Junior House Surgeon Clapham Maternity Hospital.

†Maitland, Harriet (1897), Medical Officer Provident Dispensary, 98 Blackfriars Road.

†Porter, Agatha (1891), Arista, Ullswater Road, West Norwood; Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women.

†Sinclair, Mary F. (1894), Assistant Medical Officer Park Fever Hospital, Hither Green.

Vaughan, Ethel M., M.B., B.S. London (1896); Assistant Medical Officer St. Giles' Infirmary, Havel Street, Camberwell.

†Wilson, Mary (1897), House Surgeon Cottage Hospital, Rotherhithe.

E.—Coutts, Mrs. (Miss J. Galletly), M.B. R.U.I. (1894), 1 Gainsborough Road, Leytonstone.

*Johnson, Alice N. V. (1898), 435 Barking Road.

†Pearse, Margaret E., M.D. Bern (1890); Senior Medical Officer Canning Town Medical Mission and Hospital, 520 Barking Road.

E.C.—Madgehon, Minnie L. C., M.B. London (1890); Assistant Medical Officer Female Staff General Post Office.

§Martin, Miss, L.L.A. St. Andrews (1898), 19 Myddelton Square.

Meakin, Ethilda Budgett Meakin, M.B. London (1898), Resident Medical Officer, The Infirmary, Camberwell.

Patch, Winifred S., M.B., B.Sc. London (1896), St. Mary's Vicarage, Goswell Road.

*Shove, Edith, M.B. London (1881); Medical Officer Female Staff General Post Office.

N.E.—*Bird, Mrs. (Miss Andrew) (1888), 40 De Beauvoir Road; and 14 Pavilion Parade, Brighton.

Wilks, Elizabeth (Miss Bennett), M.D., B.S. London (1894), 24 Lower Clapton Road; Assistant Physician New Hospital for Women.

N.—Harris, Frances, M.B. London (1890), 65 Richmond Road, Caledonian Road; Obstetric Physician New Hospital for Women.

§Long, Constance E., M.D. Brux. (1896), 64 Crouch Hill.

*Rushbrook, Mrs. (Miss Douglas) (1880), 9 Ferristone Road, Hornsey; Medical Officer Provident Dispensary for Women and Children.

Stoney, Florence A., M.B. London (1895), 8 Upper Hornsey Rise; Demonstrator Anatomy L.S.M.W.

- Wilson, Sarah (Miss Kaye), M.B. London (1897), 57 Onslow Gardens, Highgate.
- N.W.**—†Acworth, Mary, M.D. Brux. (1888), 9 Buckland Crescent, South Hampstead; Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women.
- §Browne, Ada M. (1896), 27 Belsize Crescent, Hampstead; Senior Assistant Anaesthetist New Hospital for Women.
- Dobbie, M. L., M.B., B.Ch. R.U.I. (1896); Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women.
- Douie, Mary, M.A. Edinburgh; M.B. London (1897), 2A Carlingford Road, Hampstead Heath; Secretary L.S.M.W.
- †Forster, Laura E. (1896), 59 Constantine Road, Hampstead.
- Moffett, Elizabeth Jane, B.Sc., M.B. London (1894), 35 Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn; Clinical Assistant Ophthalmic Department, Royal Free Hospital.
- †Nash, Lillias (Miss Goodman) (1887), 136 Haverstock Hill; Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women; Medical Officer Elizabeth Fry Memorial Home, Hackney.
- †Seymour, Edith E. (Miss Ward) (1889), 101 West End Lane, West Hampstead.
- §Vernon, E. (1897), Resident Medical Officer New Hospital for Women, Euston Road; 6 Chenies Street Chambers, W.C.
- §Weir, A. Mary, M.D. Brux. (1898), 4 Froggnal, Hampstead.
- W.C.**—Evans, Ann Wilmott (Miss Piercy), M.B. London (1898), 13 Tavton Street, Gordon Square; Assistant Inspector to Children boarded-out from Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
- †Leney, Lydia A., M.D. Brux. (1895), 98 Gower Street.
- Maclean, Madge Spiers, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1896), 1 Mecklenburgh Square; House Surgeon Children's Hospital, Sheffield.
- †Walker, Jane, M.D. Brux. (1884), 62 Gower Street; Physician New Hospital for Women; Medical Inspector Dr. Barnardo's Boarded-out Children.
- Manchester**—Anderson, Annie, M.D. London (1892), 7 St. Ann's Square, and 407 Cheetham Hill Road; Assistant Physician Clinical Hospital for Women and Children; Medical Inspector Girls' Day Industrial School.
- Anderson, Annie K., M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1897), Railbank House, Longsight.
- *†Bell, Margaret Smith (1894), 334 Oxford Road.
- *Dahms, Anna, M.D. Paris (1878), The Cell, New Islington, Manchester; Medical Officer Post Office; and to Ancoats Dispensary for Women and Children.
- Fowler, Ursula M. D., M.D. Brux. (1894), 406 Rochdale Road.
- Lewin, Octavia M., M.B., B.S. London (1896), Junior Medical Officer Chorlton Union Infirmary, near Manchester.
- §Saul, Mrs. Barnett (Miss Goldberg), M.D. Bern (1889), 84 Dover Street.
- Meston**, nr. Leeds—Goodrich, Edith Ellen, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1896), Resident Medical Officer at the Asylum.
- Morpeth**—*†Strangman, Mary S. P., L.M. (1896); Clinical Assistant Northumberland County Asylum, East Cottingwood, Morpeth, Northumberland.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne**—†Bentham, Ethel, M.D. Brux., L.M. Dublin (1894), 19 Ellison Place; Medical Referee Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society.
- Williams, Ethel N., M.D. London (1891), 19 Ellison Place, Newcastle; and 46 Walker Terrace, Gateshead; Medical Officer Newcastle Central High School for Girls; Medical Referee Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society.
- Nottingham**—†Gray, Sarah (1883), 21 Regent Street; Medical Examiner to Nottingham School Board; Hon. Medical Officer to Nottingham and Notts Convalescent Homes.
- §Henwood, E. Mabel (1896), 198 Mansfield Road; Medical Examiner and Lecturer on Hygiene, Nottingham School Board.
- Peppard (Oxon)**—§Colebrook, Esther L., M.D. Brux. (1896), Woodside.
- Plaistow (Essex)**—Gillilan, J. D., M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh (1898), Medical Officer Maternity Charity and District Nursing Home.
- Plymouth**—†Bale, Rosa E. (1892), 24 Portland Square.
- Pontefract**—†Orford, Florence (Miss Sorby) (1888), Starfield House.
- Reading**—†Armitage, M. Florence, M.D. Brux. (1896), 28 Portland Place.
- †Cruikshank, Mary H., M.D. Brux. (1895), 28 Portland Place.
- Richmond**—§Billett, H. L. (1896), Ormond Lodge, Richmond; Assistant Anaesthetist Royal Free Hospital.
- *Grant, Mrs. (Miss Rorison), 7 St. John's Villas; Medical Officer Industrial Band of Hope Friendly Society.
- Rowse**—Cl. A. P., M.B., C.M. Durham (1898).
- Royston (Herts)**—Swatman, Helen, M.B. London (1895), Kelshall Rectory.
- Sandown (Isle of Wight)**—*Tomlinson, Emily, M.B. London (1888), Fernside.
- Sheffield**—†Baker, Elizabeth A., Attercliffe.
- MacLaren, Agnes (Miss Anderson), M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1897), Oughti Bridge, Sheffield.
- Maclean, Madge Spiers, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1896); House Surgeon Children's Hospital, Sheffield; and 1 Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C.
- †Westlake, Winifred A. (1893), 287 Abbeydale Road.
- §Wilson, Helen M., M.D. London (1889), 381 Glossop Road; Hon. Medical Officer House of Help for Girls and Women; Medical Officer and Examiner to Girls' High School.
- Southport**—Rye, Mary Ellen, M.B. London (1892), 94 Liverpool Road, Birkdale.
- Stockport**—†Blake, Lilian May (1895), 22 Greek Street.
- Stroud (Glos.)**—*Hoggan, Frances, M.D. Zurich (1877), Eastcombe.
- †Morice, Margaret, M.D. Brux. (1884), Amberley.
- Tunbridge Wells**—*Bosanquet, Adela (1883), 2 Calverley Park; Hon. Physician Young Women's Christian Association.
- *Lougheed, Elizabeth (1883), 2 Calverley Park; Hon. Physician Young Women's Christian Association.
- Williams, Clara, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1897); Resident Medical Officer Eye Hospital.
- Twickenham**—†Turner, Rose (1895), The Manor House, Upper Twickenham; Medical

Inspector Society for Waifs and Strays;
Clinical Assistant New Hospital for Women.

Virginia Water (Surrey)—Despard, Rosina C.,
M.D. London (1895), Resident Medical Officer
Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath.

Watford (Herts)—Kenealy, Arabella (1888),
Bushey Grove.

Rowse, Cl. A. F., M.B., C.M. Durham (1896).

York—Kemp, Norah, M.B., C.M. Glasgow
(1897); Junior Assistant Medical Officer, The
Retreat, York.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen—†Ewan, E. L. (1896), 26 Chapel
Street; Medical Officer Colonial Mutual Life
Assurance Society.

Bridge of Weir—†Mackinnon, Grace (1889),
Medical Officer Consumption Hospital; and
to Quarrier's Village Homes.

Dumfries—Cameron, I. D., M.B., Ch.B. Edin-
burgh (1898), Resident Medical Officer
Crichton Asylum.

Dundee—†Moorhead, Alice M. (1891), and
†Thomson, Emily C. (1891), 4 Tay Square,
Medical Officers Dispensary for Women and
Children.

Edinburgh—†Blackwood, C. Mabel (1894), 5
Clarendon Crescent.

†Cadell, Grace (1891), 145 Leith Walk; Physician
to Free Consulting Rooms for Women and
Children, Sheriff Brae.

†Collett, Edith Grace (1892), 183 Warrender
Park Road; Assistant Medical Officer Edin-
burgh Hospital for Women and Children.

†Eskine, Marianne (1894), Oaklands, Trinity.

†Giffen, Grace H. (1894), 14 Inverleith Gardens;
Demonstrator in Anatomy Medical College for
Women.

†Gillam, R. (1898), 18 Roseneath Terrace.

†Inglis, Elsie Maud (1892), 8 Walker Street;
District Medical Officer St. Cuthbert's Parish
Church; Gynaecologist St. Ann's Dispensary.

*Jex-Blake, Sophia, M.D. Bern (1877), Brunts-
field Lodge, Edinburgh; Att. Medical Officer
Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children;
Lecturer on Midwifery Extra-Mural School,
and for University of Edinburgh.

M'Dougall, Mary, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh (1897),
Resident Medical Officer Edinburgh Hospital
and Dispensary for Women and Children, 6
Grove Street.

†MacGregor, Jessie M., M.B., C.M. Edinburgh
(1892), 8 Walker Street; Medical Registrar
Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children.

*M'Laren, Agnes, M.D. Montpeller (1878), June
to October, Bruntsfield Lodge, Edinburgh;
October to June, Rue Nitot 10, Paris.

†Macnaughton, Margaret F. (1895), 1 Coltbridge
Terrace.

*Mears, W. P. (1881), Woodburn, Canaan Lane;
Superintendent of Nursing and Convalescent
Home.

†Robertson, Jean Fraser (1892), Struan Villa,
Viewforth.

†Robertson, B. Aitchison (Miss Barclay), M.D.
Brux. (1891), 26 Minto Street; Oculist; Con-
sulting Surgeon Canongate Eye Dispensary.

†Russell, Beatrice (Miss Ritchie), M.D. Brux.
(1894), 3 Walker Street.

†Thomson, Lillias Jane (1895), 6 Dalziel Place.

†Todd, Margaret G., M.D. Brux. (1894), Brunts-

field Lodge, Edinburgh; Assistant Medical
Officer Edinburgh Hospital for Women and
Children.

*Urquhart, Catherine J. (1885), 81 Lauder Road;
Medical Officer Edinburgh School Board.

†Venters, Isabel, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh (1894),
183 Warrender Park Road; Assistant Medical
Officer Edinburgh Hospital for Women and
Children.

Watson, A. Mary C. (Miss Geddes), M.D., C.M.
Edinburgh (1896), 22 Coates Crescent.

Flotta (Orkney)—Hannay, Mary Baird, M.B.,
C.M. Glasgow (1896); Medical Officer to
Medical Association, Flotta.

Glasgow—Bennett, Daisy A., M.B., Ch.B. Glas-
gow (1898), Assistant Medical Officer Samaritan
Hospital.

†Boyes, Jane (1897), 8 Broompark Drive, Den-
niston.

Cumming, Alice L. L., M.B., C.M. Glasgow
(1894), 20 Blythwood Square; Junior Dis-
pensary Physician Samaritan Hospital.

Gardner, Mary, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1898),
3 Grantley Terrace, Shawlands.

Gilchrist, Marion, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1894), 3
Kersland Terrace.

†Gilchrist, Joan (1897), F.C. Manse, Shotts;
Senior House Surgeon Glasgow Samaritan
Hospital.

Gilmore-Cox, Martha (Mrs.), M.B., C.M. Glas-
gow (1898), 89 Westbank Terrace.

†Henderson, Jane B., M.D. Brux., Medico-
Psychological Certificate (1890), 6 Saltoun
Gardens, Kelvinside; Medical Officer Wynd
Mission Dispensary.

Lorimer, Janie, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1898),
Kirklington, Langside.

Lyneis, Dorothea, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1894),
2 Parkview Gardens, Queen's Park; Fellow
Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society; Dis-
pensary Physician Samaritan Hospital.

Macfarlane, Minna, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1897),
11 Park Grove Terrace.

M'Laren, Alice, M.D., B.S. London (1890), 7
Newton Place; Physician Out-Patients
Samaritan Hospital; Extra Hon. Physician
Hospital Sick Children; Member of Council
Glasgow Obstetrical and Gynaecological
Society.

M'Neil, Margaret Wallace H., M.B., Ch.B.
Glasgow (1898), Clinical Assistant Medical
Mission Dispensary, Moncur Street.

Pace, Elizabeth, M.D. London (1891), 7 Newton
Place; Gynaecologist Bellahouston Dispensary,
Victoria Hospital; Assistant Surgeon Glasgow
Lock Hospital.

Robson, Agnes R., M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1898),
Clinical Assistant Medical Missionary Dis-
pensary, Oxford Street.

Ross, Marion, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1898),
Assistant Medical Officer Western Branch
Maternity Hospital.

Greenock—†Gilchrist, Elizabeth T. (1898), 22
Finnart Street.

Inverness—Grant, Jane, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow
(1898), 1 Glenurquhart Road.

Kirkmichael (Perthshire)—†Nannetti, Mary
(1897), Ridhu, Kirkmichael.

Mull, Isle of—†Elliot, Mrs. (Miss Guthrie),
(1896), Ardura, Auchnacraig.

Orkney—Craig, J. A., M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh

- (1898), Medical Officer Backaskail, Papa Westray, Orkney, N.B.
 †Hogg, K. W. (1898), Medical Officer in one of the islands.
Paisley—†Kay, Janet M. (1895), 100 High Street.
St. Andrews—†Umpherston, Alice Marion (1892), Lecturer on Physiology St. Andrews University.
Strathspey—†Stanley, H. F. (1897), The Manse, Cromdale.

IRELAND

- Belfast**—Bell, Elizabeth (Mrs. Fisher), M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1898), 41 Great Victoria Street.
 †FitzSimon, Emily Frances C. (1896), 120 Duncairn Street.
 Neill, Harriette, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1895), 58 Pakenham Place.
 Sinclair, Frances, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1898), 9 Cliftonville Avenue.
Cork—Allman, Dora, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1898).
 *Strangman, L. F. S. (1896), Clinical Assistant, District Asylum, Cork.
Dublin—†Dickson, E. W., M.D., M.A.O., B.Ch. R.U.I. (1891), 18 Upper Merrion Street; Gynaecologist to Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Government Hospitals.
 Fleury, Eleonora L., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1890); Assistant Medical Officer Richmond District Asylum, Grangegorman.
 Maguire, Katherine, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1891), 67 Merrion Square.
 *†Tennant, Elizabeth A. (1894), L.M., 94 South Circular Road, Portobello; Medical Officer St. Catherine's Boarding School, and St. Catherine's Alma Houses.
Mullingar—Grogan, A. G., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1896), 12 Clyde Road, Dublin; Clinical Assistant District Asylum, Mullingar.
Newry—†Stewart, Martha (1895), Canal Quay, Newry, Co. Down.
Omagh—†Croskery, Mrs. (Miss Wallace) (1897), Mountjoy House.
Tandragee (Co. Armagh)—White, Sara E., M.B., B.Sc. London (1896), Orange Hill.
Waterford—*†Strangman, M. S. P., L.M. (1896), Carrigmore; now Clinical Assistant Northumberland County Asylum, East Cottingwood, Morpeth.

ABROAD

- Antigua** (West Indies)—†Greene, Effield Lucy, M.D. Brux. (1898), c/o Dr. Freeland, Parham, Antigua.
Boston (U.S.A.)—Porter, Mrs. A. (Miss Margaret Dewar), M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1894).
 †Taylor, Stella Mary (1890), Resident Medical Officer and Super. New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston.
Brisbane (Australia)—†Cooper, Lillian V. (1890), Cordelia Street, South Brisbane.
Cairo (Egypt)—†Trevithick, Henrietta K. (Miss Cornford), M.D. Brux. (1895).
Canada—†Dougall, Susan Grace (1892).

- Cannes** (France)—*Marshall, Mary, M.D. Paris (1880), Villa de Provence, Cannes.
Cape Colony—†Grumpelt, Sophia (Miss Chamney), M.D. Brux. (1898), Barkly West.
Capetown (South Africa)—†*Waterston, Jane E., M.D. Brux. (1879), 61 Plain Street, Capetown.
 †Pellatt, Edith B. (1896), 13 E. Sir Lowry Road.
Ceylon—†Curr, Isabel (1895), Medical Missionary (American Board Foreign Mission) Macleod Hospital, Jaffna, Ceylon.
 †Leslie, Lucille Doxat (1898), Caledon House, Colombo; Lecturer Female Department Medical College; Physician Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children, and Lock Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon.
Formosa—†Ferguson, Mrs. D. (Miss Christie) (1891), Medical Missionary (P.C.E.), Toa-sia, Formosa.
Jamaica—†Ogilvie, Nettie (1888), 92 Hanover Street, Kingston, Jamaica.
Jilore (East Equatorial Africa)—†Hooper, Elizabeth M. (Miss Wells) (1896), Medical Missionary (C.M.S.).
Julfa (Persia)—Stuart, Emmeline, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1895), Medical Missionary (C.M.S.).
Montreal (Canada)—††Mitchell, Elizabeth, M.D. Kingston (1888), Sherbrook Street West, Montreal.
Munich (Germany)—*Lehmann, Hope, M.D. Bern (1881), 20a Gabelsbergerstrasse.
Natal—†Jenkins, Lillian (1888), St. Thomas Road, Durban.
Newcastle (New South Wales, Australia)—†Harris, May H. (1895), 18 Watt Street.
Ontario—†Craine, Agnes Douglas, M.D., C.M. Kingston, M.C.P. and S.O.; Smith's Falls, Ontario.
Paris—*M'Laren, Agnes, M.D. Montpellier (1878), June to October, Bruntsfield Lodge, Edinburgh; October to June, Rue Nitot 10, Paris.
Perth (West Australia)—Jull, Roberta H. M. (Miss Stewart), M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1896).
Sydney (Australia)—†Berne, Dagmar (1898), Epeom House, Macquarie Street, Sydney.
 †Wood, Ellen (1897), Sydney.
Tangier (Morocco)—†Breeze, Gabrielle (1892), Medical Missionary.
Toronto (Canada)—†Stone, Emma C. (1889).
Virginia (U.S.A.)—†Landau, Regina (1897).
Washington (U.S.A.)—†Wilson, Anne Augusta, M.D. Brux. (1892), 1451 Rhode Island Avenue.

INDIA

- Agra**—†Haythornthwaite, Mrs. (Miss Izset Mead) (1886), Medical Missionary Church Mission House (Z.B.M.M.), Agra.
 †Yerbury, Miss, M.D. Brux.; Lady Lyall Hospital.
Ajmeer (Rajputana)—†Campbell, Susan (1898), Medical Missionary (U.P.C.S.).
 Pierce, Winifred, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh (1897).

- Allahabad** (N.W.P.)—†Hosain, Mrs. (1891), 2 Canning Road.
- Alwur** (Rajputana)—†Dissent, Florence H., M.D. Brux. (1894), Medical Officer Dufferin Hospital, Alwur State.
†Lauder, Helen (1895), Lady Dufferin Hospital.
- Amraoti**—†Trewby, Lillian (1890), Medical Officer Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti, Berar.
- Amritsar** (Punjab)—†Sharp, Maria, M.D. Brux.; St. Catherine's Hospital (C.E.Z.M.S.), Amritsar.
- Assam**—†Henry, Mrs. (Mrs. Greaves), (1894).
- Bangalore** (South India)—†Höist, Marie K. S., M.D. Brux. (1896), Medical Missionary Gosha Hospital (C.E.Z.M.S.).
†Lillingston, Amy G. (1894), Medical Missionary Gosha Hospital (C.E.Z.M.S.).
Longmire, Mary, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1898), Medical Missionary.
- Benares**—Pallthorpe, Mary E., M.B. London (1885), Medical Missionary (Z.B.M.M.). On furlough.
- Berhampur** (Bengal)—†Joyce, Edith L. (Miss Nicholas), M.D. Brux. (1892), Medical Missionary (L.M.S.).
- Bettiah** (North Bengal)—†Marsh, Jane (1891), Medical Officer Lady Dufferin Hospital.
- Bhiwani** (Punjab)—Farrer, Ellen M., M.B., B.S. London (1890), Medical Missionary (Baptist Missionary Society).
- Bhopal**—†Barnard, Mary (1894), Medical Officer Lady Lansdowne Maternity Hospital (C. of D. Fund).
- Bolobhpur** (North India)—†Von Himpe, Valeska, M.D. Brux. (1896), Medical Missionary (C.E.Z.M.S.).
- Bombay**—Benson, Annette M., M.D., B.Sc. London (1890), Senior Medical Officer Cama Hospital.
†Bradley, Gertrude M., M.D. Brux. (1889), St. John's Mission, Mazagon, Bombay.
†Brennan, Annie Louisa (1896), Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay (C. of D. Fund).
Corthorn, Alice Mary, M.B., B.S. London (1894); home address, 19 Russell Road, Addison Road, London; Resident Medical Officer Plague Hospital, Bombay.
*Phipson, Edith Pechey, M.D. Bern (1877), Member of Senate of Bombay University.
†Rukhmabai, M.D. Brux. (1894), Surat; Acting House Surgeon Kama Hospital, Bombay.
*Symons, Leonie (Miss Van Overbeke) (1886).
†Turkhud, Manak (1896), Chowpatty, Bombay.
Vakil, Merbai Ardesir, B.A., M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1897).
†Van Ingen, Alice, M.D. Brux. (1890) (C. of D. Fund).
- Calcutta**—†Bäumler, Anna M. M., M.D. Zurich (1890), Physician Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.
†Ganguli, Kadambini, B.A. (1893), 18 Cornwallis Street.
Christie, Margaret M. Traill, M.D., B.S. London (1895); home address, 20 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.; on plague duty in India.
Church, Anna L., M.D. R.U.I. (1891), Victoria Zensana Hospital; Home Address, 2 Athole Gardens, Glasgow.
- Delhi**—†Müller, M.D. Brux. (1897), St. Stephen's Hospital.
Staley, Mildred, M.B. London (1891), Medical Officer St. Stephen's Hospital.
- Dera Ismail Khan** (Punjab)—†Adams, E. Grace (1896), Medical Missionary (C.E.Z.M.S.).
- Gaya**—†Mackenzie, L., M.D. Brux. (C. of D. Fund).
- Gujarat**—†Montgomery, Eleanor A. (1895), Medical Missionary (I.P.C.), Borsad, Gujarat.
- Gujarat** (Punjab)—†Smith, Annie C. (1895), Medical Missionary (E.C.S.).
- Hyderabad** (Deccan)—†Boardman, Edith, M.D. Brux. (1890), H.H. the Nizam's Service, Hyderabad.
†Evans, Nelly (1897).
- Hyderabad** (Sind)—†Duggan, Jean G. E. (1895), Medical Officer, Dufferin Hospital.
- Jodhpore** (Rajputana)—†Adams, Charlotte, M.D. Brux. (C. of D. Fund); home address, Tullylish House, Gilford, Co. Down, Ireland.
- Karachi**—†Arnott, Catherine, M.B., B.Ch. R.U.I. (1898) (C. of D. Fund).
- Lahore**—*Bellby, Elizabeth, M.D. Bern (1885), Physician Lady Aitchison's Hospital, and Lecturer (C. of D. Fund) Lahore Medical School.
- Lucknow**—†Haskew, Jane, M.D. Brux. (1887), Medical Missionary (Z.B.M.M.) Lady Kinnaid Memorial Hospital.
†Sykes, Lillian, M.D. Brux. (1897), Lady Dufferin Hospital.
- Ludhiana**—†Brown, Edith, M.D. Brux. (1891), Principal North India School of Medicine for Native Christian Women.
†Dodson, E. A., M.D. Brux. (1894), Lecturer North India School of Medicine for Native Christian Women.
Knight, Edith C., M.B. London (1895), North India School of Medicine for Native Christian Women.
†Thornett, A. M. (1894), Medical Missionary Universities' Mission; Lecturer North India School of Medicine for Native Christian Women.
- Madras**—†Bowie, Ida (1894), Kennetts Road, Egmore, Madras.
Campbell, Mrs. (Miss Longbottom), M.B. London (1891), Medical Missionary, Cuddapah, Madras.
†Howie, Catherine (1893), Medical Missionary (F.C.S.), Royapuram.
†MacPhail, A. M. (1887), Medical Missionary (F.C.S.), Royapuram.
†Wells, Annie Catherine (1890).
†Wells, Florence (1891) (C. of D. Fund).
- Mysore**—†Govindurajulu, Rose, M.D. Brux. (1895), Assistant Physician H.H. the Maharane's Hospital.
- Nagpur**—†Henderson, Agnes E., M.D. Brux. (1889), Medical Missionary (F.C.S.), Mure Memorial Hospital.
†Brodie, Margaret, Medical Missionary (F.C.S.) Mure Memorial Hospital, from October 1898.
†Smith, Louise Blanche (1896) (C. of D. Fund).
- Nuddea**—†Neill, Mrs. (Miss Monro) (1895), Medical Missionary, Ranaghat, Nuddea, Bengal.

†Simson, Mary H. (1895), Medical Missionary, Ranaghat.

Codeypore (Rajputana)—†Graham, Mildred (1897) (C. of D. Fund).

Palwal—†Butcher, Flora, M.D. Brux. (1895), Medical Missionary (Baptist Missionary Society), Palwal, Gurgaon District.

Patiala (Punjab)—*†Wynne, J., Lady Dufferin Hospital.

Patna—†Cornall, Annie F. M. (1894), Medical Missionary (Z.B.M.M.) Duchess of Teck Hospital.

†Ferguson, Jessie B. (1894), Medical Missionary (Z.B.M.M.) Duchess of Teck Hospital.

†Gray, Janet M. C. (1892), Medical Missionary (Z.B.M.M.) Duchess of Teck Hospital; on furlough, Orange House, Clarendon Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.

Peshawur—†Mitcheson, Eleanor L. (1895), Medical Missionary (C.E.Z.M.S.) Duchess of Connaught Hospital.

Poona—Bernard, Lætitia, M.D. London (1884), Medical Missionary (E.C.S.), Civil Lines, Poona.

†Crawley, Mary (1888), Medical Officer St. John's Dispensary, Cowley Fathers' Mission, Panch Howds, Poona.

†Dodds, Mary Jane (1895), Medical Missionary (E.C.S.).

Quetta—*†Wheeler, Charlotte, M.D. Brux.; Medical Missionary, C.E.Z.M.S. Hospital.

Rajkot—†Wickham, Katherine M. (1890), Zenana Medical Officer, Rajkot, Kattiawar (C. of D. Fund).

Rajputana—†Garvie, Beatrice (1895), Medical Missionary (U.P.C.S.).

Smith, Jessie, M.B., C.M. Glasgow (1897), Medical Missionary (U.P.C.S.).

Rangoon (Burmah)—†Batten, Graeme (Miss J. F. A. Wallace), M.D. Brux. (1895).

Shikarpur—†Nash, Louisa C., M.D. Brux. (1895), Medical Officer Lady Dufferin Hospital.

Slalkot—Mackenzie, Rachel E. W., M.B. London (1896), Medical Missionary (E.C.S.), Slalkot, Punjab.

†Taylor, Mrs. (Miss H. F. Bailey), (1898), Medical Missionary.

Simla—†Huntley, Edith, M.D. Brux. (1887), Dually Hall, Simla.

Sirmoor State—†Balfour, Ida, M.D. Brux. (1891), Medical Officer to Rajah of Nahan, Sirmoor State.

Srinagar (Cashmere)—Pratt, I. M., M.B., C.M. Edinburgh (1898), Medical Officer, Dufferin Hospital.

Tarn Tarn (Punjab)—†Vines, Charlotte S. (1896), Medical Missionary (C.E.Z.M.S.).

Tonk (Rajputana)—†De Souza, Amelia Norah (1897) (C. of D. Fund).

Travancore—†Yardley, Lily M. (1895), Resident Medical Officer Hospital and Household of Maharajah, Tivandrum, Travancore, South India.

CHINA

Amoy—†Macgowan, Edith (1897).

Tribe, Ethel N., M.D. London (1890), Medical Missionary (L.M.S.), Hiu-an, Amoy.

Corea—†Cooke, Louisa Rosa (1890), Physician to the Imperial Household, Seoul.

Fuh-kien (Southern China)—†Cooper, F. (1897), Lo-Nguong, Fuh-kien.

†Syngue, Mary (Miss Harmar), M.D. Brux. (1895), Medical Missionary (O.M.S.), Fuh-Ning, Fuh-kien.

Hankow—†Cousins, Agnes M., M.D. Brux. (1895), Medical Missionary (L.M.S.).

†Gillison, Mrs. (Miss Harris) (1892), Medical Missionary (L.M.S.) Margaret Memorial Hospital.

†Gough, Miss (1895), Medical Missionary, Wesleyan Mission, Hankow.

Manchuria—†Aitken, Isabella (1896), Medical Missionary (U.P.C.S.), Liaoyang.

†Horner, Mary C. (1894), Medical Missionary (U.P.C.S.), Moukden.

†M'Mordie, Sarah B., M.D. Brux. (1895), Medical Missionary (I.P.C.), Chinchow.

†Paton, Catherine K. (1898), Medical Missionary (U.P.C.S.), Moukden.

Starmer, Ethel, M.B., C.M. Edin. (1897), Medical Missionary (U.P.C.S.).

Pekin—*Marston, Alice (1881), Medical Missionary (S.P.G.).

†Saville, Lillie, M.D. Brux. (1894), Medical Missionary (L.M.S.).

Shantung—*Watson, Mrs. Russell (1884), Medical Missionary (Baptist Missionary Society), Tsing Cheu Fu, Shantung.

Not Placed

†Abbott, Maud, M.B., C.M. Can. (1897).
Bird, Harriet Amelia Scott, M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh (1898).

†Blong, L., M.D. Brux.; India (C. of D. Fund).
†Cama, Freany Kursedjee, M.D. Brux. (1892), married.

Colman, Dorothea (Miss Caine), M.D. London (1894); recently of 83 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

Crowther, F. A., M.B., Ch.B. Edin. (1898), Medical Missionary, China.

Fraser, Christina, M.B., C.M. Glas. (1898).

†Cunin, Josephine (1895).

†Hudson, Elizabeth, M.D. Brux. (1896).

Hudson, E., M.B., C.M. Edin. (1898); going next year to Hyderabad, India.

Hull, Charlotte E., M.B., B.S. Lond. (1895); recently Medical Missionary at Karnal, India.

Joyce, Margaret, M.B. Durham (1898).

M'Call, Eva, M.B., Ch.B. Glas. (1898), Medical Missionary.

M'Iloy, Annie Louise, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow (1898).

†M'Fee, Anna (1897).

M'Gregor, Beatrice Anne, M.B., C.M. Edin. (1898).

†M'Phail, Janet R. (Miss Wells) (1898), Medical Missionary (F.C.S.), India, Bengal District.

†Paton, Miss (1898).

†Pereira, Miss, M.D. Brux. (1898).

Pearson, Mary M., M.B., C.M. Glas. (1898).

Poulter, Mabel C., M.B., C.M. Glas. (1898), Med. Miss., China.

Prowse, Jean Effie, M.B., Ch.B. Glas. (1896), Med. Miss.
 Rudd, Mrs., M.B. R.U.I. (1890).
 †Slater, Emma (Miss Littlewood) (1886), recently at The Fort, Bombay.
 Smith, Mrs. (Miss Hester Russell), M.B., B.Ch. R.U.I. (1891), recently of 16 The Circus, Greenwich.
 Smith, Lucy Eleanor, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. R.U.I. (1898).
 †Warner, Eleanor S. (1889).
 Williams, Mrs. Hamilton (Miss Cornford), M.B. Lond. (1897).
 *Wright, Cathleen Graham (Miss Graham) (1885), recently at Rangoon, Burma.

List of Medical Women qualified by London University M.B. Examination, November 1898.

Bone, Elizabeth Honor.
 Breeze, Gabrielle Ruth Slater.
 Castledine, H. Minnie, B.Sc.
 Cousins, Mabel Eliza.
 Forster, Lucinda Catherine E.
 Roberts, Adeline Mary.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMEN HOLD OFFICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Birkenhead Lying-in Hospital.

Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women and Children, Upper Priory.

Bradford Union.

Bridge of Weir Consumption Hospital.

Bristol Private Hospital for Women and Children; **Read Dispensary for Women and Children.**

Brentwood Asylum.

Claybury Asylum.

Cork District Asylum.

Derby Provident Dispensary.

Dublin: Richmond, Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals; Combe Lying-in Hospital (Dr. Winifred Dickson's term of office as Assist. Master expired in August 1898); Richmond District Asylum, Grangegorman.

Dumfries: Crichton Asylum.

Dundee: Maxwelltown Dispensary for Women and Children.

Edinburgh: Hospital for Women and Children; Royal Hospital for Sick Children; St. Ann's Dispensary; Woodburn Nursing Home; Canon-gate Eye Dispensary.

Flotta Medical Association, Orkney.

Gateshead Union.

Glasgow: Hospital for Sick Children; Samaritan Hospital; Medical Mission Dispensary, Moncur Street; Wynd Mission Dispensary; Victoria Hospital; Bellahouston Dispensary; Glasgow Lock Hospital.

Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.

Hull Victoria Hospital for Children.

Leith Free Consulting Rooms for Women and Children.

Lincoln: County Asylum, Bracebridge; Lawn Lunatic Hospital, Lincoln.

Liverpool: Samaritan Hospital for Women; Victoria Women's Hospital Dispensary.

London: Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Mrs. Berry, M.D. Battersea District Maternity, 8 Albert Road, S.W., Dr. Annie M'Call and Miss Dobbie. Blackfriars Road (S.E.) Provident Dispensary, Miss Graham. Belgrave Hospital for Children, 77 Gloucester Street, S.W., Miss Le Pelley. Camberwell Infirmary, Havel Street, S.E., Miss Vaughan, Miss Meakin. Canning Town Medical Mission and Hospital, Dr. Margaret Pearce. Chelsea Hospital for Women, Mrs. Keith. Church Army Dispensary, Crawford Street, W., Miss Keith. Clapham Maternity Hospital, 41 Jeffreys Road, S.W., Dr. Annie M'Call, Miss Mary A. Smith, Miss Turle-Evans, Miss Knowles, Miss Lenton. Evelina Hospital for Children, Miss Sutherland. Ophthalmic Institute, Lillie Road, Fulham, Miss Whitby. The New Hospital for Women, 144 Euston Road, London, N.W.; Physicians, Dr. Julia Cock and Dr. Jane Walker; Surgeons, Dr. Mary Scharlieb and Dr. Florence Boyd; Physicians (Out-Patients), Dr. Isabella Macdonald, Dr. Aldrich-Blake, and Dr. Helen Webb; Assist. Physicians (Out-Patients), Dr. Maud Chadburn, Dr. Dorothea Caine, and Dr. Elizabeth Wilks; Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. Charlotte Ellaby; Ophthalmic Assist., Dr. Amy Sheppard; Resident Obstetric Assistant, Dr. Frances Harris; Pathologist, Dr. Emily Fleming; Resident Medical Officers, Miss L. Garrett Anderson, M.B. Lond., and Miss Vernon, L.S.A.; Anaesthetist, Mrs. Keith, L.R.C.P. & S.; Assistant Anaesthetists, Dr. Frances Berry and Miss Browne, L.S.A. Paddington Green Hospital for Sick Children, Miss Sharman. Park Fever Hospital, Hither Green, Miss M. F. Sinclair. Plaistow Maternity Charity, Miss Gilfillan. Rotherhithe Cottage Hospital, Miss Mary Wilson. Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Registrars, Miss Appel and Miss Aldrich-Blake; Anaesthetists, Miss Aldrich-Blake and Miss Fitter; Clinical Assistants, Miss Caine, Miss Chadburn, Miss Russell, Miss Sharman, Miss Sutherland, and Miss Fitter; Curator of Museum, Miss Webb. Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Bridge Road, Mrs. Hawkes. St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester Square. St. Stephen's Provincial Dispensary, Haggerston.

Manchester: Clinical Hospital for Women and Children; Chorlton Union Infirmary; Ancoats Dispensary.

Meston Asylum.

Morpeth: Northumberland County Asylum.

Mullingar District Asylum.

Nottingham and Notts Convalescent Home.

Sheffield Children's Hospital.

York Retreat.

HOSPITALS HAVING WOMEN ON THEIR BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Miss Louisa Stevenson and Mrs. Marcus Dods.

Royal Free Hospital, London, Miss Cock, M.D.

Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital. Mrs. Grant, Miss Agnes Weston, Mrs. W. Ward.

APPOINTMENTS, OTHER THAN HOSPITAL, HELD BY MEDICAL WOMEN.

London School of Medicine for Women—Dean, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Sub-Dean and Lecturer, Miss Cock, M.D.; Secretary, Miss Douie, M.B.; Lecturers, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., Mrs. Dowson, L.R.C.P. and S.I., Miss M'Call, M.D.; Examiner, Mrs. Boyd, M.D.; Demonstrators, Miss Helen Webb, M.B., Miss Appel, M.B., Miss Stoney, M.B.

Olapham School of Midwifery—Director, Miss M'Call, M.D.; Lecturers, Mrs. Keith, Miss Appel.

Extra-Mural School, Edinburgh—Lecturer on Midwifery, Dr. S. Jex-Blake.

St. Andrews University—Lecturer on Physiology, Miss A. M. Umpherston.

Queen's Lecturer on Gynecology to National Association of Nurses, Mrs. Scharlieb.

Lecturer Women's Department Battersea Polytechnic, Mrs. Keith.

Lecturer and Medical Examiner Technical Education Board of the London County Council, Miss K. M. Hunter.

Inspectors of Boarded-out Children—Church of England Society for Waifs and Strays, Miss Rose Turner; Dr. Barnardo's, Miss Walker and Mrs. Wilmott Evans.

Babies' Castle, Hawkhurst—Resident Medical Officer, Miss Mayne.

Medical Examiner for Defective Children under London School Board, Mrs. Berry.

Medical Examiners under Nottingham School Board, Miss Sarah Gray and Miss Henwood.

Medical Officer to Edinburgh School Board, Miss Urquhart.

General Post Office, London—Examiners of Female Staff, Miss Madghon and Miss Shove.

Post Office, Liverpool—Examiner of Female Staff, Miss Cradock.

Post Office, Manchester—Examiner of Female Staff, Miss Anna Dahms.

London County Council—Inspector under Infant Life Protection Act, Miss Jacobi.

Bacteriologist to Derby Town Council, Miss Helen Greene.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Newcastle—Medical Referee, Miss Ethel Bentham and Miss Ethel N. Williams.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Aberdeen—Medical Officer, Miss E. L. Ewan.

Industrial Band of Hope Friendly Society, Richmond—Medical Officer, Mrs. Grant.

President and Secretary Association of Registered Medical Women, Miss Julia Cook and Miss Crossfield (188 Marylebone Road, N.W.).

North India School of Medicine for Women, Ludhiana—Principal, Dr. Edith Brown; Lecturers, Dr. E. A. Dodson, Miss E. C. Knight, and Miss A. M. Thornett.

Lahore Medical School and Lady Aitchison Hospital—Lecturer, Miss Beilby.

Ceylon Medical College—Lecturer Female Department, Miss L. D. Leslie.

INDIA, MEDICAL WOMEN IN

Medical education in India is given to women in the medical colleges of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Agra, and at the North India School of Medicine for Native Christian Women at Ludhiana. Woman doctors, English and of other nationalities, are maintained by the Government and Local Funds' Boards, by the Dufferin Fund, and by missionary bodies. Mrs. Scharlieb, in her paper on "Medical Women in India," read at the Victorian Era Exhibition, lays stress on two points to be considered by Englishwomen intending to do medical work in India—1st, that medical women for India must be fully trained; a five years' training is more essential to them than to any remaining in England; 2nd, when possible, doctors should work in couples.

The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, which is generally known in England as the **Countess of Dufferin's Fund**—*Assistant Secretary*, Miss EDITH HEATHER-BIGG, 14 Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.—has, either directly under its control or in close connection with it, ninety-four hospitals and dispensaries, of which a number have been established by Indian princes. 83 lady doctors of the first grade, i.e. who are fully qualified, and have European or American diplomas; 70 lady doctors of the second grade, with qualifications from the Indian medical colleges; 117 female hospital assistants and practitioners (of various nationalities, including English) of the third grade, with partial training, hold appointments in connection with the Association. Its objects are—

I. *Medical Tuition*.—The teaching and training of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives.

II. *Medical Relief*.—The establishment, under female superintendence, of dispensaries, wards, and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children.

III. *The Supply of Women Doctors and of Trained Nurses and Midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses in India.*

The work is entirely unsectarian. Qualified medical women who go out generally undertake work for five years. The salaries vary up to £800 per annum. There is little immediate prospect of posts for Englishwomen under the Fund at present, as the supply of "Residents" is quite equal to the demand. Scholarships are offered to one or two English students, and to English and native women living in India who have taken part of their training at the Indian colleges and need to study European methods in English schools and hospitals. The scholarships are as follows:—United Kingdom Scholarships—

I. The Jubilee Scholarship of £25 a year for four years.

II. The Stuart Mill Scholarship of £30 a year for four years; six scholarships of £50 a year for two years, offered to resident medical women, who must have already had practical medical experience in India, and must not remain in Europe for more than two years.

For Medical Missions, see article on Missions.

SCIENCE

NOTES ON WOMEN'S WORK IN
SCIENCE IN 1898

ASTRONOMY

Miss E. Brown, Director of the Solar Section of the British Astronomical Association, has observed and drawn some remarkable groups of sun-spots.

A paper on "The Spectra of some of the Nebulae," by **Miss A. M. Clerke**, was read at the Astro-Physical Conference, Cambridge, U.S.A. She also published an article on "Recent Solar Eclipses" in the April number of the *Edinburgh Review*.

Mrs. Fleming, at Harvard College Observatory, has continued her examination of the spectrographs taken there and at Arequipa, making many discoveries of remarkable stellar spectra.

Lady Huggins has continued to co-operate with Sir William Huggins in astro-physical inquiries, mainly of the stellar spectrographic kind.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, at Paris, is occupied, as head of the Bureau of Astro-Photographic Measurements, with reductions of the plates taken for the International Survey of the Heavens.

Mrs. Maunder was highly successful in her photographic work during the Indian eclipse of 22nd January, obtaining a more extensive record of the solar corona than had ever before been secured by chemical means. With Mr. Maunder, she made interesting observations of the Zodiacal Light during the voyage.

Miss A. C. Maury read a paper on the Spectrum of a Star in Auriga at the Astro-Physical Conference held in August at Cambridge, U.S.A.

BACTERIOLOGY

Mrs. Percy Frankland has prepared papers on "The Toxicity of Eel-serum, and further Studies in Immunity," and "The Bacterial Character of Cal-lymph."

Miss Edith Knight had a paper on "Diphtheria bacillus" in the *Transactions of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine*.

BOTANY

Miss Ethel S. Barton, paper in the journal of the Linnean Society, November, on "The structure and development of *Sorathera ulovidea*," and "On the Fruit of *Chucospora*"; the first occasion on which a lady was allowed to read her own paper before the Linnean Society.

Miss Jane Cruikshank gave £15,000 to Aberdeen University to provide a botanic garden in memory of the late Dr. Alexander Cruikshank.

Miss E. Dale (Girton College), Holder of Pfeiffer Studentship for Research, prepared, together with Professor Marshall Ward, a paper

for the Linnean Society "On *Craterostigma pumilum* Hochst."

Miss M. Dawson (B.Sc. University of Wales), Holder of 1851 Exhibition Commissioners' Research Studentship, engaged in research work in the Botanical Laboratory of the University of Cambridge.

Miss Eleanor Hughes-Gibb, book on *The Making of a Daisy*, a popular introduction to botany.

Miss Lily H. Huie read a paper at the British Association on Changes in the Gland Cells of *Drosophila* produced by various food materials.

Mrs. Scott and **Miss E. Sargent** (Girton College), paper in the *Annals of Botany*, September, "On the development of *Arum maculatum*."

Miss A. L. Smith, papers in *Journal of Botany*, May 1898, on "New or Rare British Fungi," and "Supplement to Welwitsch's African Fungi."

Miss F. G. Whitting and **G. Murray**, F.R.S., on "New *Peridinaceae* from the Atlantic."

BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY

A "Treatise on Scientific Method in Biology" is published by **Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell**.

A Scholarship of £50 has been accepted by **Miss Naylor** of the London School of Medicine for Women for Physiological Research. This was granted by the Trustees of the Leigh Browne Endowment for "Painless Research in the Biological Sciences." The Trust is intended to encourage humane research.

Miss S. C. Sowton read a paper at the International Congress of Physiologists at Cambridge (1898).

Miss F. A. Welby (Cambridge), translator from the German of Biedermann's "Electro-physiology."

CHEMISTRY

Miss H. Chick, B.Sc., has been appointed chemist on the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. H. J. H. Fenton and **Miss Mildred Gostling** prepared a paper for the Chemical Society on the "Action of Hydrogen Bromide in Presence of Ether or Carbohydrates and Certain Organic Acids." **Miss Gostling** has a Bathurst Research Scholarship of £70 from Newnham College, and is working at the University Laboratory, Cambridge.

Dr. J. N. Collie and **Miss L. Hall** read a paper before the Chemical Society on the "Production of some Nitro and Amido-oxytutidines."

Miss Edith E. Humphrey holds a Senior London County Scholarship of £90 a year, for 8 years' study of chemistry, partly at Bedford College, London, and partly at Zurich.

Miss Winifred Judson, B.Sc., and **Dr. J. Wallace Walker**, on "Reduction of Bromic Acid

and the Law of Mass Action." Miss Judson is assistant to Sir William Crookes, F.R.S.

Miss Neale, assistant in the Chemical Society's Cataloguing Department.

Miss C. A. Raisin contributed a paper to the Royal Society on "Certain Structures formed in the drying of a Fluid with Particles in suspension."

Miss Whiteley, working at the Royal School of Science, South Kensington.

GEOLOGY

Miss Jane Donald, paper read before the Geological Society, "Observations on the Genus *Actinota de Koninck*, with descriptions of British Species and some other Carboniferous Gastropoda."

Miss G. L. Elles (Newnham College), holder of a grant from the Bathurst Fund for Geological Research; published a paper in the Geological Society's Quarterly Journal on "The Graptolite Fauna of the Skiddaw Slates."

Miss C. A. Raisin obtained the degree of D.Sc. London, having submitted three papers as a thesis on "The Nature and Origin of the Rauenthal Serpentine"; "Variolites of the Lleyln and associated Rocks"; on "Some Nodular Felstones of the Lleyln"; together with other contributions to Geological Science.

Miss Hilda D. Sharpe (Newnham College) holds the Harkness Geological Scholarship.

Miss Florence Wright (2nd class in geology, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford), Assistant to Professor Sollas in Museum Work, Oxford.

MATHEMATICS

Miss M. E. Barwell published, in *Proceedings of London Mathematical Society*, a paper on "Conformal Representation of a Pentagon on a Half-Plane."

Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., and the Master of Sidney Sussex College, *Text-book on Euclid*.

Miss F. Hardcastle. "Some observations on the modern theory of Point Groups" (*Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*). "A theorem concerning the special systems of Point Groups on a particular type of Base Curve" (*Proceedings of London Mathematical Society*).

Miss Hardcastle has been asked by the British Association to draw up a report on the present State of the Theory of Point Groups.

Miss C. A. Scott. "On the Intersections of Plane Curves"; "Review of Plücker's Collected Papers" (both in the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*). "Studies in the transformation of Plane Algebraic Curves" (*Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*). "Sur la transformation des Courbes Planes" (read at Congress of St. Etienne, 1897, and now published).

PHYSICS

Miss Janau, B.Sc., is engaged in research work in the Physical Research Laboratory, Bedford College.

Miss Isabella Stone, article in the *Physical Review* on "Electric resistance of Thin Films."

ZOOLOGY

Mrs. A. F. Kenyon read at the Malacological Society a note on *cyprea caput-anguis*, Philippi, with the description of a new variety of *C. caput-serpentis*.

Miss M. J. Newbigin helping Dr. Noel Paton in his investigations into the life history of salmon in fresh water.

Mrs. M. de la B. Nicholl, paper at the Entomological Society on the butterflies of Arragon.

Miss Maria Ogilvie, D.Sc., published a book on corals.

Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, report of observations of injurious insects and common farm pests during the year 1897.

Miss E. M. Pratt read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophic Society "Contributions to our knowledge of the Marine Fauna of the Falkland Islands."

Miss C. B. Saunders read a paper in the zoology section of the British Association "On the Struggle for Existence among Insects."

Miss E. M. Sharpe made a communication to the Zoological Society on lepidoptera from San Domingo, and **Miss Sophie M. Fedarb** on earthworms from India.

VARIOUS NOTES

Mrs. Ayrton read a paper at the electrical section of the British Association "On the Drop of Potential at the Carbons of the Electric Arc." Mrs. Ayrton is now preparing a book on the whole subject of the Electric Arc, giving the results of researches made by herself and Professor Ayrton, and a review of the whole theory of the arc.

Mrs Theodore Bent read a paper at the British Association on the Island of Sokotra.

Mrs. Bishop has read papers at the Royal Geographical Society, at the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh and the branches at Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, at the Royal Photographic Society, and at the British Association. The paper at the British Association (1898) was on the Yang-tee Valley; also an account of the Mantzu of Western Sze-Chuan, in the geographical section.

Miss C. Collet, M.A., read a paper before the Royal Statistical Society on "The Collection and Utilisation of Official Statistics bearing on the extent and effects of the Industrial Employment of Women," and a paper before the British Association on the expenditure of middle-class working women.

Miss Ethel Faraday, paper at the British Association on "Some Economic Aspects of the Imperial Idea."

Miss Cicely Fawcett and Prof. H. Pearson, paper read before the Royal Society, "Contributions to the Mathematical Theory of Evolution—on the Inheritance of the Cephalic Index."

Miss Gertrude Jekyll read a valuable paper before the Royal Horticultural Society, which was published in the Society's Journal.

Miss Kingsley, paper at the British Association on subjects relating to the native civilisations of West Africa.

Miss Margaret Stokes and **Miss Mary Agnes Hickson** have read papers at the meetings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

Mrs. Tyndall gave £1000 to the Royal Institution.

At the British Association meetings at Bristol, 1898, papers in the anthropological section were read by **Miss A. G. Weld** on "An Ancient Image of Buddha found in an Irish Bog," by **Miss M. A. Ellis** on "The Human Ear as a method of Identification," and by **Miss M. A. Owen** on the "Mythology of the Musquakie Indians."

A lady in connection with the Röntgen Society is doing practical work at X-rays.

Several women take meteorological and phenological observations for the Royal Meteorological Society.

There are several women doing original work at University College, London, in chemistry, zoology, botany and bacteriology. All the laboratories in the Faculty of Science are open to women, and there is every facility for research.

WOMEN SCIENCE LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS

Cambridge. Miss Dorothy Marshall, B.Sc. Lond., Resident Science Lecturer, Girton College. Miss Marion Greenwood, Lecturer in Physiology, Girton and Newnham Colleges.

Miss Steedman, Senior Resident Lecturer, Cambridge Training College.

Miss Freund, Staff Lecturer, Newnham College. Miss Dale, Assistant Demonstrator in Botany, Balfour Laboratory, Cambridge.

Miss H. G. Klaassen } Staff Lecturers, Newnham
Miss E. R. Saunders } College.

Miss M. Temperley, Assistant Demonstrator Chemistry, Newnham College.

Miss E. G. Philipps, Lecturer in Zoology, Newnham College.

Miss Sedgwick and Miss Sheldon have also given lectures or instruction.

Oxford. Miss Kirkcaldy, Science Lecturer and Demonstrator for the Association for promoting the Education of Women in Oxford.

London. Miss C. A. Raisin, D.Sc. Lond., Lecturer in Botany and Geology, Bedford College.

Miss A. E. Lee, B.Sc., B.A. Lond., Assistant Lecturer in Physics, Bedford College.

Miss Barbara Tchaykovsky, B.Sc., Deputy Lecturer in Chemistry, Bedford College.

Miss M. Baldwin (Girton College), Resident Lecturer in Science, Westfield College.

Miss L. J. Whitby (Oxford), Resident Lecturer in Mathematics and Physics, Westfield College.

Miss Strudwick, Lecturer on Botany, Westfield College.

Mrs. M'Killip (Somerville College, Oxford), Lecturer King's College, ladies' department.

Miss R. B. Lulham, Lecturer on Botany and Vegetable Biology, King's College, ladies' department.

Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., Headmistress North London Collegiate School for Girls.

Miss C. de Brereton Evans, D.Sc. Lond., Lec-

turer on Chemistry, London School of Medicine for Women.

Miss Lucy Boole, F.I.C., Practical Chemistry, London School of Medicine for Women.

Mrs. Macdonald, B.Sc., Elementary Biology and Physics, L.S.M.W.

Miss Forrest, B.Sc. Lond., Demonstrator of Chemistry, L.S.M.W.

Mrs. Clarke Keer, Practical Pharmacy, L.S.M.W.

Miss F. A. Welby, Demonstrator in Physiology, L.S.M.W.

Royal Holloway College, Egham.

Miss E. E. Field (Cambridge), Resident Lecturer in Chemistry.

Miss M. Benson, D.Sc. Lond., Resident Lecturer in Botany.

Miss F. M. Durham (Cambridge), Lecturer in Zoology.

Miss M. B. Thomas (Newnham College), Assistant Demonstrator of Chemistry.

Edinburgh. Miss Newbigin, B.Sc. Lond., Lecturer on Zoology, Medical College for Women.

Glasgow. Queen Margaret College, Miss M. Maclean, Demonstrator in Anatomy; and Miss D. Clark, Demonstrator of Botany.

Dublin. Alexandra College. Lecturer on Botany, Miss Paxton; Science of Health, Dr. K. Maguire; Physics, Miss M. Robertson.

Chichester. Bishop Otter College, Junior Science Lecturer, Miss C. S. Joel.

Norwich. Diocesan Training College. Science Lecturer, Miss Janau, B.Sc. Lond.

Nottingham. University College, Miss Hutchinson, Physiology.

Reading. Extension College, Mrs. Childs, B.Sc. Lond., Science Lecturer.

For posts held by medical women, see lists in Medical Section.

SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES OF WHICH WOMEN MAY BE MEMBERS.

(F.) denotes that women may also be Fellows.

Agricultural Society of England, Royal. Women acted as judges of butter at the meeting held at Birmingham last June, and in the dairy there was a lady demonstrator with three assistants. About 128 lady exhibitors sent live stock, poultry, produce, etc., to the Exhibition, in their own names.

Antiquaries of Ireland, Royal Society of (F.).

Archæological Association, British. Several papers have been read before the Society by women.

Archæological Institute, Royal.

Arts, Society of.

Asiatic Society, Royal.

Astronomical Association, British. Women are eligible for all official positions in the Association. Miss Brown, F.R. Met. Soc., and Mrs. A. S. D. R. Maunders are Vice-Presidents;

Miss Brown is director of observing section for the sun; Lady Huggins and Miss A. M. Clerke have been members of Council.

Astronomical Society, Royal. A woman has occasionally been elected as honorary member only.

Botanic Society of London, Royal (F.). 900 women fellows.

Chemistry, Institute of (F.). Miss Boole and Miss Lloyd are Fellows. They have never served on the Council.

Cymmrodorion, Honourable Society of. A paper has been read by Mrs. Ellis J. Griffith on Welsh Folk Music.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Women artists have made the drawings in Egypt from which some of the Society's books are illustrated.

Entomological Society of London (F.).

Geographical Society, Royal (F.).

Geographical Society, Royal Scottish (F.). Number of women members, 100.

Harleian Society. Several women are members. A lady is transcribing a work for issue to the members this year.

Horticultural Society, Royal (F.).

Imperial Institute (F.).

London Institution.

Mathematical Society, London.

Medical Association, British.

Medicine, Royal Academy of, Ireland (F.). Women may also be student-associates.

Meteorological Society, Royal (F.).

Microscopical Society, Royal (F.). Women are not eligible for office in the Society.

Numismatic Society of London.

Palestine Exploration Fund.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Philological Society.

Photographic Society, Royal (F.).

Physical Society of London (F.).

Physicians, Royal College of, Ireland.

Röntgen Society. Women are eligible for office.

Royal Dublin Society. Women associates have all privileges except the right of voting and admission to conversation room.

Royal Institute of Public Health (F.).

Royal Institution of Great Britain.

Saint John Ambulance Association. Apart from members, 11,825 women obtained the Association's certificates during the past year.

Sanitary Institute (F.).

Selborne Society. Women hold the office of vice-president and are elected members of council.

Statistical Society, Royal (F.).

Surgeons, Royal College of, Ireland (F.). Women are eligible for all the diplomas.

LITERATURE

STORY-WRITING.

JOURNALISM.

LIST OF WOMEN'S BOOKS IN 1898.

STORY-WRITING

Literature as a profession for women offers a wide field. It may be the worst or the best paid in the kingdom; that depends on the worker and on the public taste. Perhaps in no other walk of life is there so much variety of performance or so many grades of success. Journalism stands by itself, and the journalist is usually paid at certain rates; but in literature—or rather in novel-writing, as that is the form of literature most affected by women—it is almost impossible to predict what the writer's fee may be.

The short story for minor magazines affords a very respectable livelihood for the unambitious author. There is at present a crowd of small serials, which neither pay their contributors much nor set up a high standard of excellence. The writers of stories for these magazines are generally quite unknown to the outer world, but often make a fair living out of their productions. To gain admittance to these pages is not very difficult. The important thing is to adapt all contributions exactly to the tone of the paper to which they are sent. Any notion of "striking out a new line"

PSEUDONYMS USED BY WOMEN. SOCIETIES.

must be severely discountenanced. The inexperienced writer is a little apt to send her sensational "shocker" to a religious magazine; her ghost story to the most prosaic of weekly journals; her child's tale to the political monthly. It is always worth while to study with great care several previous numbers of any magazine—even a penny one—to which you desire to contribute.

Mistakes are often made as to the length of the contributions. A story of 8000 or 10,000 words is generally unsaleable, where one of 2000 or 3000 would be eagerly welcomed. It is well to form the habit, and not to despise the practice, of writing "to scale" and "to order." The person who can produce a really interesting story of, say, 1500 words, may be almost sure of success; but it is a difficult thing to do. The art of writing papers or stories of a fixed and definite length should be carefully practised.

But where entrance to the better class of magazine is desired, matters become more difficult. People whose names are already well known fill their pages: the high-class monthly is for writers who have "arrived," not for beginners. It is just as well to abandon all hope of con-

tributing to them until you are asked to do so; rather give your mind at once to the production of a novel. It is far easier to launch a novel than to place a short story in a good magazine. To become a contributor to *Blackwood*, for instance, has been called "the blue ribbon of literature." Yet the first thing a tyro aspires to is to "get some little thing into a magazine."

In writing a novel, the same sense of proportion must be observed as in the short story. During the last ten years the length—amongst other things—of the modern novel has altered greatly. It used to run from 150,000 to 250,000 words—or more. As a rule a 6s. volume now contains 70,000 words: it may be only 50,000, and the length seldom exceeds 120,000 words.

Care should be exercised in the selection of a publisher, as certain publishers accept only a certain class of story, and will take no other. A careful examination of publishers' lists in literary papers will generally give a good idea of their scope. Writers should always ask permission to send their MSS. to a publisher before actually doing so. It is a good thing never to sell a copyright entirely, but to arrange for a fair royalty on the copies sold. Arrangement for publication in America and the colonies should be reserved by the author, also for dramatisation and translation of a work. If possible, it is well to get a story run in serial form by a syndicate of editors or publishers in provincial papers before publishing in book form.

For all these and similar business arrangements, however, the young writer needs an experienced adviser; and recourse should be had to one of the well-known literary agents of our day, or to the Authors' Society in Portugal Street, before an agreement be signed or a contract entered upon.

The greatest qualification of all for novel-writing is to have a story which you want to tell. To write only for the sake of making money is sure to end in failure. If you can afford to think over your story for three years and then to write it at white heat in three weeks, you may be fairly certain of success.

ADELINE SERGEANT.

JOURNALISM

One great disadvantage under which the majority of women journalists work is lack of general training. A young man who takes up journalism as a profession intending thereby not only to get part, but the whole of his livelihood, begins at the very beginning, and in all probability will serve his apprenticeship on a provincial paper. A woman too often starts in a haphazard sort of way, gets an article or a news paragraph accepted, and imagines that she is henceforth a full-blown journalist. Her cleverness and gift for journalism may be most useful, but a thorough training in a newspaper office and an intimate personal acquaintance with every kind of work would not only render her far more efficient, but would greatly increase the monetary value of her writing. It may be considered by some women *infra dig.* to do mere ordinary reporting work, but let them show that they are thoroughly capable of sending in interesting reports of anything that may be going, of picking up the salient points of a speech, of intelligent condensing and of omitting all unnecessary details, and their opportunity will assuredly come at some moment or other to be given work of a more responsible nature.

It must not be imagined that journalism is a kind of dilettante work that can be taken up one

day to be dropped the next and to be once more resumed when in the mood. Success will not be won that way. Indeed I sometimes think that no other occupation for women demands such close and such undeviating attention as does the calling of journalism. Omnivorous reading is also an immense help; to specialise may be very useful, but a thoroughly up-to-date acquaintance with politics and the trend of modern thought is essential. Given this quality of perseverance, an adequate training, and the possession of physical strength, there is a prospect of women journalists attaining a fair amount of success. Adaptability and keen powers of perception are theirs in a marked degree. The variety and change which the life of a journalist offers, generally agree with the inclinations and bent of a woman's nature better than would work of a more routine character. Many as are the openings for women journalists to-day with the rapid forward march of women in every direction, there is every prospect of the future bringing increased and more varied occupations for women in journalism. Every newspaper is bound to give information concerning the doings of women to some extent to-day, and who so fit to acquire such news as the woman of the staff? As a final word, be it remembered that a journalist is born, not made.

MARY E. NAYLOR.

WORKS OF WOMEN WRITERS, PUBLISHED 1898

** Information for the present list is derived only from the publishers; prices inserted where given by them. The date covers November 1897-98, so far as information has kindly been supplied. Very small publications, and those put out for specific purposes by special societies, secular and religious, are not this year included. So far as conditions of publication have allowed, some rough classification has been adopted, and an asterisk has been affixed to books notoriously popular or of some particular value. The order of names is left as received in order of time. Abbreviations in the list are: col.=collaborator; tra.=translator; ed.=editor. A recognisable portion of the names of publishing firms is given.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The *Work of Women Writers in 1898* includes journalistic and magazine work, and publications for various societies, the editing and sub-editing of papers and magazines, and collaboration in various undertakings; none of this is represented here.

This published list includes—I. **Poetry** and the **Drama**. II. **Travels**. Mrs. Bishop's "Korea" and Mrs. Rowan's "Queensland" have attracted most attention. III. The section which is roughly classified as **Works of Reference**, etc., represents the work of scholars. The sub-editing of the important *Dialect Dictionary*, and the discovery of the *Palestinian Syriac Lectionary* are noteworthy. **Art Publications** are valuable. IV. **Biography** of the historical kind has a few representatives, but we have a particularly interesting group of **Personal Memoirs** and **Modern Lives**, including those of Miss Clough, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and Lady Fry. V. Stories collected and retold, more or less, with some literary skill are placed in the **Miscellaneous** group, which also includes a few literary text-books. VI. The **Educational** division includes training of teachers, nurses, and

deaconesses, as well as treatises dealing with various technical subjects, from gymnastics to dressmaking. VII. **Fiction** is most numerous. VIII. A few **Tales**, etc., and IX. **Children's Books** are separately given. The success of Miss Montresor's "Cross Roads" and a natural reaction seem to have contributed to the revival of the domestic novel. No new writer has made any considerable hit; several well-known novelists did not publish this year; old reputations were well sustained.

I. POETRY

*Poetical Works of **Jean Ingelow** (compl.), 7s. 6d., Longmans. (Selection) *Poems of **Mathilde Blind**, 7s. 6d., Unwin. *The Wind in the Trees, **Katherine Tynan** (Mrs. Hinckson), 8s. 6d., Grant Richards. *The Flower of the Mind, a Choice amongst the Best Poems, **Alice Meynell**, 6s., Richards. Drift Weed, **H. M. Burnside**, Intro. **R. N. Carey**, 8s. 6d., Hutchinson. A Twilight Teaching, **Lala Fisher**, 6s., Richards. Love Philire, **H. F. Schweitzer**, 5s., Macqueen. Fidelis, **C. M. Jenner**, 8s. 6d., Constable. Pansies, **M. C. Hyde**, 2s. 6d., Sonnenschein. Pan, **R. Haig Thomas**, 6s., Bliss, Sands. Songs of Love and Empire, **Mrs. Nesbit**, 5s., Constable. Points of View; and Poems of Love and Life, **Mrs. Colmore Dunn**, 8s. 6d. each. Poems 1894-98, **Mrs. Longstaff**, 1s., Stanford. Leisure Moments, **E. D. Needham**, 2s. 6d., Vision of Angels, **Miss Hyland**, 2s. Both James Blackwood. Seeds and Blossoms, **C. E. Cory** (Simms), The Fairy Changeling, **Dora Sigerson** (Mrs. C. Shorter), 8s. 6d., Lane. The Jewish Year: a Collection of Devotional Poems, **Alice Lucas**, 2s. 6d., Macmillan. *Lay of the Nibelungs, trs. Old German Text by **A. Horton**, 5s., Bell. *Poems from the Divan of Hafiz, **G. L. Bell**, 6s., Heinemann.

Drama.

The Ambassador, **John Oliver Hobbes**, 5s., Unwin. [Play by Miss Clo Graves, performed, not published.] Hannibal: a Drama, **L. Shore**, 6s., Richards.

II. TRAVELS

*Korea and her Neighbours, **Mrs. Bishop**, 2 vols., 24s., Murray. *A Flower Hunter in Queensland, **Mrs. Rowan**, 14s., Murray. Java, the Garden of the East, **E. R. Scidmore**, 7s. 6d., Fisher Unwin. My Diary on a Chinese Farm, **Mrs. Archibald Little**, 4s., Gay. Down the Danube in an Open Boat, **Mrs. Donner**, 2s. 6d., James Blackwood. Through Persia on a Side-Saddle, **E. C. Sykes**, 16s., Innes and Co. Everyday Life in Turkey, **Mrs. Ramsay**, 6s., Hodder and Stoughton. Hawaii and Revolution, **M. H. Krout**, Murray. The Story of Hawaii, **Jean A. Owen** (Mrs. Visger), Harper. The Yang-Tse Valley and Beyond, **Mrs. Bishop**, Murray. West African Studies, **M. Kingsley**, Macmillan.

III. WORKS OF REFERENCE, etc.

*Historical Atlas of Modern Europe, Map 21, **Miss A. M. Cooke**; 67, 68, 69, **Miss D. K. Ewart**, Clarendon Press. *The

English Dialect Dictionary, **University Press**. Much sub-editing for this important work is done by **Mrs. Joseph Wright**. *Syriac Dictionary, ed. **Mrs. Margoliouth** (Miss Payne-Smith) (Parts I. and II. 8s. 6d. each nett), Froude. *Palestinian Syriac Lectionary, ed. **Agnes Smith-Lewis**; Glossary, **M. D. Gibson**, 12s. 6d., Clay. Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome [**Two Ladies**], **A. and C. Black**. Handbook for Egypt, ed. and col. **Miss Brodrick**, 15s., Murray.

Historical, etc.

Rome, **Alice Gardner**, 8s. 6d., Arnold. *Gregorovius, History of City of Rome in the Middle Ages, trs. **Mrs. Hamilton**, vol. v. 2 parts, 4s. 6d. each nett, Bell. *Story of the Church of Egypt, **E. L. Butcher**, 16s., Smith, Elder, and Co. Life in an Old English Town (Coventry), **M. Dormer Harris**, 4s. 6d., Sonnenschein. *Primitive Civilisations, **E. J. Simcox**, 21s., Sonnenschein.

Scientific, etc.

*Astronomy: The Solar System, **Agnes M. Clerke**, 5s., Hutchinson. The Mathematical Psychology of Gratry and Boole. By **M. E. Boole**, 8s., Sonnenschein. Life of Man on the High Alps, trs. **E. L. Kiesow**, 21s., Unwin.

Art Publications

*Christ and His Mother, ed. **Julia Cartwright** (Mrs. Ady), £10:10s. nett, Bliss. *Tissot's Life of our Lord Jesus Christ, trs. and ed. **Mrs. Arthur Bell**, N. d'Anvers, £12:12s. *Lithography and Lithographers, **J. and E. R. Pennell**, £3:13:6 and upwards, Unwin. Heirlooms in Miniature, **A. H. Wharton**, 16s., Lippincott. *Greek Vases, **S. Horner**, Sonnenschein. *London Impressions, Notes, **Alice Meynell**, Constable. *Gainsborough: Life and Works, **Mrs. A. Bell**, 25s., Bell. History of British Coinage, **G. B. Rawlings**, Gay. Water-colour Painting, **G. B. Allen**, 5s., Gay. Elementary Drawing, **E. M. Hallowell**, 8s. 6d., Macmillan. A Handbook to French Art, **R. C. Kingsley**, Longmans. Tuscan Artists: their Thought and Work, **Hope Rea**, 5s., Redway. Honoré de Balzac, trs. **Miss Wormeley**, illus., £25 nett (Downey). Fashion in Paris, trs. **Lady Mary Loyd**, Col. Plates, 85s., Heinemann.

IV. BIOGRAPHY, etc.

Translations: Lonely Lives, Hauptman, trs. **M. Morison**, 2s. 6d., Heinemann; Peter the Great, **K. Walliszewski**, 6s.; and New Letters of Napoleon, 16s. nett, both trs. **Lady Mary Loyd**, Heinemann. Tourgeniév and his French Circle, **E. M. Arnold**, 7s. 6d., Fisher Unwin. The Household of the Lafayette, **E. Sichel**, 15s., Constable. Margaret of Denmark, **Mrs. Norman Hill**, 8s. 6d., Unwin. Marie Antoinette, **A. L. Bicknell**, 12s., Unwin. Life and Letters of Endymion Porter, **D. Townshend**, 12s., Unwin. Studies in Little Known Subjects, **C. E. Plumtre**, Sonnenschein. Tom Tug and others: sketches in

a Domestic Menagerie, **Mrs. Dew Smith**, 6s., Seeley.

Personal Memoirs, etc.

The Private Papers of William Wilberforce, **A. M. Wilberforce**, 12s., Unwin. Mr. Gregory's Letter-Box, ed. **Lady Gregory**, Smith, Elder. *Many Memories of Many People, **Mrs. M. C. Simpson**, 16s., Arnold. A Passing World, **Madame Belloc**, 6s., Ward and Downey. Autobiography of a Veteran, trs. **Mrs. Janet Ross**, 21s., Unwin. Eighty Years and More, **E. C. Stanton**, 7s. 6d., Unwin. Cheverels of Cheverel Manor, **Lady Newdigate-Newdegate**, 10s. 6d., Longmans. *Memoirs of a Highland Lady, edited **Lady Strachey**, 10s. 6d., Murray. Reminiscences, **Miss Betham Edwards**, Redway. The Making of Abbotsoford, **Hon. Mrs. M. Scott**, Black. Social Hours with Celebrities, **Mrs. Pitt Byrnes** and **Miss R. H. Busk**, 32s., Ward and Downey. Eastern Question (1853-1856), ed. and col. **E. M. Aveling**, 10s. 6d., Sonnenschein. The Early Married Life of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley, from 1806, **J. H. Adeane**, Longmans. John Keble's Parishes, **C. M. Yonge**, 8s. 6d., Macmillan. A Study of Mary Wollstonecraft, **Emma Rauschenbusch Clough**, 7s. 6d., Longmans. Marie Antoinette, **Clara Tschudi**, trs. **E. M. Cope**, Sonnenschein. John Abraham Heraud, **E. Heraud**, 7s. 6d. J. H. Friswell, **L. H. Friswell**, 10s., Redway. Emperor of Germany at Home, trs. **V. Taylour**, 6s., Hutchinson. Pasteur, col. **Mrs. P. Frankland**, 3s. 6d., Cassell. The Author of "John Halifax," **Mrs. Parr**, 6d., Hurst and Blackett. *Memoir of A. J. Clough, **B. Clough**, 12s. 6d., Arnold. *Lady Fry of Darlington, **P. Orme**, 7s. 6d., Hodder and Stoughton. *Life and Letters of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, **Mrs. Field**, 7s. 6d., Sampson Low. *Life of Sir J. H. Glover, **Lady Glover**, 14s., Smith, Elder. Life of Victoria, our Queen-Empress, **J. Valentine**, 2s. 6d., Warne.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

By Reeds and Rushes, **Esmé Stuart**, 1s., Oliphant Ferrier and Co. Stories from an Old Woman's Garden, **Alison MacLean**, 8s. 6d., Warne. Cornish Whistles for Teenin' Time, **Mrs. F. Morris**, 2s. 6d., Unwin. Icelandic Fairy Tales, **Mrs. Hall**, 3s. 6d., Warne. Laughter of Peterkin, **Fiona Macleod**, 6s., Constable. American Literature, **K. I. Bates**, 6s., Macmillan. Stories from the Classic Literature of Many Nations, ed. **B. Palmer**, 6s., Macmillan. Stories from Dante, **Norley Chester**, 8s. 6d., Warne. Browning Primer, 6th ed., **E. P. Defries**, 1s., Sonnenschein. Ethics of Browning, **D. M. Leake**, 2s. 6d., Grant Richards. Dealings with the Dead (Narrations from La Légende de la Morte), **Mrs. A. C. Whitehead**, 3s. 6d., Redway. Australian Fairy Tales, **Atta Westbury**. Fairy Tales from Far Japan, **Miss Ballard**, R.T.S. Legends of Greece and Rome: Stories of Long Ago, **Grace H. Kupper**, 1s. 6d., Isbister.

VI. EDUCATIONAL, etc.

Herbartian Principles of Teaching, **C. J. Dodd**, Sonnenschein. Application of Psychology, trs., with . . . Introduction and Study of Herbart, **B. C. Mulliner**; Prof. **D. Beale**, 4s. 6d., Sonnenschein. Progress in Women's Education, Report Education Section, Victorian Era Exhibition, 1897, **Various Writers**, ed. **Countess of Warwick**, Longmans. Work and Play in Girls' Schools, Three Headmistresses (**D. Beale**, **J. H. M. Soulsby**, **J. F. Dove**), 7s. 6d., Longmans. The Renaissance of Girls' Education, **A. Zimmer**, 5s., Innes and Co. The Teaching of Christ, or Life and Conduct, **Sophie Bryant**, 2s. 6d., Sonnenschein.

Child Life, etc.

Mother, Baby, and Nursery, **O. Tucker**, 8s. 6d., Unwin. Confidential Talks on Home and Child Life, **Mrs. Henry**, 8s. 6d., Oliphant. *Boyhood: a Plea for Continuity in Education, **E. Richmond**, 2s. 6d., Longmans. The Children of the Future, **N. A. Smith**, 3s. 6d., G. P. Our Village Candidates' Class, **Mrs. E. M. Field**, 1s., W. Gardner. The Modern Marriage Market, **M. Corelli**, **Lady Jeune**, **F. A. Steel**, **Susan**, **Countess of Malmesbury**, Hutchinson. The Morality of Marriage, by **Mona Caird**, 6s., Redway. Shadowland, **E. D'Esperance**, 6s., Redway.

Physical Culture and Health, etc.

*A Tabulation of the Factory Laws of European Countries, (re) Women . . . Children, **Emma Brooke**, 2s. 6d., Grant Richards. Nurses' Report Book, **K. H.**, 6d., Bliss, Sands, and Co. *Complete System of Nursing, **Honour Morten**, 7s. 6d. nett, Sampson Low. *The Ministry of Deaconesses, **C. Robinson**, Deaconess, 8s. 6d., Methuen. Fellow-Workers together with God (compiled by a Sister of the Community of S. Mary, Wantage; with various papers by women in it), 5s., Mowbray. Problems of Modern Industry [Mr. and] **Mrs. Sidney Webb**, Longmans. Scientific Methods in Biology, **Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell**, 2s., Elliot Stock.

Technical Knowledge

Sportswoman's Library, vols. i. and ii., **Various Writers**, ed. **Frances Slaughter**, Constable. Manners for Women; A Word to Women, **Mrs. Humphry**; each 1s., Bowden. Beauty Culture, **H. C. Brown**, 3s. 6d., Hutchinson. Health, Grace, and Beauty, **M. J. Venter** (illus. gymnastic exercises), 2s. 6d., Bird. Comfort and Cleanliness: the Servant and Mistress Question, **C. M. Buckton**, 2s., Longmans. Central Co-operation Kitchens, **Mrs. Johnson**, 6d., Innes and Co. Art of Cookery, **Mrs. H. de Salis**, 2s., Hutchinson. Up-to-Date and Economical Cookery, **Miss Dora Groome**, 3s. 6d., Jarrold; *Practical Cookery Book, **Mrs. Roundell**, 7s. 6d., Bickers. Australian Table Dainties, **Mrs. Wicken**, 1s. Fish Cookery, **J. H. Yates**, 1s., Ward, Lock. Furnishing Homes on Small Incomes, **Mrs. Peel**, Constable. Practical Dressmaking for Students and Technical Classes, **Mrs. J. Broughton**, 2s. 6d.,

Macmillan. Household Sewing, with Home Dressmaking, **Bertha Banner**, 2s. 6d., Longmans. How to Make a Dress, **J. A. E. Wood**, 1s. 6d., Methuen. Colour in Nature, **Marion Newbiggin**, Murray. Wood and Garden, **Gertrude Jekyll**, Longmans. Nature Stories for Young Readers—Plant Life. Animal Life, **F. Bass**, 2s. 6d. each, Isbister. Early Chapters in Science for Young People, **Mrs. Awdrey**, Murray. Music, **Hannah Smith**, Murray. Handbook of Housekeeping for Small Incomes, **F. Stacpoole**, W. Scott. Old Tales from Greece, **A. Zimmer**; France, **M. C. Rousell**; Rome, **F. Ford**; 2s. 6d. each, Unwin. Stories from the Faery Queen, **M. MacLeod**, 6s., Gardner. School History of English Literature, vol. II., 1s., Blackie. Faerie Queene, ed. **K. M. Warren**, Parts i.-iii. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., Constable. King Lear, ed. **P. Sheavyn**, 1s., Black. Public School Reciter, **B. M. Skeat**, Ph.D., 2s. 6d., Longmans. The Lersin Phono-Rhythmic Method of French Pronunciation, **M. and G. Lersin**, 6s., Lippincott. Scenes of Child Life in Colloquial French, **Mrs. Fraser**, 1s. 6d., Macmillan. Renie et ses Amis, ed. **Mde. G. Verrall**, 2s., Clay.

Religious

The Vitality of Christian Dogmas, **A. Sabatier**, trs. **Mrs. Emmanuel Christen**, Black. Story of Jesus Christ: an Interpretation, **E. S. Phelps**, 6s., Sampson Low. Thoughts on the Lord's Prayer, **E. Wordsworth**, 4s. 6d., Longmans. Daily Thoughts . . . from the Letters of S. Rutherford, **E. S. Sandeman**, 1s., Oliphant. The Children's Year-Book of Praise and Prayer, **C. M. Whishaw**, 8s. 6d., Longmans. The Temple in the Time of Our Lord, **M. A. Duthoit**, 8s., R.T.S. Comfort and Counsel, selected from the writings of **E. B. Charles**, 8s. 6d., Stoughton. [See also Catalogues of religious books from S.P.C.K. and other houses.]

VII. FICTION

Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie is editing the complete works of W. M. Thackeray.

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3. ART TRAINING.
4. ART SCHOOLS, LONDON AND PROVINCIAL.
5. ART SCHOOLS, SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
6. ART FOR SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

7. CHARITIES.
8. HOME ARTS AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.
9. HOMES FOR STUDENTS.
10. MINOR ARTS.
11. MAGAZINES.
12. ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY.

ART IN THE PAST YEAR

In the space allotted to it in a work of this kind, a subject which annually assumes vaster proportions can naturally be but cursorily reviewed. Although Art in its lighter forms has always been considered to be work suitable to women, it is only in comparatively recent years that they have been encouraged to, or themselves have felt the inward propelling to, attempt the larger and nobler forms of Art, such as sculpture, subject-pictures, etc. Exceptions, of course, there have always been; but one has only to compare old

catalogues with new ones to see what immense strides have been made by women in the number, at least, of the pictures, etc., sent by them to Exhibitions; and it will, I think, be generally granted that the quality of the work has been and is steadily improving, though one has to own that much room is still left for improvement, and that the best of women's work is not yet much above that done by the average man.

The Art Exhibitions of the past year have shown that, although the contributions of women have not, as in some previous years, reached an exceptional point of merit, they have yet main-

tained a fair average. In the Royal Academy (in which, it may be mentioned in passing, over one-fifth of the exhibits were by women), though no work by a woman was considered worthy of forming one of the purchases for the Chantrey Bequest, there were several extremely clever ones. Among these should be noticed Mrs. Stanhope Forbes's *Imogen* (40), a tender rendering of the death-like sleep of Shakespeare's heroine; the russet tints of dress and surroundings enhanced the delicacy of the flesh tints. Mrs. Forbes had also another picture of some size in a later room, *Hop o' my Thumb* (519), a dainty representation of that small gentleman's adventures in the wood. It perhaps scarcely held one as did the *Imogen*. Miss Kemp-Welch (570) had an even larger canvas than before, and though it was not so satisfactory as a picture as that bought for the Chantrey Bequest the previous year, there was a great deal of cleverness in it, and she showed her determination to keep to a high level in Art. Miss Margaret Dicksee, in *A Sacrifice of Vanities* (577), gave a pretty picture of the Vicar of Wakefield's daughters, painted with all her usual charm. Mrs. Jopling's *Spirit of the Woods* (187) was graceful and pleasant in colour; she was also represented by *At the Gaiety* (912), two half-lengths of girls seen above the ledge of a theatre-box. Mrs. Corbet had two pictures (268 and 825), the one a pretty half-length of a little Tuscan maiden; the other, a sandy shore with mountains beyond the inlet of blue sea. Lady Butler was seen in one of her realistic scenes of military life, the subject this time being *The Burying of the Dead the Morning after Talavera*. Her work is always careful and strong. Mrs. Seymour Lucas's small picture of *The Children's Hour* was full of tenderness; and there was another very bright and sunny picture of children by Miss Harriette Sutcliffe (361). Amongst other subject-pictures may be mentioned Miss Mary Raphael's *Britomart*, an ambitious picture with life-size figures, the face of the maiden warrior a happy mixture of man and woman; the *Thurifer*, by Miss Josephine White, very well painted; Miss McGregor's *Room with the Secret Door*; Miss Woolner's *Christabel: All-Absorbing*, a highly finished interior with a mother and child, by Miss Jessica Hayllar, who also exhibited a delightfully realistic jar of chrysanthemums on a window-ledge; Miss Holmes's *Juno's Herd-Boy*, a very decorative piece of work, though the flesh-tints of the boy struck one as rather gray; a couple of children between tall fox-gloves (518), by Miss Fairbairn; and the *Song of Ages*, a pretty piece of decorative work by Miss Ethel Wright. Miss Flora Reid had three small pictures of market-women, all strongly characteristic. Good portraits were those by Miss Sponge, Miss Donald Smith, Mrs. Starr, Miss Hipkins, Miss Ursula Wood, who in *After Rembrandt* gave a very clever but not too flattering portrait of herself, and Mrs. Waller. Miss Maud Earl, in the *Last of the Expedition*, showed again her power of reproducing faithfully the points of a dog, for which she is so well known, and which was very noticeable in the large Exhibition of her works held at Graves' Gallery the year before. Miss Catherine Wood (Mrs. Wright) exhibited four pictures of still-life, all good and strong in colour and technique; but she was perhaps hardly seen to so great advantage as in the annual show of work which she holds at the same time as her husband's in their studio on Campden Hill before Christmas.

In the Sculpture rooms the most important

works by women were a group of a woman with two young children by Miss Margaret Giles (1822), a life-size work of great cleverness; a small figure playing cup and ball, by Mrs. Parkinson; a design for a frieze by Miss Langley (1926), who also exhibited three other interesting works; and *The Wrestlers*, a vigorous group by Miss Ruby Levick. Countess Fedora Gleichen sent a clever piece of work (1946), a Shrine in mosaic and silver with a Madonna and Child; whilst among smaller works may be mentioned a small bronze medallion of Lord Roberts by Mrs. Vereker Hamilton; two low reliefs in coloured wax by Miss E. and Miss N. Casella; a small enamelled panel by Miss M. Wyndham; and a relief of St. Margaret, by Miss Downing. In the Water-colour room Miss Madeleine Lewis had a delicate drawing of Cloese Wood, Cowdray; Miss Mary Sloane's Garden with figures was carefully drawn. Miss Margaret Bernard sent one of her vigorous and truthful sketches (1080); while Miss Mildred Butler painted the pigeons she does so well in (1102), and some charming calves in (1056). Pastels to be noticed were those by Miss K. Willis, a good portrait; and *The Cockle-Gatherer*, by Miss K. Speed; while among the many excellent flower drawings were some by Miss K. Hayllar, Miss E. Barrow, Miss Beken, Miss Barnes, Miss Harris, Miss Hastie, and Miss Thornycroft. In the large collection of miniatures many were by women, and, with some exceptions, the best were by them. It appears to be a branch of Art in which women are particularly happy; and as there is at present a strong revival of the Art, it would be well for those who have a taste for such work and strong eyes to turn their energies in that direction. Where so many were good, it is difficult to distinguish; but one may mention specially those by Miss Pyke-Nott, Miss L. and Miss H. Horwitz, Miss E. Kemp-Welch, Mrs. Elmalie, Mrs. Vereker Hamilton, Miss Merryless, Miss Florence White, Miss Thomson, and Miss Hannam.

At the New Gallery, even in proportion to the size of the Exhibition, there were many fewer pictures, etc., to distinguish, though there was still some excellent work. In the foremost rank may be noticed Mrs. Alma-Tadema's *Impromptu*, a very careful painting in the Dutch style, charming in colour and finish; Miss Mary Gow's pair of small water-colours, *A Dance* and *A Fortune*, two delicate sketches in her favourite scheme of varied whites, the heads very sweet. Mrs. Adrian Stokes's *Ancassin and Nicolette*, a study in gray and russet brown; and Miss Flora Reid's *Charity*, very strong and well drawn; the greens were perhaps a little crude, but the picture was a clever one. In sculpture, Miss Stillman had a charming head in low relief, with a dainty border of flowers; and Countess Fedora Gleichen, a child portrait, full-length, also in low relief. Mrs. Elmalie sent a case of interesting miniatures; and others were those by Miss Mary Pitts and Mrs. Carill.

At the Autumn Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Oil in 1897, Miss Edith Sprague had a very bright and solidly painted *Interior of an Entry into a House*; and Miss H. D. Smith, a *Reminiscence of the Naval Review*, showing great feeling for local effect and colour. Miss F. Pash sent one of her charmingly delicate child portraits; and works by Miss Fanner should also be mentioned.

At the Society of Miniaturists' Exhibition in the autumn of 1897, there were a good number of excellent miniatures, amongst which the best

were by Miss Crowhurst, Mrs. K. A. Behenna, Mrs. C. Meyer, Miss E. J. Rosenberg, Miss F. Cooper, Mrs. E. Barnard, Miss D. Mann, and Miss N. Hadden. At the Society of Portrait Painters Miss J. F. Schreiner had a fine portrait of a boy, a vigorous study of character, and very solid and animated. Other portraits worthy of notices were four by Miss Harriet Halhed and two by Miss F. Pash. Mrs. Allingham had three very pretty and fresh drawings at the Autumn Exhibition of Painters in Water Colours; they were *A Cottage near Freshwater* and *On the Downs* and *At a Cottage Door*.

At the Exhibition of the Society of Medallists held in the Dutch Gallery last February, Countess Fedora Gleichen's Medal for the Shropshire Horticultural Society was extremely skilful, and modelled with much taste; she had also a finely-designed mirror. Miss E. Hallé's portraits were excellent, and Mrs. Vereker Hamilton had a successful case of nine medala.

At the March Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Mrs. E. F. Grey showed an extremely well-drawn and well-coloured drawing of fish, which were quite opalescent; Miss K. M. Whitby, a very realistically-painted but rather hard drawing of *Nautilus*, *Ammonites*, and *Minerals*; while Miss J. Hall's *Light Lingering on the Fold* was a pleasant study of the afterglow.

In the May Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colour Mrs. Allingham's pretty picture of red-roofed cottages might have been a little stronger perhaps, but it was very delicately painted, and the figures of the children were charming. Miss Mildred Butler's picture of doves at an old fountain was excellent. She was also represented at the Lady Artists' Exhibition by two good water-colour sketches; while Miss L. Kemp-Welch had a clever one of the evening glow. Other good pictures at this Exhibition were by Miss Thornycroft, Miss C. M. Wood, Miss F. Small, Mrs. S. E. Waller, and Mrs. Marrable.

At the provincial Exhibitions, Miss M. Hagerty's and Miss Blanche Jenkins's pictures were worthy of note at Liverpool; Miss I. Dacre, Miss Sugars, Miss M. McCrossan, Miss Blanche Jenkins, Miss Edith Bullock, Miss Marion Barker, and Miss E. Atcherley sent good work to Manchester; while at Birmingham Miss K. Bunce's, Miss Gardner's, Miss V. Morgan's, and Miss G. Tanner's works were perhaps the most striking.

Besides the pictures shown at these general Exhibitions, the following artists had special Exhibitions of their works:—Miss R. Wallis, who showed her *Gleanings from Italy* at Mr. Dunthorne's Gallery in Vigo Street; Miss Cameron, whose studies and drawings were seen at Messrs. Gutekunst in King's Street, St. James's; Miss du Cane exhibited drawings at Graves' Galleries, Pall Mall; Miss Kate Greenaway, a collection of water-colours at the Fine Arts Society's rooms; Mrs. Allingham did the same; and Miss Gow and Miss Dicksee showed several sketches at the Albert Hall.

PARTICULARS OF LONDON AND PROVINCIAL ART EXHIBITIONS

It is not possible with any exactness to forecast the year as regards the opportunities it will afford to artists and amateurs for the disposal of their pictures, or other Art objects. Exhibitions and Art sales of all kinds are becoming more and

more common in London and the Provinces, and perhaps the best way of keeping *au courant* of the whole subject is to watch the columns of the newspapers, especially those devoted to Art, such as the *Athenæum*, *The Artist*, etc. The *Year's Art*, which comes out every December, and can be obtained through any colourman, price 3s. 6d., should also be carefully studied.

In London there are two Art seasons, when the larger number of Exhibitions are held, viz. the late autumn and winter, and that popularly known as the London Season; whilst in the Provinces, exhibitions are held at various times during the year. The following list will be useful as indicating the nature of the principal Exhibitions, but for the Regulations and exact dates of sending in, it is necessary to write direct to the Secretaries some weeks previous to the date at which an artist desires to exhibit:—

NAMES OF LONDON EXHIBITIONS

Royal Academy of Arts.—Receiving days, end of March. Sec. Fred. Eaton.

New Gallery, Regent Street.—Receiving days, beginning of March. Sec. L. C. Lindsay, F.S.A.

British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.—Receiving days, about February or March. Sec. Percy Edsall.

Royal Institute of Water Colours, Piccadilly.—Receiving days, about 18th February. Sec. W. T. Blackmore.

Royal Institute of Oil Colours, Piccadilly.—Receiving days, about 8th October. Sec. W. T. Blackmore.

Dudley Gallery (water-colours).—Receiving days, about 27th May. Sec. Thomas Hatfield.

* **Lady Artists** (oils, water-colours, sculpture, metal work, etc.).—Receiving days about 17th January. Sec. Miss F. Partridge, 9 Nottingham Place, W.

Society of Miniature Painters—The Modern Gallery, 175 Bond Street.—Receiving days, early in January. Sec. Ed. Freeman.

Royal Drawing Society's Teachers' Exhibition, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.—Receiving day, January 17.

NAMES OF PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS

Birmingham—Royal Society of Artists.—Receiving days, 1st week in March and 1st week in August. Hon. Sec. J. Pratt. *London Agent*, Bourlet, 17 Nassau Street, W.

Brighton—Corporation Picture Gallery, Royal Pavilion.—Water colour exhibition in June; oil in October. Sec. Benjamin Lomax. *London Agent*, Bourlet, 17 Nassau Street, W.

Bristol—Academy of Fine Arts.—Last receiving day, 1st Monday in February. Hon. Sec. R. C. Tuckett. *London Agents*, Smith and Uppard.

Cheltenham—Fine Art Society.—Receiving days, about the end of January. Sec.

E. Parker, Montpellier, Cheltenham. *London Agent*, A. W. Johnson, 62a Westbourne Grove, W.

Derby—Corporation Art Gallery.—Three Exhibitions annually. Receiving days, 2nd and 3rd weeks of January, May, and September. *Curator*, W. Crowther.

Dublin—Royal Hibernian Academy.—Receiving days, about 3rd week in January. *Sec.* S. Catterson Smith, R.H.A. *London Agent*, Dolman and Son, Compton Street, Soho, W.

Edinburgh—Royal Scottish Academy.—Receiving days, beginning of February. *Clerk*, James Hastings.

Glasgow—Royal Institute of Fine Arts.—Receiving days, early in January. *Sec.* Robert Walker.

Leeds—City Art Gallery.—Receiving days, middle of January.—*Curator*, Geo. Birkett.

Liverpool—Walker Art Gallery.—Receiving days, early in August. *Curator*, Charles Dyall. *London Agent*, Dicksee, 7 Ryder Street, St. James's.

Manchester—Corporation Art Gallery.—Receiving days, local, last week in July; London, 1st week in August. *Curator*, W. Stanfield. *London Agent*, Dicksee, 7 Ryder Street, St. James's.

Oldham—Corporation Art Gallery.—Receiving days, 2nd week in January. *Curator*, Thomas W. Hand. *London Agent*, Bourlet, 17 Nassau Street, W.

Penzance—Passmore Edwards' Art Gallery, Newlyn.—Exhibition in February. *Hon. Sec.* H. M. Rheam, R.I.

Southport—Corporation Art Gallery.—Receiving days, about the middle of January. *Curator*, Fred. W. Teague. *London Agent*, Jennings, 16 Duke Street, Manchester Square.

Worcester—Corporation Art Gallery.—Receiving days, about 8th September. *Sec.* Thomas Duckworth.

York—Corporation Art Gallery.—Annual Summer Exhibition. *Curator*, Geo. Kirby.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, or Secretaries, or Curators of the Exhibitions, enclosing stamped and addressed envelope.

It may be well to remind amateurs that, should they succeed in selling a picture at any of these Exhibitions, they hold afterwards the position of professionals. The few following facts may also be useful:—

Pictures for Exhibitions always travel at the exhibitors' risk and at their expense. They are required to be delivered at the Exhibition room unpacked and without rings or screws, so that in most cases artists find it necessary to forward their pictures through agents, who undertake to pack them for dispatch, to unpack them on arrival, and to deliver them at the Exhibition rooms within the limits of the time during which they can be received. The agents' charge for doing this is for each picture under 2 ft., including frame, 3s.; 4 ft. 4s.; 6 ft. 5s.; 10 ft. 6s.; and so on. In the case of provincial Exhibitions which have no London agent, it is necessary for the artist to ascertain the address of some one on the

spot, who will unpack and deliver pictures, and be ready to return them safely should they be declined or remain unsold at the close of the Exhibition. Before sending pictures anywhere, it is necessary to obtain an "Exhibitor's Form" from the Exhibition Secretary, and this often mentions the name of an agent in town or country, or both. Some agents (among them Dicksee, of 7 Ryder Street, St. James's) will get the artists' works insured for them, on payment of a small premium. Pictures must be furnished with a label hanging over the front, giving title, price, and name and address of the artist, and the same information must be written on the back of the frame. A form giving the same particulars has to be sent to the Secretary of the Exhibition at the time by post, or, if in town, delivered by hand with the works.

* *N.B.*—The *Lady Artists' Exhibition* will for the future be held under the name of the *Women Artists' Exhibition*.

ART TRAINING

To the students of the present day it must be hard to realise what were the difficulties of a former generation in procuring even the rudiments of an education in art, the facilities for which now lie scattered so lavishly before all. It is asserted by many that these very facilities are a disservice to the cause of Art in that they tempt many to pursue as a profession that for which they have talent possibly, yet no irresistible enthusiasm or genius, and that when the path was harder, those only pressed on to the end whose art instincts were strong enough to live through and triumph over difficulty and discouragement and failure. It is said that the multiplication of art schools all over the kingdom has resulted in the manufacture of a vast number of mediocrities, who paint or draw or model passably well, but who create nothing; and possibly critics have reason when they maintain the uselessness of encouraging to be artists those who, left to themselves, would probably choose some more prosaic way of making a livelihood. What can be taught is, after all, so small a part of what goes to make a great work of art; the conception, the poetic feeling, are the artists' own, inborn, and impossible to be instilled by any course of art training whatever; and all that the art school attempts is education of the eye to correct observation and of the hand to correct delineation. Many students go no farther than the practice of these two attainments, and it is to these principally that we would address a few words of advice. Numberless girls and women go through a long and expensive course of training, from which they emerge good craftsmen, good designers, and excellently equipped to earn their living by the practice of some minor art; but comparatively few are wise enough to take the lower place at the outset, and the majority continue to hire studios at large rents and to spend money on canvases and frames, in the merely speculative hope of selling their work—at the cost of how much misapplied energy and eventually sad disenchantment with their own powers, only those can tell who find themselves in middle life both artistically and pecuniarily "unsuccessful"!

And yet it is a fact—in spite of pessimistic views to the contrary—that it is not so impossible a thing for women to make a good living by their art, if they will only realise in time their limitations,

and accept them. To this of course women, or at all events, some women, will say, What achievement is there in Art of which women are not as capable as men? and will name Angelica Kauffmann, Rosa Bonheur, Lady Butler, in support of their theories. The fact of there being so few that they can name is the very proof of what all art-teachers will tell you from their own observation to be the case; namely, that women make excellent students, show far more diligence and patience in working under direction than men, produce better drawings, and in matters of technique frequently excel them, but that the majority do not in their subsequent careers realise the apparent promise of their student days: though many will spend fruitless years in painting either libellous portraits of patient friends; or landscapes which may be faithful representations of nature (and so far good, of course), but lacking the nameless "something" that would transform them from mere copies into works of art; or subject-pictures, fated perhaps never to be seen by any public but that in the artist's own studio.

Before determining on any special branch of art it is necessary for all students to have the preliminary grounding in drawing, in the training, that is, of hand and eye necessary before good work can be done in any branch. In whatever part of town or country one lives it will be possible to procure this preliminary training within reach of one's own home. A reference to the list of schools (below) will show the truth of this assertion. In most of these there are scholarships and studentships to be competed for, the successful candidates for which thus secure an education at one of the recognised centres for art training, and under the best teachers of the day. When students have passed satisfactorily through the elementary stages, they will be better able to decide what is their particular bent, and then they will be wise to confine themselves entirely to the cultivation of it, turning a deaf ear to counsels sure to be forthcoming to make themselves "good all round," which usually means doing something for just long enough to be nearly good at it, and never long enough quite to master it. Whatever is learnt in this way is a frittering of one's powers, and though no doubt it is of assistance in making one's life varied and interesting, to the girl who wants to succeed concentration is to be recommended; of course within the limits of what is necessary to a thorough education, which will naturally be decided by the teacher under whose direction the training is carried out. The decision as to what special line to take up will be helped no doubt partly by natural taste, and partly by the financial question, and those to whom a certain income in the present is of greater importance than an uncertain, though perhaps larger one, in the future, will set themselves to ascertain which branches will the more quickly lead to profit, before making their choice. Students who wish to follow the painting profession *par excellence* will be able to find the school best suited to them by studying the above-mentioned list, which includes those giving specialised instruction in figure-painting, portraits, landscape, animals, flowers, etc. Press illustration seems to be a large field, as the number of illustrated periodicals increases daily. Designing in general (wall-papers, textile fabrics, furniture, pottery) would probably furnish employment for many more thoroughly trained workers than are at present engaged in it.

There is a great deal in the spirit in which a student works, and the attitude of opposition to correction is a hopeless one for the student's progress, and a most baffling one to the master. Art teachers can recount frequent instances of students coming to them for instruction without apparently any intention of profiting by it; such, for example, will elaborately stipple a drawing with entire disregard to the fact that in this drawing the legs and feet—say—are on a totally different scale to the head, thus representing the model as a monstrosity fit for exhibition in Barnum's Show. When their attention is drawn to this by the master, they will perhaps meet his criticism by the statement that "that is how they see it," to which one can only observe that if they see so incorrectly, an artist's profession is not for them! Or they will clamour to be allowed to *paint*, thinking that small errors in drawing may thus be more easily slurred over, the colour distracting the eye to some extent. To students such ideas are fatal! The time for the careful elementary training once passed will never return, but the lack of it will always tell, and be an insurmountable bar to any real advancement. The student who joins a school should attend the classes regularly and for the fixed hours, giving up society engagements, taking only the holidays fixed by the master or mistress, working diligently through the appointed curriculum, visiting art galleries and exhibitions, acquainting herself with the history, developments, and possibilities of her own particular art and the achievements of others in the same field, and remembering always that in art education as in every other education those who are to be taught must show a teachable spirit. Girls who in this way earnestly set themselves to cultivate their natural ability may in the end hope to find themselves able and competent artists, in a position to give to the world the best that any man or woman can give, namely, the finished product of a talent entrusted to them by God multiplied and enriched by every opportunity that He has placed within their reach.

SCHOOLS

Royal Academy Schools, Burlington House. *Keeper*, ERNEST CROFTS, R.A. Gratuitous instruction is given in painting, sculpture, and architecture, the only cost to students being the provision of their own materials. The regulations of the schools are as follows:—

Antique School, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. daily.

Preliminary School of Painting, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Upper School of Painting, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily. The instruction in this school is given by members of the Academy, one being appointed for each month as visitor. *Classes: for male and female students*, painting from the head, life size, 12 days a month; *for female students only*, painting from the draped living model, 12 days a month.

School of Modelling from the Life, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The instruction in this school is given by members of the Academy, one being appointed for each month as visitor. *Classes: for male and female students*, model of a head and extremities from the living model; *for female students only*, partially draped male model.

Perspective School, 6 to 8 P.M., Mondays and Thursdays, November 1 to April 30.

Vacations.—August and September, a fortnight at Christmas, Good Friday to Easter Tuesday (inclusive).

Lectures.—Six annually in each subject. Attendance on one course of each compulsory on all students.

Painting—Professor Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.

Sculpture—Professorship vacant.

Architecture—Professor G. Aitchison, R.A.

Chemistry—Professor A. H. Church, M.A., F.R.S.

Anatomy—Professor W. Anderson, F.R.C.S.

Rules of admission to the Schools as follows:—Applicants must obtain from the office, through the written request of any member of the Academy, or other person of known respectability, a printed form which must be filled up, and, with certificate of birth and required specimens of work, be delivered at the Royal Academy on or before 1st January or 1st July. No painter eligible over 28 years, no sculptor or architect over 25 years of age. Specimens of work to be sent in with the application are, for

Painters—(1) Finished chalk drawing of undraped antique statue; (2) life-size drawing of head and arm from life; (3) drawing of antique figure anatomised, showing the bones, with names attached; (4) another drawing of the same figure, showing the muscles and tendons, with names attached. Each of these drawings to be on imperial paper, 30 in. by 22 in.

Sculptors—(1) A model in the round, about 2 feet high, of undraped antique statue; (2) medallion, life size, of head from life; (3) drawing of antique figure anatomised, showing bones, with names attached; (4) another drawing of the same figure, showing muscles and tendons, with names attached. Each of these drawings to be on imperial paper, 30 in. by 22 in.

These specimens of ability will be submitted to the Council, on whose judgment the candidates will be admitted or rejected as probationers. Probationers will be summoned to attend at the Academy, and there compete for final admission as students, executing the following works:—

Painters—(1) Life-size drawing of a head and arm from the life, to be done in six days, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. each day; (2) drawing, not less than 2 feet high, of figure from life, partially draped, to be done in one day, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.; (3) sketch of a design of given size in black and white, from a subject to be set by the Keeper, to be done in one day, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Sculptors—(1) A model in the round, 2 feet high, of figure from life, partially draped, to be done in 11 days, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.; (2) model of a design in clay or wax, to be done in one day, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

All these works will be submitted to the Council, on whose judgment the candidates will be admitted or rejected as students. The term of studentship is for three years. At the end of this period students may obtain a further term of two years by passing an examination, and by presenting a certificate of attendance at one complete course of lectures.

Medals and money prizes to the amount of £400 are awarded annually. Every second year, in addition to these, gold medals and travelling studentships (value £200) are awarded in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

There is a library containing a valuable collection of books on art, open daily to students, 2 to 6 P.M. Students have free admission to the annual winter and summer exhibitions of the Royal Academy.

For further information apply to the Registrar, **Royal Academy Schools**, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Royal College of Art, South Kensington. *Principal*, WALTER CRANE. The first in importance of the art schools under the administration of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. It was established for the purpose of training art masters and mistresses for the United Kingdom, and for the instruction of students in drawing, painting, modelling, and designing; for architecture, manufactures, and decoration; and its curriculum forms the model for that of all other art schools under the auspices of the Department.

Terms.—Two in the year: October to February; March to July.

Classes.—Day (Saturdays excepted), 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.; evening (Saturdays excepted), 6 or 6.30 P.M. to 8 or 8.30 P.M.

Fees.—Entrance fee of 10s.; all day and evening classes, 25 per term; all day and evening classes, £1 per month (for not longer than three months in one year; specially meant for governesses in schools and private families). Day classes: Architecture, Tuesdays, £1:10s. per term; Designing, Mondays and Thursdays, £2:2s. per term. Evening classes for female students, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, £1 per term. Evening classes for schoolmasters, mistresses, and pupil-teachers of elementary schools, any two evenings in the week, 5s. per term.

For further details as to the conditions of admission, free studentships, national scholarships, allowances to students in training, grants for students' travelling expenses, travelling scholarships, etc., see the prospectus of the Royal College of Art, which may be obtained by application to the **Secretary, Science and Art Department**, S.W.

Bedford College Art School, York Place, Baker Street. *Hon. Sec.*, LUCY F. RUSSELL. Drawing and painting from the cast and from the draped living model; landscape and flower drawing and painting; and etching in wet point and dry point.

Terms.—Three in the year, commencing respectively January, April, and October.

Classes.—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Fees.—For three days a week, 6 guineas a term; for two days a week, 4 guineas a term.

The teaching is based on the methods advocated and practised by Professor Herkomer, who acts as Visitor to the school, and advises as to the best methods of instruction. Further information from the Hon. Secretary.

Blackburn's Black and White Studio, 123 Victoria Street, Westminster. Open five days a week for the study and practice of drawing for the press.

Calderon's School of Animal Painting, 54 Baker Street, W. *Principal*, W. FRANK CALDERON. Drawing and painting from the life and from casts; composition, etc. Live models (horses, dogs, cows, donkeys) are always provided, and there is a large collection of casts of animals and of anatomical specimens.

Terms.—Three in the year, commencing respectively in January, April, and October.

Classes.—For animal drawing and painting, first five days in the week, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; for animal anatomy, Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Fees.—7 to 10 guineas per term; 25 guineas per annum (five days a week); anatomy class, 8 guineas per term.

Three free studentships are awarded annually; competition in April, open only to students of at least one term's standing in the school. For further information apply to the Principal.

Central School of Arts and Crafts, 816 Regent Street, London, W. *Curator, C. W. BECKETT.* Established by the Technical Education Board of the L.C.C. to provide instruction in the branches of design and manipulation bearing directly on the more artistic trades. Admission to the school is limited to those actually engaged in these trades, and the instruction is adapted to the needs of architects, modellers, and carvers, metal-workers, designers of wall papers, textiles, and furniture, bookbinders, embroiderers, etc. School open daily, except Saturdays, from 9.30, but classes are held in the evenings only, from 7 o'clock. There are separate classes for the female students in modelling and drawing from life. **Fee** admitting to all classes (life classes extra), 2s. 6d. a month. Several scholarships are awarded by the Technical Education Board each year. For information write to the Curator.

Chelsea Life School, 1 The Vale, King's Road, Chelsea. *Manager of Women's Classes, Miss A. G. DRAPER.*

City and Guilds Technical College, Finsbury. *Headmaster of the Art Department, A. F. BROPY.* The course of instruction comprises freehand drawing, design and its application to special industries, technical painting applied to furniture, pottery, etc.; painting from the life; modelling, plaster decoration, cabinetmaking, enamelling. Classes are all held in the evenings from 7 o'clock, every day except Saturday. In filling up the classes, preference is given to those who are actually employed during the day in the respective industries in which they desire instruction, or who have attended a preliminary course in a polytechnic institute.

Fees for attendance, five evenings a week, admitting to any of the courses and to the art lectures, 15s. a term, or 25s. the session from October to June. Apply to the **Secretary** at the College, or to the **Assistant Secretary** of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.O.

Cope's School of Art, Pelham Street, South Kensington.

Crystal Palace School of Art. *Ladies' Division, Superintendent of Studies, Miss A. GIBBON.* Drawing and painting from the antique and from life, landscape, flowers, animals; modelling; design and composition; artistic wood-carving. **Session.**—October to July, with vacations at Christmas and Easter. There is a junior section for girls under sixteen.

Female School of Art, Royal, 48 Queen Square, Bloomsbury. *Superintendent, Miss LOUISA GANN.* Established in 1842, in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. The course of instruction is conducted on the same lines, comprising the following subjects: drawing and painting (figure and landscape),

modelling; design for decoration and manufactures; black and white drawing for press illustration; fashion drawing; fan painting.

Terms.—Two in the year, commencing respectively October and February.

Classes.—Every day except Saturday, 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.; there are evening classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays throughout the year, 6.30 to 8.30 P.M.

Fees.—Day classes, 2 guineas to 8 guineas; evening classes, 10s. to 8 guineas; evening artisan class, 10s. to £1; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. to day classes, 5s. to evening.

Students are prepared for the annual Government examinations for the elementary, art class teachers', and higher 3rd grade certificates. There are medals and free studentships, as well as many scholarships and exhibitions of considerable value, for which students may compete annually. The whole of the teaching staff of the school is female, and the list of honorary visitors includes the names of the President and three members of the Royal Academy, and of other artists of established reputation. All further information may be obtained from the Superintendent.

Herkomer School, Bushey, Herts. *President, Professor HERKOMER.* The school is limited to 100 students, who are all required to reside in Bushey, or within easy distance of the school, and to attend daily and work during the hours fixed.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 and under 28 years of age, and married women are ineligible. Male and female students work together in the preliminary class, but separately in the life class.

Terms.—Three in the year, commencing respectively first Mondays in January, October, and April.

Hours of Work.—October to March, daily, 9.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M., and 7 to 9 P.M.; Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 12 noon. April to June, daily, 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 8 to 11 A.M.

Fees.—£6:6s. per term, which includes use of models, library, reading-room, and school appliances. Apply to the **Secretary, Charles H. Thomas.**

Jopling School of Art, Logan Place, Earls Court, W. *Principal, Mrs. JOPLING.* Every branch necessary to an art student's career taught. Special instruction in pastel, water colour, black and white, and modelling. Teaching staff female. There is a studio in connection with the school at Hemel Hempstead, for the study of animal and landscape painting. A correspondence class is also held, fee 1 guinea a month. For information apply to the **Secretary, Miss Read,** 3 Pembroke Road, Kensington.

Needlework, Royal School of Art, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1872 for the purpose of supplying suitable employment for gentlewomen, and restoring ornamental needlework to the high place it once held among the decorative arts. Students must attend the school daily, and work during the hours fixed. After passing satisfactorily through the preliminary course of instruction they are registered as qualified workers and are eligible to be employed by the school. No complete prospectus is issued, but full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

St. John's Wood Art Schools, 7 Elm Tree Road, Grove End Road, N.W. *Principal,*

B. E. WARD. Daily classes for drawing and painting in oil and water colour from the antique, still-life, and costume and nude model. Students are here prepared specially for the Royal Academy schools. All classes open to ladies. The school is open all the year round, but half-yearly students are allowed 2 months' holiday in the summer.

Classes.—I. Elementary. II. Antique. III. Preliminary Painting. IV. Painting from Life.

Fees.—All classes, yearly, 18 guineas; half-yearly, 12 guineas; quarterly, 9 guineas. Alternate days, yearly, 10 guineas; half-yearly, 7 guineas; quarterly, 5 guineas. Evening classes at proportionate fees. For further information apply to the **Secretary**.

Sauber School of Art, 1A Phillimore Gardens, Kensington. Special features: illustrating in colour for press reproduction; miniature painting. Ladies' class on Tuesdays and Thursdays under Mrs. C. Bamfylde Daniell. Apply to the **Secretary, Miss C. Wilson**.

Slade School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture, University College, London. **Professor—FREDERICK BROWN.** Women wishing to become students must obtain a recommendation from the lady superintendent (**Miss Morison**) and produce a satisfactory reference. The male and female students work together in the Antique School only.

Terms.—Three in the year, commencing respectively October, January, and April.

Classes.—10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily (except Saturdays, when the schools close at 3 o'clock).

Fees.—£15:15s. the session; £6:6s. a term; £5:8s. a term for three days a week.

South London Technical Art School, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E. **Superintendent of Studies—J. C. L. SPARKES.** Classes in modelling, drawing, and painting, design and house decoration. The course of instruction in modelling is adapted to the wants of all persons working at plastic art, viz. sculpture, wood- or stone-carving, die-sinking, pottery, silver and goldsmith's work, architectural carving, decorating, etc. Classes in this section are held in the evenings only. Fees for the session £1:10s.

In the section for drawing and painting from the life, special attention is given to the recent development of black and white work for purposes of illustration. The classes are held in the evenings. Fees for the session £1.

Free studentships, silver medals, and other prizes are offered for competition, and students trained in this school have in the past obtained the highest prizes offered by the Royal Academy.

The third section, dealing with house decoration, is not perhaps of special interest to women, as at present the practical part of it must be considered somewhat out of their province; but all information may be obtained from the **Secretary** at the school, or from the **Assistant Secretary** of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Spenlove School of Painting, The Yellow Door Studios, Beckenham. **Principal—FRANK SPENLOVE-SPENLOVE, R.B.A.** Special feature: landscape painting. Out-door classes during the summer months.

Wimbledon Art College for Ladies, Merton Road, South Wimbledon. **Hon. Lady**

Superintendent—Miss BENNETT. Established in 1881 as a residential art school for female students (who must be ladies by position and education), the only one of the kind existing, where, in addition to the best teaching in all branches of art, the students enjoy the advantages of a home life, and are cared for from the religious, moral, and sanitary points of view.

The teaching comprises: drawing and painting, from the antique and from life, still life, drapery, landscape; composition; modelling; black and white for press illustration; embroidery; stained glass for church windows.

Terms.—Three in the year, commencing respectively January, April, and October.

Classes.—10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily (except Saturdays).

Fees.—£70 per annum. £23:6:8, per term, for board, residence, and tuition.

Non-residents may also attend the classes. Fee (for five days a week) 6 guineas a term.

Lady Resident—Miss Finlinson.

Woodcarving, School of Art—Central Technical College, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. **Manager—Miss Rowe.** Day and evening classes are held, to which both amateurs and students connected with the trade are admitted; the latter at half-fees. The City and Guilds Institute have voted funds to provide 12 free studentships, which can be held only by persons of the industrial class intending to earn their living by wood-carving. The number of students attending the classes averages about 800 in the course of a year. Further information as to hours of work, fees, etc., to be obtained from the **Manager**.

PROVINCIAL ART SCHOOLS

The following are the principal Art Schools in the provinces, with names of towns, names of art masters, and addresses where held. Those marked with an asterisk are in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington:—

- *Aberdeen, School Hill—J. P. Fraser.
- *Andover, Claremont South—S. C. Seaward.
- Banbury, Marlborough Road—S. H. Beale.
- Barnsley, Churchfields—J. Taylor.
- *Barnstaple, High Street—T. Charbonnier.
- Barrow-in-Furness, Abbey Road—R. Pratt.
- *Bath, Guildhall—Frank Griffin.
- *Belfast, College Square, North—G. Trobridge.
- *Berwick-on-Tweed, High Street—J. Wallace.
- Blackheath, 27 Bennett Park—J. H. Hale.
- Bideford, Bridge Street—S. Thomas.
- *Birkenhead, Laird School, Park Entr. } Sec. A. H.
Birkenhead, Holt School, Tranmere. } Crosby.
- Birmingham, Margaret Street—E. R. Taylor—
with 14 Branch Schools.—Apply to The Secretary.
- Blackburn, Blakey Moor—A. Jackson.
- Bolton, Silverwell Street—H. Stott.
- *Boston, Corn Exchange Yard—Vernon Howard.
- Bournemouth, Drummond Road—A. Lobley.
- *Bradford, Mechanics' Institute—John Sowden.
- Bradford, Church Institute—W. J. Boyes.
- *Bridport, Literary and Scientific Institute—F. H. Christie.
- Brighton, Grand Parade—W. M. Alderton.
- *Bristol, Queen's Road—R. E. J. Bush, with
Branch Schools—Bedminster and Lawrence Hill.

- *Bromsgrove, High Street—D. L. Baimbach.
- Burslem, Wedgwood Institute—G. Theaker.
- Camborne, Fore Street—F. Gardenner.
- *Cambridge, Guildhall, Market Hill—Philip Hall.
- Canterbury, St. Peter's Street—H. Allen.
- Cardiff, Technical School—James Bush.
- Carlisle, Castle Street—H. Lees.
- Carmarthen, Church Lane—W. Jones.
- *Cheltenham, Library Buildings, Clarence Street—C. S. Millard.
- *Chester, Grosvenor Street—W. G. Schröder.
- Chiswick, Bath Road—B. C. Collier.
- *Cirencester, Cornhill Buildings—Charles Stolle.
- Clapham, High Street—L. C. Nightingale.
- Clapton, 81 Clapton Common—*Mistress*, F. E. Giles.
- Coalbrookdale, Literary and Scientific Institute—W. H. Gates.
- *Cork, Nelson Place—W. A. Mulligan.
- Coventry, Ford Street—J. Anderson.
- Croydon, George Street—W. Wallis.
- Darlington, Technical College.
- Derby, Green Hill—Thos. C. Simmonds.
- Devizes, Assize Courts—T. Tratman.
- Devonport, Duke Street—H. R. Rabb.
- Dewsbury, Halifax Road—J. Gledhill.
- Dollar, Institute—P. T. Lauder.
- Doncaster, St. George's Gate—G. W. Harley.
- Dorchester, County Museum—W. Busk.
- Dover, Northampton Street—W. H. East.
- *Dublin, Kildare Street—J. Brenan.
- *Dudley, St. James's Road—D. Jones.
- Dumfries, Academy Street—J. Bain.
- Dundee, High School, Euclid Cres.—W. Grubb.
- Durham, 64 Sadler Street—F. Thompson.
- *Edinburgh, Royal Institution, Princes Street (Females)—*Mistress*, Mary Surrence.
- Elgin, Town Hall, Moray Street—J. Young.
- Exeter, Queen Street—J. B. Birkmeyer.
- *Farnham, South Street—W. Herbert Allen.
- *Frome, North Parade—W. G. Collins.
- *Glasgow, Athenæum, St. George's Place—C. Ken-naway.
- Glasgow, Rose Street—F. H. Newbery.
- Gloucester, Brunswick Road—A. Englefield.
- Gravesend, Technical School—J. Dalladay.
- Halifax, Crossley Street—A. Whitehead.
- Hanley, Pall Mall—George Cartledge.
- Hartlepool (West), Tower Street—E. E. Denyer.
- *Hastings, Claremont—M. Sullivan.
- Hereford, The Old Museum—H. Baynton.
- High Wycombe, Frogmore Gardens—H. Bayfield.
- Huddersfield, Technical College—H. Borrowes.
- *Hull, 2 Albion Street—J. H. Parkyn.
- Inverness, Castle Wynd—J. Kennedy.
- Ipswich, Museum Buildings, High Street—W. T. Griffiths.
- Keighley, Mechanics' Institute—J. C. Butterfield.
- Kendal, Kent Street—Sec. T. E. Milward.
- *Kidderminster, Exchange Street—R. B. Dawson.
- Kilmarnock, Woodstock Street—C. B. Millar.
- *Lancaster, The Storey Institute—Sec. James M. Dowbiggin.
- *Leamington, Warwick Street—*Mistress*, Emily A. Browne.
- Leamington, 29 The Parade—W. R. Hewitt.
- *Leeds, Cookridge Street—Hayward Rider.
- *Leicester, Hastings Street—A. Spencer.
- Lewes, Albion Street—J. W. Robinson.
- Limerick, Athenæum, Cecil St.—N. A. Brophy.
- Lincoln, Monk's Road—A. G. Webster.
- Liscard, Central Park—W. Morton.
- *Liverpool, Mount Street—F. V. Burridge.
- Londonderry, Ship Quay Street—J. Hamer.
- Macclesfield, Park Lane—J. Ward.
- Maidenhead, Queen Street—T. W. Cole.
- Maidstone, Mill Street—E. Ward.
- *Malvern, Church Street—D. Cheyne Mackinlay.
- Manchester, Cavendish Street—R. Glazier.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, Durham Coll.—R. G. Hutton.
- *Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rutherford College, Bath Lane—Joseph Moore.
- Newcastle-under-Lyme, Ironmarket—C. H. Whitworth.
- Newport (Mon.), Dock Street—W. Bash.
- Northampton, Avington Square—W. H. Knight.
- *Norwich, Free Library Buildings—Walter Scott.
- Nottingham, Waverley Street—J. Harrison.
- Oxford, Church Street School.
- Oxford, Cherwell Street Art Branch, St. Clements.
- Penzance, Morrab Road—H. M. Geoffroi.
- Perth, Rose Terrace—F. M. Black.
- Peterborough, Minster Precincts—E. Worthington.
- *Plymouth, Princess Square—H. R. Babb.
- *Portsmouth, 54 Elm Grove—James Carter.
- Preston, Harris Institute—W. B. Barton.
- Putney, Oxford Road—J. W. Allison.
- Reading, Valpy Street—H. D. Barkas.
- Redditch, Church Street—H. Dickinson.
- Richmond, Halford House—D. Marwood.
- Rochester, High Street—G. Ward.
- Rotherham, Howard Street—E. Fanshaw.
- Ryde, George Street—W. Cox.
- St. Albans, Victoria Street—R. E. Groves.
- Salisbury, Hamilton Hall—J. Harris.
- Selby, Subscription School, New Lane—J. K. Robinson.
- *Sheffield, Arundel Street—John T. Cook.
- Shipley, Institute, Victoria Road—H. Stead.
- Shrewsbury, Vaughan's Mansions—C. Cortissos.
- Sleaford, Duke Street—*Mistress*, Mary Wedd.
- Southampton, High Street—C. T. Dodd.
- Southport, Lord Street—Francis Reilly.
- Stafford, Borough Hall, Eastgate Street—T. S. Lones.
- Stockport, Wellington Road—J. E. Bygate.
- Stoke-upon-Trent, Eidon Place—F. R. Woolridge.
- Stourbridge, Talbot Street—G. H. Cromack.
- Stroud, High Street—W. Broad.
- Sunderland, Athenæum Buildings, Fawcett Street—J. W. Stubbs.
- *Swansea, Alexandra Road—F. F. Hosford.
- *Taunton, Victoria Rooms—F. Mason.
- Tavistock, West Street—W. Middleton.
- Torquay, Braddon Street West—G. Bedford.
- *Trowbridge, Silver Street—T. J. Hallett.
- Truro, 18 Lemon Street—H. M. Geoffroi.
- Wakefield, Bell Street—John Swire.
- Walsall, The Institute, Station Street—D. W. Robertson.
- Walthamstow, West Avenue—W. H. Milnes.
- Warminster, Athenæum—J. Harris.
- Warrington, Museum Buildings—J. Harrison.
- *Watford, Public Library, Queen Street—Walter Fresh.
- Weymouth, Maiden Street—T. Baker.
- Winchester, Guildhall, High Street—W. C. Coles.
- Wolverhampton, St. Peter's Close—A. C. C. Jahn.
- *Worcester, Victoria Institute—Albert Hodder.
- Yarmouth, South Quay—J. F. Ryan.
- York, Exhibition Buildings, St. Leonard's Place—A. Turner.
- York, Institute Buildings, Clifford Street—John Windass.

There are either permanent art galleries or annual exhibitions in nearly all these towns.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The Government grants in aid of instruction in Fine Art are made to (a) Elementary schools and Continuation schools; (b) Training Colleges; (c) Schools of Art and Art classes. The Department has power to expend money in addition to these grants on travelling grants, scholarships, medals, and prizes. Teaching in the following subjects bearing on Applied Art was sanctioned by the Technical Instruction Act, 1889.

Art needlework; cabinet and furniture making and design; carving in wood, stone, etc.; casting and moulding in plaster, gelatine, etc.; designing for porcelain, pottery, and glass, for textile fabrics, for printing and lace, for metal work and vases, for bookbinding; enamelling, engraving, etching, gilding; goldsmith's work; house decoration; illuminating and heraldic painting; lace-making; marquetry work; mechanical and architectural drawing; metal colouring and bronzing; metal-plate work; modelling in various materials; needlework; *repoussé* work; silversmith's work.

The number of Art Schools under the auspices of the Department is now 284; a list follows of the principal ones in the metropolis; those in the provinces will be found under Provincial Art Schools.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT—METROPOLITAN ART SCHOOLS.

Battersea—Polytechnic Institute, Battersea Park Road.

Blackheath—Lee and Lewisham, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.

Bloomsbury—Royal Female School of Art, 48 Queen Square. (See detailed notice, p. 126.)

Bromley.

Chancery Lane, Birkbeck Institute.

Chelsea.

Chiswick—Bath Road, Bedford Park.

Clapham—Vernon Road.

Clayton and Stamford Hill—81 Clapton Common.

Croydon—School of Science and Art, George Street.

Hammersmith—Dunsany Road.

Holloway—Camden School, Camden Road, N.

Hornsey—Crouch End Hill.

Lambeth—St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane, with branches at 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road.

Mill End—People's Palace.

New Cross—Goldsmiths' Institute.

North London—Sandringham Road, Kingsland.

Putney—High Street, S.W.

Regent Street—309, Polytechnic.

Richmond—Halford House.

Saffron Hill—Board School.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields—Castle Street, Long Acre.

South Kensington—Royal College of Art (see detailed notice, p. 125).

Walthamstow—West Avenue.

Westminster—Royal Architectural Museum.

Westwich—Polytechnic.

Female classes and evening classes at most of these schools. Applications for admission, prospectuses, and information should be made at the schools. There is an annual examination for prizes in all, and a national competition.

Art for Schools Association, 29 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Secretary: Miss M. L. Cooper.

This Association was founded in 1888 with the view of supplying an educational basis for the good work that is being done by the many loan exhibitions of pictures in poor districts of London and other large towns. The plan is to supply good prints, photographs, chromo-lithographs, engravings, etc., of well-known works by old masters and by living artists, and to sell them at a merely nominal profit to elementary schools. The demand for these pictures grows yearly greater, and schools of a higher class than that originally thought of have also asked to be supplied; a reference to the Report of the Association will show a long list of purchasing schools and, happily also, a long list of subscribers. The list of pictures sold from January to December in one year proves that the Association worthily fulfils its object of providing pictures of elevating and artistically educational character, their publications including each year, *A. Historical Subjects* (for 1898 the portraits of "Mary Herbert, Countess of Pembroke," sister of Sir Philip Sidney; and of "Edward VI.," both in the National Portrait Gallery); *B. Studies of Natural Objects* (for 1898, "A Study of Chrysanthemums," by Miss Bertha Smith); *C. Reproductions of Standard Works* (for 1898, "Joan of Arc," by Sir J. E. Millais). The originators of this scheme may feel assured, by the results, of its popularity and usefulness, and women who are actively interested in the education and happiness of "the masses" will recognise it as one of the admirable efforts of the present day to extend to all classes opportunities for cultivating the more refined tastes and for learning to enjoy the more intellectual pleasures attainable in past times only by the children of the rich and well-to-do.

A subscription of one guinea or half a guinea admits to membership, and entitles the member to copies of the year's publications. There is a collection, at the Office, of all pictures issued by the Association, which may be viewed daily (except Saturday) between three and five o'clock.

CHARITIES

The Artists' Annuity Fund and The Artists' Benevolent Fund were founded in 1810, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1827. The Benevolent Fund has for its object the relief of the widows and orphans, exclusively of artists (painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, designers) who were members of the Annuity Fund. The amount paid each year in relief averages £1100. Applications to the Secretary, Percy Edsall, 64 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, East.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution, 19 St. James's Street, S.W., gives help to artists in needy circumstances, who must with their application send specimens of their work. The invested funds amount to over £54,000, and a dinner is held annually at which a collection is made (collection last year £2886). Annual subscribers of £1:1s., or donors of £5 may recommend two applicants yearly. Forms to be sent in by the 1st of March, June, September, or December, though in very urgent cases applications may be made at any time. In 1897, £4060 was given away, the number of persons relieved being 228. For further information apply to the Secretary, Douglas Gordon.

Artists' Orphan Fund, 10 St. James's Street, S.W. The income of the invested capital (£59,000) was distributed in 1897 among 72 orphan children. For information apply to the Secretary, Douglas Gordon.

Home Arts and Industries Association, Royal Albert Hall, S.W., a society for teaching the working classes such handicrafts as woodcarving, inlaying, metal repoussé, basket making, leather work, bookbinding, etc., and for encouraging these and others, such as lace, embroidery, needlework, spinning, weaving, pottery, etc., etc., by means of an annual exhibition. At the central studio of the Association at the Royal Albert Hall, training classes are held for the various arts, in which those who are going to be teachers may themselves be trained. There are now over 500 classes at work in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. These classes are provided from the central office with designs, models, and leaflets of elementary instruction, and they receive such help as they may require in the way of advice as to the best methods of working, and information as to where and at what cost they can obtain materials and tools. An exhibition is held yearly of the best work done in the classes. At this exhibition awards are given, and the work exhibited may be sold. Further information from the *Secretary*.

HOMES FOR WOMEN ART STUDENTS

Of these there are very few in London, considering the large number of students attending schools there whose parents live elsewhere, and who are compelled, consequently, either to find homes with friends or to live in "rooms" by themselves. For the convenience of such the homes mentioned below have been started, and their success seems to point to the fact that they supply a want, and may perhaps suggest to women wishing—let us say—to benefit their sex, or to provide themselves with occupation, or to invest some capital, that in this field there is still room for more workers, and that other homes in other neighbourhoods would readily find occupants. It is necessary, of course, to make the home such that its discipline and general arrangements shall satisfy the guardians and relations of the inmates, without destroying that sense of freedom and independence which appears to be the first desire of the female art student of to-day. We here subjoin particulars of—

(1) **ALEXANDRA HOUSE**, Kensington Gore, S.W. (*Lady Superintendent*, MARIA PALMER), accommodates about ninety students—(a) female students attending the Royal College of Music, or the Science and Art Department Classes in South Kensington; (b) female students who have recently attended such classes, and are still continuing their education in the neighbourhood; and (c) when there is sufficient accommodation, any other female students in science or in art.

Fees.—Sixty guineas a year for board, lodging, and attendance during term-time, each student having a separate bedroom and sharing a sitting-room with a fellow-student. There is a drawing-room, dining-room, and gymnasium, besides rooms for music practice, and a concert room; also an infirmary where students receive medical attendance and nursing without extra charge.

The rules of the house are few, and only such as

are necessary to ensure an orderly government of the establishment and a desirable supervision over its inmates. The Lady Superintendent takes a personal interest in the students, and a pride in the successes which many of them achieve in the different branches of study to which they devote themselves; and from her annual addresses and reports it is evident that the Home is a successful and popular institution and—to quote her own words—"a centre where talent is known to be fostered and cherished, and where loyalty, industry, and womanly good qualities are known to predominate."

(2) **ART STUDENTS' HOME**, 4 and 5 Brunswick Square, London, W.C. (*Lady President*, Mrs. MALONE), accommodates between twenty and thirty students.

Fees for board and residence during term-time, 80s. a week for separate bed-room. The Home contains drawing- and dining-rooms, and large studio. Apply to the Lady President.

(3) **STUDENTS' PENSION**, 2 Vernon Place, Bloomsbury. Apply to Miss Macrae.

(4) For English students staying in Paris:—**GOVERNESSES AND ARTISTS' INSTITUTE**, and Y.W.C.A. Home, Washington House, 18 Rue de Milan, Paris, was established in 1878. Charges: A. Department, 21s. to 80s. a week; B. Department, 12s. a week. *Hon. Lady in Charge*, Miss AYERST.

MINOR ARTS

Before dealing separately with the various Minor Arts, it will be well to insist on the fact, that any woman who wishes to gain employment through them must make up her mind to train thoroughly first, and when that is done, to work gradually through the different grades. Any woman not having the patience and perseverance to do this, had far better not go in for it at all, for not only will she herself not succeed, but, what is far worse, she will hamper the success of her fellow women-workers. It is said that much of the difficulty which women find in getting employment is due either to their not directing their energies into work which is really suitable for them, or to the fact that after a certain period of training they consider it their privilege to be at once employed on the superior portions of the work. They will not be content, like men, to work gradually up through the lower grades till they reach the highest, and to serve before they can command. It is said also, by those employers of women who have the sincerest wish for their success, that their work (with some exceptions) is not so concentrated as that of men, and that though the latter are at times not so conscientious as women, yet, when they do work, their work at say 10d. an hour would bring in to their employer as good a return as that of women at 6d. an hour. When these defects are overcome, as they are already by many women, there seems no doubt that the following amongst many minor arts are likely to give opportunities of employment, viz.—

Chromo-lithography, which was opened to women by the starting of the Chromo-lithographical Art Studio in Queen's Square, W.C., fifteen years ago, by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, assisted by Miss Gann. The scheme proved most successful, and a good deal is now being done in this way, the demand for coloured illustrations being apparently greater than ever. The work

takes three years to learn thoroughly, though the mere technique can be acquired in one. On the completion of the full apprenticeship, there seems to be not much difficulty in finding employment; as women-lithographers are now generally recognised, and qualified ones are applied for to fill posts both in the Colonies and in various towns in Great Britain; whilst others are working for London firms. The average salary earned is from 20s. to 30s. per week, though some reach £3: 8s. Women are paid at the same rate as men, but as they do not work so quickly, or for such long hours, the salaries appear to be lower.

Bookbinding.—This industry is once again being revived in its artistic form, and a great deal of the work, and much of the best work, is being done by women. Within the last year a depot for the reception and sale of artistically bound books has been started by Messrs. Karlake and Co. at 61 Charing Cross Road, W.C. To this, women-binders from all parts of the Kingdom send their work when completed, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. For such work, of course, it is necessary to have a thorough training, and this can be obtained by any one with a previous knowledge of drawing either at the Hampstead Bindery (full particulars of which can be got from Mr. Karlake) or at the Chiswick School of Arts and Crafts in Bedford Park. At the former the fees consist of a premium of 50 guineas, and the training takes twelve months of serious work, the hours being from about 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. At the Chiswick School the fees per term are £2: 15s., with an entrance fee of 5s., for five days per week, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. When once the training has been gone through with intelligence, there is every chance, apparently, of constant employment, provided, of course, that the worker has originality and the power of design.

Lace-designing.—In this branch of art there seems to be an opening for women who will seriously undertake the work. In lace-making centres such as Nottingham, etc., some factories have already employed women, but their work has so far not compared satisfactorily with that of men; they are said to be slower, and unambitious. It is, however, considered by those connected with the industry that women would be most useful in some branches of it; as copiers, for instance, in the designing for lace curtains, when with ability they might easily turn into designers; but in this, as indeed in every kind of work, it is useless to take it up casually; the work must be thoroughly learnt under a designer. When learnt, it is lucrative according to ability. In the more mechanical branch of what is technically known as "draughting," that is, painting the designs on squared paper, as in Berlin wool work, for the machinists, there are draughtsmen who already employ girls, and who would be glad to find others who would be intelligent and persistent workers. All designers insist on the point that women must start this work when quite young.

Fashion-drawing.—This is a branch of Art which has enormously increased in importance of late years, and which, from being very rough and almost mechanical, has become to a great extent artistic. A great many women are employed in this way, and the more competent of them earn excellent incomes. They are employed chiefly upon ladies' papers and magazines, and the occupation will increase in proportion to the development of the newspaper trade.

Illustrations.—The illustration of books, etc., has now become almost universal, and a great

deal of the work thus created is undertaken by women. It is work, too, which is likely to be still further developed. It is generally obtained by the submission of specimen drawings to the several art editors of illustrated books and papers, such as *Black and White*, *Cassell's*, the *Graphics*, etc. Should the artist's work be approved as suitable, and she be prompt and punctual in the carrying out of work given, quite a good income may be earned in this way. It is an advantage if any one desirous of undertaking such work should, besides the ordinary Art training, attend classes dealing specially with work in black and white. These lessons are to be obtained at Mr. Frank Calderon's School of Animal Painting in Dorset Street, Baker Street, at the Blackburn Studio, 128 Victoria Street, Westminster, and elsewhere.

Christmas Card and Menu Designing.—A good deal of the designing for these is done by women; who either submit their designs, as in black and white illustrations, to the publisher, or who join in the competitions for designs which are held annually by them. Some few women are also employed on the publishers' permanent staffs, either as decorators or engrossers.

ART MAGAZINES

The Art Journal (publishers: J. S. Virtue & Co., Limited, 26 Ivy Lane, London) is issued monthly, price 1s. 6d. It is the oldest of the artistic periodicals, and—formerly devoted mainly to the consideration of the arts of painting and sculpture—it now accords attention to the minor arts in addition, and secures the services as contributors of the best authorities on such subjects as carving, metal work, and decorative art in general. There are besides, series of articles by eminent writers on the work of artists of various schools and periods, and on famed art collections; also biographies of distinguished men of the art world. The articles are copiously illustrated, and plate and full-page illustrations after well-known pictures are a feature of the periodical.

The Artist (publishers: Archibald Constable & Co., 2 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.), an illustrated record of arts, crafts, and industries, is issued monthly, price 1s. It is the official organ of the Art Masters' Society of England, and in consequence a periodical specially appropriate to the interests and needs of art students. Being in addition the medium for the Proceedings of the Society of Designers, it contains for the student of applied art much useful information, whilst the student of art in its generally accepted sense will find articles and illustrations dealing with painting, sculpture, etc. as practised in foreign countries and at home, and with all other subjects of general artistic interest.

The Magazine of Art (publishers: Cassell & Co., Limited, Ludgate Hill, London) is issued monthly, price 1s. 4d. Descriptive articles on the current art exhibitions are interspersed with beautifully illustrated papers on various subjects connected with art, but of a non-technical character; the general reader therefore, no less than the professional artist, will find much to interest him in its pages, and the regular subscriber will possess a fine collection of the plates, reproductions of great works of art, which appear in each number.

The Portfolio (publishers: Seeley & Co., Limited, 88 Russell Street, London) is issued periodically, price 8s. 6d. It should, how-

ever, scarcely appear in this list, being in no sense a magazine, but a series of monographs on artistic subjects, as for instance, "The Later Work of Titian," by Claude Phillips, in the July number, 1898; and "Foreign Armour in England," by J. Starke Gardner, in the October number, 1898.

Royal Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for the encourage-

ment of drawing as a means of general education. This society grants certificates to teachers desirous of obtaining appointments in girls' secondary schools. Lectures on methods of teaching drawing are given at the society's offices during the vacations in January, April, and September. *Hon. Sec., T. R. ABLETT, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*

MUSIC

1. MUSIC AS A PROFESSION.
2. SCHOOLS OF MUSIC AND EXAMINING BODIES, INCLUDING PRIZE-WINNERS OF 1898, AND ROLL OF WOMEN GRADUATES.

3. LADIES' AMATEUR BANDS.
4. MUSICAL MAGAZINES.

MUSIC AS A PROFESSION

Women may enter the musical profession as solo singers or instrumentalists, teachers, orchestral players, organists, also as operatic chorus singers or music-hall artistes. A few women become piano-tuners.

1. **Soloists.**—Ten years or so ago gifted students on finishing their musical education would become professional singers or instrumentalists, and find a very lucrative and happy career awaiting them. But now that the various academies are sending out each year such vast numbers of highly qualified musicians, the question of adopting music as a profession has become a serious one. It seems as if, in spite of the growth of suburban musical societies, which generally need professional help on occasions, there are more artistes than engagements. To train the voice for solo singing does not pay unless it be an exceptionally good voice, and, in any case, it is advisable for singers to adopt an orchestral instrument as a "second study," and to acquire orchestral experience. It is most important for a singer to work from the very beginning under the best available voice trainer, and to remain under one trainer throughout her course of study rather than continually change from one system of production to another—by which many a good voice has been spoiled. There is certainly no opening whatever for either solo pianists or violinists; the supply already immensely outruns the demand.

2. **Teachers.**—This branch of the profession is also overcrowded, and there is no lucrative opening to be found in it unless a musician possesses that special faculty for teaching which is so rare. For the comparatively few posts of music teacher in the various Women's Colleges and High Schools an applicant must be particularly experienced in the preparation of pupils for examination, and should be able to teach sight singing (by tonic solfa or some other method), and to hold classes for musical theory and history. For educational posts the holding of certificates and diplomas is valuable. The average music-teacher in the average private school is under-paid, over-worked, and, as a rule, most inefficient.

3. **Orchestral Players.**—In this department of the profession there certainly is an opening for any woman who possesses the requisite musical ability, has her nerves well under control, and is prepared to acquire by steady application and hard work the necessary experience. Unfortunately unless a woman plays the harp she is not as yet

admitted, however competent she may be, and solely on account of her sex, into the best professional orchestras. Women have played the harp from time immemorial, and public opinion has become used to the idea. Doubtless in time the present restrictions will be removed from female players of other instruments. Already women, professional and amateur, are to be found in all the best amateur bands in London and the provinces, and in the Handel Festival Orchestra. There is also a steadily increasing number of professional orchestras composed of women only under a woman conductor, and in these work is generally to be found for really experienced players at a salary of about £2 to £4 a week for regular engagements, and £1 or £1:10s. for special occasions. The most lucrative opening for female orchestral players at the present time is without doubt in the "wind" department. The number of women who play wind instruments well is excessively small, and any woman who qualifies herself for this work may earn a living profitably and pleasantly. Wind players of both sexes are the best paid, and the ability to blow does not require exceptional health and strength, though sound lungs and a good lip are essential. All orchestral players must be able to endure the strain of long and fatiguing rehearsals. Wind instruments are much easier to play than stringed, but it is most necessary in beginning to play any wind instrument to be well taught at first. A bad quality of tone and an incorrect method of blowing are impossible to unlearn, and a player by attempting to blow without proper tuition may do herself serious physical injury. There are now many women flautists and clarionettists, about eight oboists, two bassoonists, three French horn players, a number of cornet players, and several drummers. But no woman has as yet become a proficient trombonist—for no apparent reason, for the instrument is neither difficult nor expensive, and no woman need be ungraceful in playing any instrument if a proper method be adopted from the first. Instrumentalists who have been unable to study at one of the best musical colleges can best earn the necessary orchestral experience by joining good amateur societies and working contentedly as an amateur under good conductors. Only long practical experience can make one the reliable player and good sight-reader which is essential to success. The length of training varies so much with the individual that it is impossible to fix any time. A clever woman, who is already a musician, might, after a year's tuition, be able to earn

money by playing a wind instrument. Players of stringed instruments require much longer training.

4. Organists.—A few women are doing well as organists of country or Nonconformist Churches, the post in either case giving them a certain musical standing in the locality with the opportunity of getting pupils. But none of the best organs are held by women, nor has any woman at any time particularly distinguished herself as an organ player. The two difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way are—(1) the physical strength required for playing the instrument, and (2) the natural clerical disfavour to women holding an official position in the Church. Modern mechanism is fast removing the first difficulty, which only exists now in the case of very old organs. The second difficulty may die out in time. The post of church organist usually includes that of choir-trainer, which, in country districts with local material, is a point not to be overlooked. It must be confessed that few women possess sufficient experience or mental strength to successfully train the choir of men and boys in a village church. The Royal College of Organists, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., admits women by examination and on equal terms with men to fellowship and associateship, and a woman desirous of making headway as an organist should pass these examinations, which are held half-yearly and consist of solo-playing tests and paper work. There are so many male organists continually looking for posts that a woman really has very little chance in the continual competition which exists in this particular branch of the profession.

Training.—Though a sound musical education may be acquired by taking private lessons from a good teacher, attending amateur choral and orchestral classes, and listening to good performances, with all the necessary private practice and theoretical study, yet this method is slow and undesirable. If possible, a girl who intends to qualify herself for the profession should study at one of the best training colleges, but it is no longer necessary to leave England for that purpose. The best English music colleges are—(1) The Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, London, W.—Principal, Sir A. Mackenzie, Mus. Doc.; Secretary, Mr. F. W. Renaut. (2) The Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.—Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Mus. Doc.; Registrar, Mr. Frank Pownall. (3) The Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.—Principal, Mr. W. H. Cummings; Secretary, Mr. Hilton Carter.

The Royal Academy and the Royal College are the best institutions for the training of the professional student. The R. A. M. is the older, and is rather cheaper for paying students; but the R. C. M. is so richly endowed with scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes that it naturally attracts the most gifted students, and is thus able to make a better show of talented pupils in proportion to its numbers. At both institutions a regular weekly schedule of work is insisted upon, and one large fee covers the whole term's tuition. At neither can a student enter for less than one year. The R. C. M. possesses beautiful buildings and a splendid library. The Academy encourages, while the College prohibits, the playing of wind instruments by female pupils. At both institutions the secretaries can provide a list of authorised boarding-houses for the use of country students during term time, for no training college is residential. The Guildhall School is

supported by the City of London, and is the cheapest training school. It allows students to enter for one subject only instead of insisting that they should take the whole course of study necessary for the education of a musician. As a consequence it produces very few finished artistes in comparison with the enormous number of students on its rolls, and is more a high-class training school for amateurs than a conservatoire for professional students. The G. S. M. has recently opened a dramatic school and theatre, which, being the first of its kind in England, will doubtless prove of great value in the special training of operatic singers. The secretaries of the three schools will furnish a prospectus gratis on application which gives a list of fees and all other particulars. Many of the smaller music schools are doing good work, while some are exercising a most deplorable influence on the art.

FLORENCE FIDLER AND ROSABEL WATSON.

SCHOOLS OF MUSIC

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Incorporated by Royal Charter, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, London, W. Secretary, F. W. Renaut. Lady Superintendent, Miss F. R. Riedl. The curriculum includes tuition in all branches of music, and the study of elocution and languages. The number of students of both sexes now under training is over 500. There are nineteen scholarships and exhibitions, obtainable by competition only; as a rule they are tenable for three years, and entitle the holder to a free course of instruction during that time. There are twenty-six memorial prizes competed for annually. Ordinary students are examined (fee £1:1s.) before entering; they are admitted at the beginning of each term or half term, and must study for a period of at least three terms, and take the ordinary curriculum, namely:—

1. Principal Study—Two individual lessons per week, of thirty minutes each, with the privilege of being present during the lessons of other Students.
2. Second Study—One weekly lesson of one hour, partly individual, partly in conjunction with other Students.
3. Elements of Music—One hour's lesson per week, in class.
- 3A. Harmony and Counterpoint—One hour's lesson per week, in class, after passing through the Elements Class.
- 3B. Composition—One hour's lesson per week in class, after attaining the requisite grade in Harmony and Counterpoint.
4. Sight Singing and Musical Dictation—One hour's lesson per week, in class.
5. Choral Singing—Practice for one hour and a half per week.
6. Elocution (for Students whose Principal Study is Singing)—One hour per week, in class.
7. Orchestral Practice (for Students of Orchestral Instruments)—Three hours twice per week, if sufficiently advanced.

Attendance at the above classes is obligatory, except under special circumstances and with the written permission of the Principal or Curator.

8. Orchestral Practice (Junior Division)—Two hours per week.

9. Ensemble Playing—Six hours per week, if approved by the Principal.

10. Lectures on Music and Musicians—One hour per week.

Attendance at the classes numbered 8, 9, and 10 is not obligatory.

The following **subjects** are taught:—

Elements of Music, harmony and counterpoint, composition, solo singing, sight singing and musical dictation, choral singing, choir training, pianoforte, harp, organ, violin, viola, violoncello, double bass, wind instruments, other orchestral instruments, ensemble playing (chamber music), concerted music (instrumental and vocal), orchestral playing, military music, elocution, operatic singing and acting, drama, deportment, fencing and physical drill, dancing, stage dancing, English, Italian, French, German.

The **Fees** payable by ordinary students are:

Entrance examination, £1:1s.

Balance of entrance fee on becoming a student, £4:4s.

Tuition fees for ordinary curriculum, per term, £11:11s.

A special curriculum for wind instrument students is arranged at £7:7s. The fees for optional subjects range from 15s. to three and four guineas. A list of suitable **lodgings** for students is kept.

There are annual examinations at midsummer. Students on leaving may be examined by the Principal, and if they show special merit, may be elected associates, with the privilege of using after their names the letters A.R.A.M.

Fortnightly Concerts are held during term in the Academy, and public, chamber, and orchestral concerts are given twice every term. Subscribers of £10:10s. a year may attend and introduce three friends to all concerts. A subscription of £5:5s. gives the same privileges to two friends, and £3:8s. to one friend, besides the subscriber. A subscriber of £1:1s. may attend all concerts.

Prizes won by women students in 1898

The Walter Macfarren gold medal, for pianoforte playing, for the best rendering of pieces selected by the Committee, awarded to Elsie E. Horne; the Parepa-Rosa gold medal, for the singing of a piece selected by the Committee, awarded to Edith M. Nutter; the Sterndale Bennett prize, for the playing of a pianoforte composition by Sir W. S. Bennett, selected by the Committee, awarded to Florence Dawes; the Llewelyn Thomas gold medal, for declamatory English singing exemplified in pieces selected by the Committee, awarded to Gertrude Drinkwater; the Sain-ton-Dolby prize, for singing a piece selected by the Committee, awarded to Gertrude Drinkwater; the Rutson Memorial prize, for clear enunciation of words and steadiness of intonation in singing pieces selected by the Committee, awarded to Gertrude Booth (contralto); the Louisa Hopkins Memorial prize, for the playing of a pianoforte piece selected by the Committee, awarded to Marguerite Elzy; the Messrs. Hill and Sons prize (a violin, with bow and case of their own manufacture), awarded to Marjorie O. Hayward; the Emile Sauret prize, for (a) the best rendering of a violin piece selected by the donor, and (b) playing at first sight, awarded to Edith Byford; the Charlotte Walters prize, for elocution, for the best rendering of pieces selected by the Committee, awarded to Margaret Chatwin; and the Ridley Prentice

Memorial prize, for the best teaching by a sub-Professor, awarded to Annie M. Child.

The following pupils, having received all the annual awards, satisfied the examiners with their continued progress: Nettie Atkinson, Annie G. Bennett, Edith E. Byford, Cordelia Coe, Mabel E. Colyer, Regina Druiff, Lillian A. Foote, Elsie E. Horne, Marianne S. Hann, Marian Jay, Vera Margolies, Elsie M. Southgate, Maria E. Taylor, Edith E. D. Webb. Certificates of Merit, the highest award of the Academy, were won by 81 out of 41 candidates; silver medals were given to 42 out of 116 candidates: bronze medals to 126 out of 807 candidates.

Scholarship Holders

Westmoreland Scholar, Ethel Mary Wood.

Parepa-Rosa Scholar, Gertrude Lydia Harvey.

Lady Jenkinson's Thalberg Scholar, Elsie E. Horne.

John Thomas Welsh Scholar, Kate Kelyn Williams.

Liszt (and Bach) Scholar, Regina Druiff.

Sainton-Dolby Scholar, Elizabeth E. A. M. M. Webb.

Erard Centenary Scholar (Pianoforte), S. H. Marguerite C. Elzy.

Erard Centenary Scholar (Harp), Annie Mary Hughes.

Sainton Scholar, Elsie M. Southgate.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Incorporated by Royal Charter, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, London, S.W. Registrar, Frank Pownall, M.A.; Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Bindon. Number of students on the register, 385, viz.: 61 scholars and 324 paying pupils. Students must pass an entrance examination, and are not admitted for less than one year; they are required to take up the regular course of instruction. **Subjects taught:** Rudiments of music, harmony, counterpoint, analysis, composition, organ, choir training, accompaniment and transposition, pianoforte, pianoforte accompanying, solo singing, choral singing, operatic singing and acting, sight singing, music dictation, harp, violin, viola, violoncello, double bass, wind instruments, elocution, deportment, dramatic action and stage dancing, Italian, French, and German, concerted music, orchestral practice, playing from score, (vocal and orchestral), history of music. From these the student may adopt the following **course of instruction**, or part of it:—

1. Principal Study—Two lessons weekly of one hour each in either singing, violin, viola, violoncello, double bass, piano, organ, harp, or wind instrument; or, in special cases, double lessons once a week.
2. Second Study—One lesson weekly of one hour (in conjunction with two other pupils) in one of the various branches named in the preceding section. (The Second Study cannot be taken until the Pupil has passed an Examination in Rudiments of Music.)
3. Music Class, including Rudiments, Dictation, and General Subjects connected with Music—One lesson weekly of three-quarters of an hour.
4. Harmony—One lesson weekly of one hour in class, after the Pupil has passed the class for Rudiments and until the Pupil is sufficiently advanced to pass into the higher grades of Counterpoint.

5. Counterpoint—One lesson weekly of one hour in class, after the Pupil has passed the requisite grade in Harmony.
6. Sight Singing—One lesson weekly of one hour for Singers, in conjunction with other Pupils.
7. Choral Singing—One lesson weekly of one hour and a half.
8. Ensemble Playing—Two hours' practice weekly in class if sufficiently advanced.
9. Orchestral Practice—Two hours, twice a week, if sufficiently advanced.
10. Operatic Class—This Class is formed of the Pupils selected to take part in the Annual Opera Performance.
11. History of Music—Lectures, fully illustrated by voices and instruments, as announced from time to time.
12. Choir Training—One hour per week in Class, for Organists; when sufficiently advanced, on the recommendation of their Teacher.
13. In exceptional cases, when Pupils have passed through all the grades of Counterpoint and Harmony, they are permitted to take Composition, Orchestration and Analysis, or Transposition, as a Second Study.

Fees.—Entrance examination, £2:2s.; Tuition fee, per term, £12:12s.

Optional subjects: additional principal study, two lessons a week, £6:6s. per term; other subjects, £1:1s. to £2:2s.

There are two kinds of **scholarships**: (1) free open; (2) free close or local, both gained by competition only; and as a rule tenable for three years.

Candidates for Scholarships are eligible between the following ages, reckoned at the date of their Preliminary Examination:—

- Composition, Males and Females between 13 and 21.
- Pianoforte, Males between 13 and 18, Females between 13 and 19.
- Organ, Males between 13 and 19, Females between 13 and 20.
- Harp, Males between 13 and 18, Females between 13 and 19.
- Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, Males and Females between 13 and 18.
- Double Bass, Males between 13 and 24.
- Wind Instruments, Males between 17 and 27.
- Singing, Males between 13 and 24, Females between 17 and 22.

There are fifty open scholarships for all classes, providing free musical education, and in special cases grants towards maintenance are added. Preliminary examinations are held locally, final competition (fee £1:1s.) at the College. Vacancies are announced by public advertisement about November in each year. There are eleven close or local scholarships, of which eight provide a sum not exceeding fifty guineas per annum towards maintenance, as well as giving free tuition. **Examinations** are held at the end of each term in some grades. Students in every branch are examined at the end of each year. Prizes are awarded.

A **junior** department has been established for pupils under 16.

Associateship is conferred by examination, entitling the pupil to place the letters A.R.C.M. after her name.

Female pupils are received into **Alexandra**

House, Kensington Gore, S.W. Particulars to be obtained from Miss Palmer.

Fortnightly concerts are held, admission by invitation only. Public performances are given from time to time, and an opera is annually performed. In 1898 *Don Giovanni* (Mozart) was performed in the Lyceum Theatre.

Scholarships won by Women in 1898, out of 889 candidates applying for eleven vacancies:—

Pianoforte, Emmeline J. M. Hall.
Singing, Edith D. Mason.
Violin, Winifred M. Smith, Henrietta M. Godwin.

Elections and renewals to close scholarships

Elizabeth M. Broom, Beatrice E. Chambers, Mary T. Corvan, Maud C. Turner, Kate E. Anderson, Beatrice La Palme.

Open scholarships renewed:—Agnes H. Nicholls, Ada M. Thomas.

Prizes and exhibitions awarded to women students

The Hopkinson Gold Medal for Pianoforte playing to Maud Gay (Scholar); the Challen and Son gold medal for Pianoforte playing to Ethel Wilson, A.R.C.M.; the Prize given by Messrs. W. E. Hill and Sons of a Violin, Bow, and Case to Kitty A. Woolley; the Pauer Memorial Exhibition for Pianists (value £7:10s. per annum) to Daisy A. Jones; the Henry Leslie (Herefordshire Philharmonic) prize (value £9:9s.) for Singers to Hilda Foster; the London Musical Society's prize (value £3:8s.) for Singing to Agnes H. Nicholls (Scholar); the Dove prize (value £13), founded by the late Edwin Samuel Dove of Kilsby, to Mary Noverre, A.R.C.M. (Violin Scholar); the Charlotte Holmes Exhibition (value £15) to Hilda Foster (Singing Student); the prizes for "History" (presented by the Director) have been awarded during the year to Robina T. Graham and Phoebe M. Walters; the "Elocution" prizes (presented by the Director, Registrar, and Mr. Cairns James, the teacher) have been awarded to H. Violet Myers, Annie M. Barlow, and Cicely R. Gleeson-White.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. Secretary, Mr. Hilton Carter. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

The School is for Professional and Amateur Students. The **subjects** taught in the School are:—

Solo singing, sight singing, choral singing, dramatic class, operatic class, alto (male) singing, pianoforte, sight reading (instrumental), accompanying, violin, viola, violoncello, double bass, chamber music, harp, guitar, mandoline, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, trumpet, cornet, trombone, ophicleide, euphonium, organ, improvisation, harmonium, orchestral class, rudiments, harmony, counterpoint, canon and fugue, composition, Italian, French, German, elocution, gesture and deportment, stage dancing, fencing, military music.

Instruction in the above subjects is given daily from 8.30 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.

Nominations of students must be signed by an Alderman, or by a Member of the Court of Common Council. Students of any age are

admitted. Students are not eligible for exhibitions, scholarships, or prizes unless they have been three terms at the school. There are four grades of examination:—(1) Primary, £1:1s. fee; (2) Intermediate, £1:1s.; (3) Advanced, £2:2s.; (4) Associateship, £5:5s. (A.G.S.M.). Medals are awarded.

Fees: Entrance, 10s. 6d., deposit, 5s.; term fee, 2s. 6d. per term; tuition, per course of twelve lessons of twenty minutes, £1:11:6 to £2:2s., or £2:7:8 to £4:14:6 for twelve of thirty minutes; classes, 5s. to £1:1s. per term for one hour weekly.

The **Special Prizes** this year have been awarded to—Miss E. Farrow, Miss M. Parsons, Miss E. Choril, Miss A. Read, Miss Cartwright, Mrs. F. Russell, Miss Karen Bramsen, Miss N. Ridding, Miss C. H. Clements, Miss M. Blathwait, Miss M. H. Bell.

School Prizes to—Miss Julia Higgins, Miss Winifred Saunders, Miss Edith Clegg, Miss Winifred Williams, Miss Ethel Nettleship, Miss Evelyn Crossley, Miss K. B. Kough.

And **special awards** to Miss Madeline Payne, Miss Fanny Woolf.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. Instruction is given in a large number of subjects. Compounding fees for course of four studies, five to six guineas, registration 5s. There is no restriction as to age. Evening as well as day classes are held, and students may enter for a single study. Orchestral and chamber music concerts are given by students. Tuition by correspondence can be arranged in harmony, orchestration, etc.

Scholarships and medals won by women students in 1898:—Pianoforte Scholarship (three years), Maud Agnes Winter, A.T.C.L. (Pianist), (*re-elected*). Violin Scholarship, Lillian Lambert. Benedict Pianoforte Exhibition, Grace H. R. Beale (*re-elected*). Sims Reeves Vocal Exhibition, Jessie Hughes. College Violoncello Exhibition, Edith Jessy Evans (*re-elected*). **EXTRA EXHIBITIONERS.**—Pianoforte, Queenie Dando. Singing, Pollie Bushnell (*re-elected*). Singing, Ada Forrest. Singing, Mary Large. Violin, Lily J. P. Evans (*re-elected*). **MEDALLISTS.**—Turner Pianoforte, Helena Maud Mary Beckwith, A. Mus., T.O.L. Turner Singing, Florence Mary Hughes. Nasmith Diligence, Margaret Evelyn Withycombe. Diligence and Regularity, Lillian Mary Angell Pracy. Pianoforte Prize (Five Guineas), Alice Mary Probyn.

EXAMINING BODIES

UNIVERSITY DEGREES IN MUSIC

Regulations for the admission of women to the *Oxford* degree examinations must be obtained from the Secretary to the Local Examination Delegacy, Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, Oxford. First examination for Mus. Bac. is held in November, the second in May and November. Five years must intervene before the Mus. Doc. can be conferred. Residence is not required for musical degrees examination. Certificates are given to women.

Cambridge:—Examination fees for women: Mus. Bac. £5, Mus. Doc. £6. The fees must be paid in each case to the Professor of Music at the

time of application, and paid by him to the University. The names of women satisfying the examiners are published in a separate list, and certificates are granted.

Durham:—University candidates must have matriculated in arts. Fees: Matriculation, £15; Mus. Bac., £10; Mus. Doc. £20.

Edinburgh Faculty of Music:—Two Degrees in Music are conferred by this University, viz. Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Those desiring to graduate must pass the preliminary examination, and must matriculate before enrolling in any class.

London:—Candidates for the Mus. Bac. must pass the Matriculation examination and two subsequent examinations, held annually. The Mus. Doc. examination is held annually and cannot be taken until two years after the Mus. Bac. Fees: Intermediate examination, £5; Mus. Bac., £5; Mus. Doc. £10.

Royal University of Ireland:—Three years' course. All candidates must pass, (1) Matriculation, £1; (2) First University, £1; (3) First in Music, £1; (4) Degree examinations, £1. The Mus. Doc. Examination, £2, must be taken three years after the Mus. Bac.

Victoria University:—There are three examinations for Mus. Bac., total fees £11, including the degree. The Mus. Doc. can be taken three years later.

The degrees of Durham, London, and Victoria Universities, and of the Royal University of Ireland, are conferred on women, but no degrees are conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

WOMEN WHO HAVE OBTAINED THE DEGREE OF MUS. DOC.

H.R.H. Princess of Wales, Royal University of Ireland and University of Wales. Honorary. Miss Annie W. Patterson, B.A., Royal University, Ireland.

WOMEN BACHELORS IN MUSIC

Emily Frances Alton, Mus. Bac. Royal Univ. Ireland, 1897.
Marian Ursula Arkwright, Mus. Bac. Durham, 1895.
Charlotte Mary Beatty, Mus. Bac. R.U.I.
Lucy Bolton, Mus. Bac. Vict. 1896.
Fanny Ann Corry, Mus. Bac. R.U.I. 1898.
Emily Rosa Daymond, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1896.
Augusta M. R. Dobson, Mus. Bac. Lond. 1896.
Annie Entrican, Mus. Bac. R.U.I. 1895.
M. Gibney, Mus. Bac. R.U.I.
Emilie Bessie Guand (*née* Grant), Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1892.
Florence G. E. Higgins, Mus. Bac. Lond. 1894.
M. E. M'Cutcheon, Mus. Bac. R.U.I.
Marian Millar, Mus. Bac. Vict. 1894.
Caroline Moseley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1897.
Annie W. Patterson, Mus. Bac. 1887, Mus. Doc. R.U.I. 1889.
Adelaide Louisa Thomas, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1892.
Mary Agnes Turton, Mus. Bac. Cantab. 1894.

R.A.M.

Licentiatehip of the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

An examination for music teachers and performers, who may or may not be students at the R.A.M. Composition or certain practical subjects may be chosen. The examination is held at the Academy in September, December, and January. Successful candidates receive diplomas and the right to use the initials L.R.A.M. after their names. Fee, five guineas.

R.C.M.

Associateship of the Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W. The Examination takes place at the college about Easter in each year, and is open to all comers, whether pupils of the College or not, without restriction of age. A certificate of proficiency is granted and the holder is entitled to place the letters A.R.C.M. after her or his name. Fee for first examination five guineas, each additional subject £1:1s.

ASSOCIATED BOARD of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music for local examinations in music, 82 Maddox Street, London, W. At the local centre examinations in Great Britain in 1898, 2086 candidates of both sexes took the preliminary examination; 2050 passed, 36 failed. In the final examination 2811 were examined; 1177 failed, 1634 passed, 144 taking honours. The subjects of examination are harmony, counterpoint, piano, organ, violin, 'cello, harp, singing, etc. The examinations are conducted in a large number of towns in Great Britain and in the colonies by examiners appointed for the purpose by the Board. Fees for practical subjects two guineas for one subject, one guinea extra for each additional subject. Certificates are awarded. The six exhibitions in connection with examinations for 1898 have been awarded to—Amy Paffard, Isabel Moore, Mabel Starmer, Florence M. Scott, Edith M. Cooke, Amy A. Joyner. Dates of examination in 1899: Preliminary, February 22nd; Final, March 24th and April 16th.

The Board will offer for competition, in the year 1899, six Exhibitions, tenable for two years. Two for Piano-forte; one for Violin and Strings; one for Singing, one for Organ, Harp, or an Orchestral Instrument; one for Composition: three at the R.A.M.; three at the R.C.M. Open to all who take Honours in the Senior or Junior Grades Local Centre Examinations 1899, and who have previously passed a School examination of the Board. All eligible Candidates will have full particulars and conditions sent to them. The Board will give a gold medal to each candidate obtaining the highest honours marks in the senior and junior grades, and a silver medal to the next honours candidate in each grade.

Medals and Prizes awarded in 1898. Gold medal: Miss Florence Ainley. Silver medals: Miss A. Ellis, Miss B. H. Watkis, Miss E. M. Hutchinson, Miss M. A. Whipp. Bursary of £5, Miss Craig. £1:1s. prize, Miss Mabel C. James.

Schools examinations are conducted by the Board's examiners, and are intended to be preparatory to the Local Centre Examinations. Fee £8:8s. per hour; no individual certificates are given to schools, but a general report on each branch of music. The registration fee of £1:1s. for schools and teachers is no longer required, so that the examinations are open to all schools and teachers entering a sufficient number of candidates. Periods of examinations, (1) March, April,

(2) June, July, (3) October, November. School examination certificates are awarded to successful candidates. Examination fee for each candidate, £1:1s. for one subject, and 10s. 6d. for each additional subject. The number of registered schools and teachers is 742, number of candidates for examination in 1897, 5046.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS (1892); Secretary, Mr. EDWARD CHADFIELD, 19 Berners Street, London, W., consisting of duly qualified professional musicians, ladies and gentlemen; subs. £1:1s. Examinations in four grades are conducted at local centres; two examiners are present at each practical examination. In Ireland examinations are held between April 23rd and May 21st, in Scotland between May 23rd and June 21st, in England between June 23rd and July 21st, and between November 23rd and December 21st. Each successful candidate receives a certificate. Examinations for diploma of professional teacher are also held each year in the principal centres of the kingdom. The diploma entitles them to place the "Prof. Dip. I.S.M." after their names. Fees: Local examinations in vocal and instrumental music, four grades; 1st, 10s. 6d.; 2nd, 12s. 6d.; 3rd, 15s.; 4th, £1:1s.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, London, W., holds examinations in musical knowledge and practical subjects at upwards of 250 local centres twice a year. Fees from 6s. to 1 guinea. The next musical knowledge examination will be held on June 24th, 1899, at all the centres simultaneously. Local exhibitions and national prizes are offered annually: Senior, Intermediate, and Junior. Fee £1:1s. per subject.

Prize Winners in Local Examinations, 1898. Senior Prize in Musical Knowledge, Winifred J. Turton (age 17), Sydney (N.S.W.) Centre; Senior Prize in Pianoforte Playing, Mary A. Mitchell (age 16), Bradford Centre; Local Exhibition in Pianoforte Playing, Ethel Mary Shore (age 16), Liverpool Centre; Local Exhibition in Singing, Annie Elstone (age 17), Lancaster Centre; Intermediate Prize in Musical Knowledge, Christina W. Keith (age 15), Sydney (N.S.W.) Centre; Junior Prize in Musical Knowledge, Lucy Gale Richards (age 10), Bournemouth Centre; Local Exhibition in Organ Playing, Bithiah Wales (age 17), Cambridge Centre; Local Exhibition in Violin Playing, Ada Burnet (age 16), Glasgow Centre.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS (Incorporated), Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., provides a system of examinations and certificates. Examinations are held at Midsummer and Christmas (Fee £2:2s.), for Associateship and Fellowship, A.R.C.O. and F.R.C.O. Fee for diploma, £2:2s.

All candidates for examinations are required to become members of the College. Each candidate for membership must be proposed by two members of the College, and must be elected by the Council. The subscription for membership is a payment of one guinea per annum. A payment of ten guineas shall constitute the subscriber a member for life.

It is required that candidates first obtain the Diploma of an Associate, before they enter for that of a Fellow.

Prizes are offered for Organ Compositions. The following women passed for associateship

in July 1898: Miss J. A. M. Towers, London, and Miss C. L. Simes, Wellingborough.

LADIES' AMATEUR BANDS

The English Ladies' Orchestral Society, *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. R. NICHOLSON, 32 Cadogan Square, London, S.W., is formed of both amateur and professional players under a professional conductor. Practices are held regularly at South Kensington during nine months of the year. The band is nearly complete in every department, but there are still vacancies for good double basses, horns and trombones. Amateur members pay an entrance fee of 10s. 6d., and an annual subscription, for metropolitan members of £1:1s., country members, 5s. Members pay their own travelling expenses, but receive hospitality on the occasion of a concert. The music is provided by the Society. The Society gives concerts in the provinces (by invitation) for charitable purposes, and since its formation in 1893 has contributed £742 to various charities. There are at present 118 members in the Society. The Conductor is Mr. J. S. Liddle, Mus. Bac. Cantab. Profits have varied from £2 to £215, expenses from £20 to £50.

Lady Radnor's Band, 14 Upper Brook Street, W. Ladies' Amateur Orchestra.

Lady William Lennox's Orchestra, 40 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.,

(Amateur); twenty-five to thirty performers, chiefly on stringed instruments; classical music; concerts are given for charitable objects, and by invitation in private houses; subscription one guinea per annum.

M. Noverre's Ladies' Band, Norwich.

There are a large number of professional ladies' bands, mandoline bands, concert parties, etc. Full information can be obtained of the principal agents both by ladies wishing to engage players and by players wishing to be engaged in bands, etc. There is a constant demand for players of wind instruments.

MUSICAL MAGAZINES.

Musical Times, Monthly 4d., Novello, Ewer, & Co., Berners Street, W.

Musical Record, Monthly 2d., Augener & Co.

Musical News, Weekly 1d.

Musical Answers, Monthly 2d.

London Musical Courier, Weekly 3d.

Musical Opinion, Monthly 2d. (trade review).

Musical Herald, Monthly 2d. (Tonic sol-fa Journal).

Strand Musical Magazine, Monthly 6d.

Magazine of Music, Monthly 6d.

AMUSEMENTS AND SOCIAL LIFE

ANIMALS.

ATHLETICS, GAMES, ETC.

CLUBS FOR LADIES.

HOUSEKEEPING.

LADIES OF ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS.

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

ANIMALS

DOGS

Ladies' Kennel Association. Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES. The Grand Council: The Duchess of Bedford; The Countess of Lonsdale; Lady Arthur Grosvenor; Lady Adela Larking; The Marchioness of Londonderry; The Countess of Ilchester; The Countess of Warwick; Lady Hotfield; Lady Helen Stewart. Chairwoman of Committee, Lady Reid; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Stennard-Robinson; offices, 5 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Founded May 28, 1894. No. of Members, 600.

Objects. To provide prizes for ladies' exhibits at leading shows, and to hold an Annual Show for ladies' exhibits only; to suppress cruelty to animals, and to improve the tone of dog shows and dog showing.

Qualification. Nomination by two members and election by the committee. Founders, entrance fee £1:1s., subscription £1:1s. Ordinary members, entrance fee 6s., subscription £1:1s. Non-exhibiting members, entrance fee 10s. 6d., subscription 10s. 6d.

Ladies' Kennel Journal, established December 1894, under the patronage of the Association, to meet the requirements of women who take an interest in dogs.

PENSIONS TO WOMEN, CIVIL LIST.

PERIODICALS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

PLACES OF INTEREST AND AMUSEMENT IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.

TRAVELLING AND HOLIDAYS.

THRIFT AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Ladies' Kennel Club, with which is incorporated the Ladies' Anti-Muzzling League. Under the patronage of the Ladies' Kennel Association. Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES.

This Club has been established in consequence of the recent Muzzling Orders; to obtain a better administration of the Laws relating to dogs; and in every way to protect the dogs against ill-treatment and persecution.

The Club is not an Exhibitors' Club. It takes no interest in dog showing, and does not concern itself with the "points" of breeds. The Ladies' Kennel Club is simply a League of Women who own dogs, or a single dog, to which they are attached, and is, in fact, a Club of Friends of the dog.

Committee: The Viscountess Harberton, President of Committee; Lady Kemball; Lady Colin Campbell; Lady Reid; Mrs. Vallance; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Rodney Mundy; Mrs. Peters; Miss Horrocks; Hon. Sec., Mrs. A. Stennard-Robinson.

Subscribers (without vote), 1s. per annum. Members (one vote), 2s. 6d. per annum. Donors, (two votes), 10s. 6d. per annum. Members' Subscriptions to "Ladies' Kennel Journal," 10s. per annum, including postage.

Address of The Ladies' Kennel Club,

Great James Street, Bedford Row. Telegraphic Address, "Bow-Wow, London."

CATS

The National Cat Club. President, Her Grace the DUCHESS OF BEDFORD. Louis Wain, Esq., President of Committee. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Stennard-Robinson. Members' annual subscription, one guinea; non-exhibiting members' subscription, half guinea. Offices, 5 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

SOCIETIES AND HOMES FOR ANIMALS

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 105 Jermyn Street, S.W. President, H.R.H. the Duke of York. Sec., John Colam.

The Anti-Vivisection Society, 32 Sackville Street, W. Sec., Sydney G. Trist.

Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, 20 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. Miss Baker, 20 Triangle, Bristol.

Home of Rest for Horses, Friars Place Farm, Acton, W. President, the Duke of Portland. Secretary, S. Sutherland Safford, 47 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Hastings and St. Leonards Home of Rest for Animals, particularly horses, Hollington Lodge, Hollington, Sussex. President, H. G. Brandreth. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Copeland, Quarry House, St. Leonards.

West London Society for the Protection of Cats. Manageress, Mrs. W. Gordon, 7 Nevill Road, Earl's Court, S.W. Boarders taken in.

Dublin Home for Starving and Forsaken Cats. Treasurer, Miss Swift, Canal Quay, Dublin.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Battersea Park Road. President, the Duke of Portland. Secretary, Henry J. Ward.

Cats received as boarders. Terms:

One Cat in common cage, 1s. 6d. per week.

One Cat in separate cage, 2s. per week.

Two Cats in separate cage, 8s. 6d. per week.

Cat and Kittens in separate cage, 2s. 6d. per week.

The common cage is recommended as being more healthy for the animals.

London Institute for Lost and Starving Cats, 80 Park Hill Road, Havestock Hill. This Home was started to receive homeless, starved, and diseased cats, which, except in a few cases in which good homes are offered for them, are mercifully destroyed. On an average 170 are received each week, and 95 per cent are destroyed within 24 hours of admittance. Managed by a committee. Mr. Colam, Secretary to R.S.P.C.A., is one of the Vice-Presidents.

The Animals' Institute. Col. Lockwood, M.F., 5 Audley Square, W.

Brown Institution for the study and cure

of the diseases of animals, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, S.W.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, 70 Victoria Street, S.W.

ATHLETICS, ETC.

ARCHERY

Royal Toxophilite Society, Archers Hall, Inner Circle, Regent's Park. President, Duke of Portland. Secretary, Col. Walrond, 18 Delamere Terrace, W.

Ladies not admitted as members, but there is a ladies' day.

Grand National Archery Meeting at Oxford, 1898. Lady Champion, Miss Legh, who made a record score of 825.

There are Archery Clubs and Meetings in most of the counties.

Archers' Register for 1898; published by H. Cox, "Field" Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; edited by Col. Walrond.

CHESS

The Ladies' Chess Club, 168 Regent Street, W. (started in 1895), President, Lady Newnes; Hon. Match Captain, Miss Fox; Hon. Tourney Secretary, Miss Finn; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, 181 Tottenham Court Road, W. Subs. £1 1s.; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. In 1897 an International Ladies' Chess Congress was held, of which H.R.H. Princess Charles of Denmark was patroness. Valuable prizes were awarded to lady chess-players of various nationalities. The club meets twice a week, always on Mondays, and on Thursdays or Saturdays on specially arranged dates, from 3 till 10 P.M. In the 1898-99 season upwards of forty matches have been arranged with the various chess clubs of London, as well as Rochester, Hastings, Cambridge University, etc., besides a winter handicap tournament and a continuous tournament at the club. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Bowles.

CROQUET

Laws of Croquet, by the United All England Croquet Association; published by H. Cox at "Field" Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., 6d.

CYCLING

Rules of the Road for Cyclists.—

1. Cyclists should keep to the left side as much as possible—(a) in meeting, keep to the left; (b) in overtaking, pass on the right. But led horses must always be met and passed on the side on which the man in charge is. Abroad, rules (a) and (b) are reversed.

2. Before passing a vehicle or foot-passenger, notice should be given by bell, whistle, or otherwise.

3. It is illegal to ride on footpaths.

4. A lighted lamp should be carried between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

Touring.—For cycling tours in England and abroad, independent and conducted, apply to Dr. Henry S. Lunn, 5 Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W., for programme, price 1d.

The following information as to conditions of taking cycles into European countries is quoted from his hints to cycling tourists:—

Bicycles for touring purposes may be taken into the following countries free of duty: Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, and Portugal. Bicycles may be taken into France free of duty, provided that their owners are members of the C.T.C. or the Touring Club de France, and that they present the ticket of membership for the current year for the inspection of the Custom House officers. A rule similar to the last applies to Italy and Switzerland, but in these cases the tourist is presented with a Certificate of Importation, on which a term is fixed within which the re-exportation of the cycle must be effected. When leaving the country the tourist must present his cycle and this certificate at the Custom House. In Belgium the conditions are rather more complicated. A special Cycle "Permis" or Passport must be obtained from the C.T.C. office by filling up and forwarding to the Secretary a form of application. Upon entering Belgium the passport must be presented to the Custom House officer, who will detach a portion of it, sign and stamp the rest, and return it to the cyclist. When leaving the country the passport must be again presented to the Custom House officer, who will detach a second portion, and sign and stamp the remainder, which will then become a certificate that the cycle has left the country. This certificate must be returned immediately to the Secretary of the C.T.C., that he may return it to the Belgian Customs as proof that the cycle has been re-exported.

National Cyclists' Union, Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.

Established 1878. President, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. Secretary, B. R. Noble. Membership over 70,000; consists of individual members (ladies and gentlemen), cycling clubs, athletic clubs, and other clubs interested in cycling. Annual subscription, 8s. 6d., which entitles members to the monthly "Review," sent free.

The Club aims at protecting the interests of cyclists and cycling generally, for which purpose it watches over the rights of cyclists with regard to the use of roads, and any legislative proposals affecting their interests; tries to improve the cost and arrangements for conveying cycles by rail; erects danger-boards, etc. It also aims at controlling amateur and professional cycle racing, and arranges for annual meetings, at which the amateur and professional cycling championships are decided.

Cyclists' Touring Club, 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—Founded 1878. Incorporated 1887. Secretary, E. R. Sipton. Membership over 50,000. For amateur cyclists, ladies and gentlemen. Annual subscription, 5s., entrance fee, 1s. The organ—"The Monthly Gazette," the British and Irish Handbook, and the Farmhouse and Lodging List, sent free to members. Road books published both for the United Kingdom and the Continent, containing full details of routes. Members are enabled to tour abroad and obtain free entry for their machines. They have the benefit of special and reduced tariffs at the appointed hotels and inns throughout the United Kingdom, as well as in most Continental countries. Local consuls are appointed to give information and assistance to members, and official repairers competent to remedy breakages and defects in

machines. The Club aims at promoting the best interests of cyclists in every way, by reducing railway charges for cycles, abolishing unreasonable legal restrictions, erecting danger-boards, etc.

Mowbray House Cycling Association, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.—President, Lady Henry Somerset; Founder, Mr. W. T. Stead; Secretaries, Misses W. G. and C. Bacon. Management—proprietary. Subscription 8s. 6d., entrance fee, 1s. Association strictly confined to amateurs, as defined by N.C.U. There is a rational dress section.

Residents in London can only become members or associates by being proposed and seconded by members or associates who have personally known them for at least three months, or, if unknown in the Association, they are permitted to attend the meetings and rides, and introduce themselves, and, at the end of three months, may be proposed by any member.

Residents in the country, unless personally introduced, are requested to forward to the Secretary the names and addresses of two householders, one in their locality, the other in London, who will vouch for them.

Organ of the Association, "At the Sign of the Butterfly," published monthly, free to members. Affiliated to N.C.U.

Lady Cyclists' Association, 85 Victoria Street, S.W.—President, the Countess of Malmesbury; Hon. Sec., Miss Grace Murrell. Rides, tours, and other social gatherings arranged. Organ of the Association, "L.C.A. News," published monthly, subscription 1s. Entrance fee, 1s., subscription 8s. 6d. Affiliated to N.C.U. A handbook (4d.) contains reliable information about country inns, where ladies can make sure of being comfortable on moderate terms. Some of the members wear rational dress.

Cycling Clubs—

The Yoroshi Wheel Club.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. R. L. Jefferson, 5 Weymond Street, Putney, S.W. Rational dress.

Western Rational Dress Club.—Hon. Sec., S. S. Buckman, Ellborough, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

Catford Cycling Club.—Ladies' Section—Hon. Sec., Miss A. E. Kennard, Somerton, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.

The Trafalgar Club.—Catherine Lodge, Trafalgar Square, South Kensington, S.W. Subscription, £5 5s.

Ladies' S.W. Bicycle Club.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. Freke, 378 Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, S.W. Subscription, 2s. 6d.

Society of Cyclists.—Hon. Sec., F. R. Farrow, Esq., 7 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.

Coventry Lady Cyclists.—Hon. Sec., Miss E. H. Hart, Cox Street, Coventry.

Beaumont C.C..—Hon. Sec., Mr. Walter Marshall, 4 Roding Villas, Leyton, Essex.

North London C.C..—Hon. Sec., Mr. W. S. Harvey, 18 Stoke Newington Common, N.

The Liverpool Ladies' Prima C.C..—Hon. Sec., Miss Jessie Nathan.

Brighton and District Ladies' C.C..—Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. B. Dumbleton, 27 St. George's Road, Brighton.

Cricklewood C.C..—Hon. Sec., Mr. E. T. Burton, 3 Rockall Terrace, Cricklewood, N.W.

Rational Dress C.A..—President, Mrs. Leigh-Hunt Wallace. Hon. Sec., Miss Tracy, 4 Albany Terrace, London, N.W.

Leeds and District Ladies' C.A.—Headquarters, "Powolyns," Bond Street, Leeds.—Hon. Sec., Miss Kate Heywood, Post Office, Hunslet.

Kensington Ladies' C.C.—Mrs. French, 50 Albert Street, Penton Place, S.W.

Kensington College C.C.—Hon. Sec., Miss Charlotte Munford, 295 Ladbroke Grove, W.

Cycling Schools—

Crystal Palace.—Grand Terrace. Open to season ticket holders only. Terms: Adults, £1 1s.; children, 10s. 6d. Available for one month, 10s. 6d.

Cycledom.—54 Blackfriars Road, S.E. Open 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Terms: 10s. 6d. until proficient; 2s. single lesson.

Goy and Co.—2 and 4 Praed Street, W., and 398 and 400 Fulham Road, S.W. Hours reserved for ladies—11 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily. Terms: 10s. course of instruction; 1s. 6d. single lesson.

Granville Cycling Academy and Rendezvous.—187 Clapham Road, S.W. Terms: 12s. 6d. until perfected; 1s. 6d. per lesson.

Knightsbridge Cycling School.—High Road, Knightsbridge, S.W. Terms: 2s. 6d. half-hour lesson by appointment.

McPherson's Gymnasium.—30 Sloane Street, S.W. Terms: Course of lessons, 90s.; single lessons, 2s. 6d.

Soho Bazaar School.—Oxford Street, W.

Cycling Books—

Badminton's Cycling. By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Albemarle and G. Lacy Hillier. Longmans. 10s. 6d.

Art and Pastime of Cycling. By R. F. Macredy and G. Stoneycliffe and Sons, 8 St. Bride Street, E.C. 2s. and 2s. 6d.

Bicycling for Ladies. By Miss F. J. Erskine. Liffé and Sturmev, 8 St. Bride Street, E.C. 1s.

Cycling for Health and Pleasure. Edited by F. W. Shorland Arnold, 87 Bedford Street, W.C.

Cycle of To-day and how to keep it in Order. Cycle Press, 108 Fleet Street, E.C. 6d.

C.T.C. Handbook (Members only). E. R. Shipton, 140 Fleet Street, E.C.

C.T.C. British Road Book. E. R. Shipton, 140 Fleet Street, E.C. 10s. 6d.

The Scottish Cyclist's Road Book and Annual. Hay Nisbet and Co., 25 Bouverie Street, E.C. 1s.

Pocket Guide to Cycling. By E. M. Bowden, B.A. Hay Nisbet and Co., 25 Bouverie Street, E.C. 1s.

Cycling and Health. By Oscar Jennings. 2s.

Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Cycling. By Faed. 1s.

Cycling Art, Energy and Locomotion. By R. P. Scott. 8s.

Tricycling for Ladies. By Miss F. I. Erskine. 6d.

Health on Wheels. By Gordon Stables, M.D. 1s.

Roads of England and Wales. By Charles Howard. 5s.

The Cyclists' Year Book, pub. by Messrs. Liffé and Sturmev, 8 St. Bride Street,

E.C., gives full information as to Cycling Clubs throughout the country, and shows which are open to ladies.

The Cycling Press—

At the Sign of the Butterfly. Post free 1s. 6d. per annum. Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

Bicycling News. 1d. Lucifer House, Lionel Street, Birmingham.

C.T.C. Gazette. 8d. 47 Victoria Street, Westminster.

Hub. 1d. 10 Southamptn Street, Strand.

Scottish Cyclist. 1d. 25 Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

Wheel. 1d. 62 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Wheeler. 1d. 62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wheeling. 1d. 15 Farrington Street, E.C.

Wheelman. 1d. 152 Fleet Street, E.C.

Wheelwoman. 1d. 15 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Yellow Fellow. 52 Oxford Street, W.

L.C.A. News. Post free, 1s. 6d. per annum. Miss Murrell, 85 Victoria Street, S.W.

The American papers are:—

Wheel, Southern Cycling and New York Recorder, of Mrs. Boardman, 15 Spruce Street, New York, U.S.A.

American Cyclist. 66 State Street, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

American Wheelman. 28 Park Row, New York, U.S.A.

The Bearings. Rooms 900-911 Isabella Buildings, 46-48 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Cycling (American). 19 South 9th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

"Referee," 550-590 Carlton Buildings; 884 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Sporting Life. 84 South Third Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Wheelman's Gazette (Monthly). 40 Lorraine Buildings, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Cycling Life. 820 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Approximate Lighting-up Times for Bicycles.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1st wk.	5.5	5.57	6.47	7.85	8.82	9.9
2nd wk.	5.19	6.9	6.59	7.50	8.48	9.15
3rd wk.	5.80	6.22	7.11	8.0	8.58	9.18
4th wk.	5.40	6.35	7.28	8.10	9.1	9.19
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1st wk.	9.15	8.86	7.86	6.20	5.22	4.50
2nd wk.	9.10	8.28	7.20	6.5	5.12	4.45
3rd wk.	9.0	8.9	7.8	5.45	5.2	4.45
4th wk.	8.50	7.54	6.45	5.80	4.55	4.50

GOLF

Rules of the game fixed by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews.

For all information as to Clubs and Championships, see **The Golfing Annual.** Edited

by David S. Duncan. Published by H. Cox, "Field" office.

The Laws of Golf. Published by H. Cox, "Field" office. Price 6d.

The Ladies' Golf Union was formed in 1898 with the assistance of Dr. Laidlaw Purvis, the chief objects being—

- (1) To promote the interests of the game of golf.
- (2) To obtain an uniformity of the rules of the game by establishing a representative legislative authority.
- (3) To establish an uniform system of handicapping.

(4) To act as a tribunal and court of reference on points of uncertainty.

(5) To arrange the Annual Championship Competition and obtain the funds necessary for the purpose.

Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Hutton; Hon. Sec., Miss Issette Pearson, 10 Northumberland Avenue, Putney.

There are now 40 associated clubs, with an inclusive membership of over 8000.

Irish Ladies' Golf Union.—Hon. Sec., Miss W. M. Inglis Miramen, Cultra, Holywood, Co. Down.

Championships

Year.	Place.	Entries.	Winner Gold Medal.	Club.	Winner Silver Medal.
1893	Lytham and St. Annes.	84	Lady Margaret Scott.	Cotswold	Miss Issette Pearson.
1894	Littlestone	64	" "	" "	" "
1895	Portrush	84	" "	" "	Miss Lythgoe.
1896	Hoylake	82	Miss Pascoe . . .	Wimbledon	Miss L. Thomson.
1897	Gullane	102	Miss E. C. Orr . .	North Berwick	Miss Orr.
1898	Great Yarmouth . . .	77	Miss L. Thomson .	Wimbledon	Miss E. Neville.
1899	Newcastle, Co. Down .				

Bronze Medal.

1893 Miss E. Terry and Miss Carr.

1894 Miss Starke Bruce and Miss Mugliston.

1895 Mrs. H. C. Willcock and Mrs. Ryder Richardson.

1896 Miss Issette Pearson and Miss Moeller.

1897 Miss Titterton and Miss Kennedy.

1898 Miss Dod and Miss A. Barwell.

The largest and best known **Ladies' Clubs** in Scotland are St. Andrews, Hon. Sec., J. Herbert How; North Berwick, Hon. Sec., C. L. Blaikie, Esq.; Edinburgh, Hon. Secs., Inglis Lindsay, Esq., and W. Bloxson, Esq.

In England.—West Lancashire, Hon. Sec., Mrs. Alsop; Lytham and St. Annes, Hon. Sec., Thomas Baxter; Wimbledon, Hon. Sec., Miss K. G. Lee; Princes, Hon. Sec., Miss Langley; Royal Eastbourne, Hon. Sec., Miss M. C. Reid; Blackheath, Hon. Sec., Mrs. Edwardes.

Ireland.—Royal British, Miss Pottinger; Royal Albert, Mrs. Garrett; Co. Down, Miss Tyrrell.

GYMNASTICS

There are five **systems** of gymnastic exercises: (1) German, (2) Swedish, (3) Military, (4) English, (5) Miss Chreiman's. Under the Swedish system no music is allowed, nor hand apparatus; floor movements are much practised, as well as outdoor games and sports. The exercises of the military system are not greatly varied, and are rather elementary. The English system consists mainly of free calisthenic movements and marching; only elementary movements on apparatus are allowed. Miss Chreiman's training is intended to develop every muscle of the body; head and finger movements are taught. **Gymnastic classes** are held at Board Schools, Polytechnic Institutes, Young Women's Christian Association Halls, High Schools, Public and Private Girls' Schools and Colleges, and at Gymnasias.

Ladies' Gymnastic classes in London are held at—The German Gymnasium, 26 Pancras Road, King's Cross, N.W.

Orion Gymnasium (Miss Long-Wilson), Catterton Street, Hackney, N.

Battersea Polytechnic (Miss Morse), Battersea Park, S.W.

Northampton Institute (Herr Oberholzer), St. John's Street Road, Clerkenwell, E.C.

City Gymnasium (Y.W.C.A.), (Miss Edith Smith), 14 Finsbury Square, E.C.

Wood-Green Gymnasium (Miss Fanny Oliver), Canning Crescent, High Street, Wood Green.

Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium (Miss M. Ewart), 17 Camden Road, N.W.

Miss Chreiman arranges for classes in schools, etc. Address: 89 York Place, Baker Street, W.

HOCKEY

Rules of game fixed by the Hockey Association, and are published by H. Cox at "Field" office, 2d.

St. Quintin's Hockey and Cricket Club, founded in 1893 by Mrs. E. L. Franklin. Object, To afford opportunities for hockey and cricket for those girls who are educated at home, or who attend school or college where games are no part of the curriculum. It is the only games club in London unattached to any school or college, and therefore open to all girls and women. All particulars as to subscription, days of play, etc., can be had from the Hon. Sec., Miss Montagu, 12 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

HUNTING

There are in England nineteen packs of stag-hounds, and in Ireland seven packs. This includes Her Majesty's staghounds—Master, Lord Coventry, Kennels at Ascot Heath.

There are in England 159 packs of foxhounds, in Scotland 10 packs, in Ireland 24 packs. Among the most famous are—

Pack.	Master.	Kennels.
Badminton	Marquis of Worcester	Badminton, Wilts.
Belvoir	Sir G. Greenall	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Cottesmore	Mr. W. Baird	Ashwell Rd. Oakham, Rutland.
Pytchley	Mr. W. M. Wroughton	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	Earl of Lonsdale	Quorndon, Loughborough.
Rufford	Mr. S. Rolleston	Rufford, Ollerton, Newark.

LAWN TENNIS**Principal Ladies' L.T. Championships****Holder for 1898.**

All England	Miss C. Cooper.
Welsh	Miss A. S. Parr.
Scottish	Mrs. O'Neill.
Irish	Miss C. Cooper.

Tournaments are held in a very large number of towns in England, and there are numbers of county championships.

Rules of the game are fixed by the Lawn Tennis Association, Sec., G. R. Mewburn, 88 Old Broad Street, E.C.

For all particulars of championships, etc., see *The Lawn Tennis Handbook*, published by H. Cox, "Field" office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., 1s.; *Laws of Lawn Tennis and Rules of the L. T. Association*, published by do., 6d.

All England Lawn Tennis Club, grounds at Wimbledon; Sec., 2 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Ladies can take part in the open tournaments of the Queen's Club, West Kensington; and though they cannot be members of the Club, they may be introduced daily by members.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The following **books** would be useful to amateur photographers:—

Burnet's works on "Composition and Light and Shade."

"Instructions in Photography," Captain Abney, C.B., R.E., F.R.S.

"Pictorial Effect in Photography," H. P. Robinson.

"Picture Making by Photography," H. P. Robinson.

"Photography in a Nutshell."

Periodicals:—

"Amateur Photographer." Weekly, 2d. (Elementary.)

"British Journal of Photography." Weekly, 2d. (Good all round.)

"Photogram." Monthly, 3d. (Good illustrations.)

"Process Photogram." Monthly, 3d. (Good illustrations.)

"Process Year Book." Annual, 2s. 6d. (Good illustrations.)

ROWING**Hammersmith Girls' Sculling Club,**

19 Lower Mall, Hammersmith, W. The club consists of (1) girls who pay £1:1s. a year by 1s. 8d. a month; (2) men who join as honorary members to help the club, who pay £1:4s. a year by 2s. a month. The club has seven boats. Rowing takes place every possible evening at the close of the working day, and on Sundays. The object is to provide healthful exercise and innocent enjoyment for working girls. Classes for elocution, singing and dancing, and monthly social meetings are held during the winter. President, Dr. F. J. Furnivall; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. G. Boshier.

King's College, Ladies' Department, Boating Club, 18 Kensington Square, W.; 12 members; subs. 2s. 6d. per term. Hon. Secretary, H. Taylor.

SKATING

Skating Club, Regent's Park, Hon. Secretary, National Skating Association, W. F. Adams, Archers' Hall, Regent's Park, N.W. A lady must be proposed and seconded by lady members and also by a member of the committee in order to be admitted. The test is: forward roll, back cross roll, a large 8 on each foot, and twice back and forwards skated to a centre.

There are open-air skating clubs also at Hampstead and on Wimbledon Lake, where no test is required.

The Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, S.W., is the best indoor skating club. There is another at Niagara for three days a week. Ladies are admitted to the skating at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, in the skating season, if introduced by a member.

SWIMMING

Amateur Swimming Association; President, J. H. Fisher; Hon. Secretary, George Pragnell, Rathavon, Eltham; District Hon. Secretaries: Midland, H. Thomsett, 8 Millstone Lane, Leicester; Northern, F. R. Edwards, 15 Cambridge Road, Liscard; Southern, E. J. Tackley, Tamworth, East Finchley, London, N.

Objects:—

(a) To promote and encourage the art of Swimming and the game of Water-Polo amongst both sexes.

N.B.—The Rules and Laws of the A.S.A. apply to persons of either sex, whether so stated or not.

(b) To stimulate public opinion in favour of providing proper accommodation and facilities for acquiring and practising the art of swimming.

(c) To promote and hold Amateur Championships.

(d) To promote the uniformity of rules for the control and regulation of amateur Swimming and Water-Polo, and the management of all competitions therein.

(e) To enforce the observance of the laws and rules of the Association, and to deal with any infringement thereof.

A number of ladies' clubs are affiliated to the Association; they send councillors to the committee meetings; ladies' competitions are also organised.

Scottish Amateur Swimming Association.—J. Anderson, 25 Sharphill Road, Saltcoats, Glasgow.

Irish A.S.A.—J. Ringland, 168 My Lady's Road, Belfast.

Welsh A.S.A.—J. F. Edwards, 24 Windsor Terrace, Penarth.

A **Life-saving** class meets at St. Bride's Institute Swimming Bath, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C., on Wednesday afternoons. Secretary, Miss Shackleton.

[TABLE OF SWIMMING BATHS OVERLEAF.]

SWIMMING ACCOMMODATION FOR WOMEN IN LONDON AT PUBLIC BATHS

Address.	First Class.		Second Class.		Instruction.	Remarks.
	Days.	Price.	Days.	Price.		
Battersea Public Baths, Latchmere Road, S.W.	Thursdays.	6d.	Tuesday evenings.	Women, 2d.; girls, 1d.	Instructress attends in summer; free tuition.	
Bermondsey Baths, Spa Road, S.E.	Wed.	4d. and 2d.	..	..	Free tuition.	
Camberwell Public Baths, Church Row, Camberwell Green.	Thurs.	6d. Clubs, 5d.; schoolgirls, 3d.	Tues.	2d. Schoolgirls, 1d.	Charges must not exceed 1s. a lesson.	
Dulwich Branch . . .	Tues.	..	Thurs.	..	..	Charges, instruction, etc., same as Camberwell.
Chelsea Public Baths, 171-173 King's Road, S.W.	Mon., Wed., and Fri.	6d.	Tues., Thurs., and Sat.	8d.	Qualified teacher. £1: 1s. per course of 12 lessons, or 2s. each.	
Greenwich, Royal Hill	..	..	..	..	..	6 to 9.
Hackney Baths . . .	Tues., Thurs., and Sat.	..	Mon., Wed., and Fri.	..	Instructress; charges vary.	
Hampstead Public Baths, 175 Finchley Road, N.W.	8 A.M. to 8 P.M.	8d.	8 A.M. to 8 P.M.	4d. Tues. and Fri. reduced to 2d.	10 lessons, 1st class, 16s.; 2nd class, 12s. 6d.; single lessons, 2s. and 1s. 6d.	Baths for women only, 90 feet by 85 feet.
Lillingdon Baths, Hornsey Road, N.	Mon., Tues., and Thurs. Winter months Mon. only.	6d. 12 tickets, 4s. 6d. Costume, 2d.	Wed., Fri., and Sat.; Thurs. only in winter months.	2d. Costume, 1d.	Mrs. Easton, instructress attends daily; plain and ornamental swimming classes, 1s. each; single lesson, 2s.; 6 for 10s. 6d.; £1: 1s. till perfect; special terms for schools.	Special charges are made for schools. Mrs. Easton is specially successful in teaching ladies. A new bath for women is in course of erection. Next season there will be a first and a second class bath always open.

There are reductions at all the baths for books of 10, 50, or 100 tickets, and special terms for clubs, schools, and board-school children.

SWIMMING ACCOMMODATION FOR WOMEN IN LONDON AT PUBLIC BATHS—Continued

Address.	First Class.		Second Class.		Instruction.	Remarks.
	Days.	Price.	Days.	Price.		
Caledonian Road, N. Kensington Baths, Lancaster Road, N. Kensington, W.	Sun., Mon., April to Oct.; Tues. & Thurs. May to Aug. 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. Sept. to April 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sat. till 9 P.M. Mon., Tues., and Thurs. in summer. Winter, Thurs. only.	6d. 8d.	Wed., Fri., Sat. No second class.	2d. ..	Mrs. Ellis. Instructress in attendance daily.	The women's swimming bath is 62 feet by 28 feet, and is open all the year round, except Sundays.
Lambeth Baths (ladies' entrance in Lambeth Road).	Mon., Tues., and Thurs. in summer. Winter, Thurs. only.	6d.	Wed., Fri., and Sat. in summer. Winter, Wed. only	2d.	Instructress attends and fixes her own charges.	
Lewisham Forest Hill Baths (near L.B. and S.C.R. station). Ladywell Baths (close to S.E.R. station), Lewisham.	Wed., Sat. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. Every day.	Adult, 6d. .. 6d.	Girls on Fri., 3 to 6 P.M. Girls on Wed., 3 to 6 P.M. and Thurs., from 5 P.M.	2d. School-children, 1d. .. 4d.	.. Miss Jennie Humphery attends daily from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M.; 8 lessons, £1 : 1s. : special terms for classes.	Prices same as Forest Hill.
Marylebone Baths, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W. (second class entrance Seymour Place).	One class only. Mon. and Thurs. Swimming club meets on Mon.	Members, 2d.; non-members, 4d.	..	..	Miss A. Phillips; lessons—before 6 P.M., members 6d., non-members 1s.; after 6 P.M., members 8d., non-members 6d.	100 feet by 35 feet. Bath open from April till autumn only.
Northampton Institute, St John Street Road, Clerkenwell, E.C.	April to Sept. 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. In winter Tues. and Sat. 10 till 1. Thurs. evening, 6.30 till 8 Fridays.	6d.	After 4 P.M. on Saturdays, and after 6.30 P.M. for girls under 15 in 1st class bath. One class only.	4d.	Miss Humphery attends daily from 10 till 1 and 3 till 5; evening classes, 8 lessons, £1 : 1s. : £1 : 1s. for 6 lessons; members free.	
Paddington Baths, Queen's Road, Bayswater.		6d.				
Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, W.		6d. 3d.	Members, 2d.; non-members, 4d.	..		

There are reductions at all the baths for books of 10, 50, or 100 tickets, and special terms for clubs, schools, and board-school children.

SWIMMING ACCOMMODATION FOR WOMEN IN LONDON AT PUBLIC BATHS—Continued

Address.	First Class.		Second Class.		Instruction.	Remarks.
	Days.	Price.	Days.	Price.		
Poplar Baths, East India Dock Road, E.	Thurs.	6d. School children, 8d.	Wed., 2 till 9 P.M.	2d. Lessons, free.	.	
Rotherhithe, Lower Road, S.E.	Tues., 9 till 12 A.M.	4d. Lessons, 6d.	Wed.	Members, 2d.; non-members, 3d.	Instructress, Miss Boyce.	Bath 75 feet by 25. A life-saving class practices at 4.30; sec., Miss Shackleton.
St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.	Wed.	Members, 4d.; non-members, 6d.	..	..	No instructress.	
St. George's-in-the-East Public Baths.	Tues. evenings.	4d.	..	..	A swimming mistress is always present; Tues. and Fri., ladies, single lesson, 2s. 6d.; 6 lessons, 10s. 6d.; 12 lessons, £1:1s. Girls under 12 and ladies on Wed., single lesson, 1s.; 6, 5s.; 12, 10s.	Ladies are admitted to the smaller swimming-bath only.
St. George's, Hanover Square, Baths, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.	Tues. and Fri. mornings. Wed. afternoons.	6d. Girls under 12, 4d. 3d.	..	..	Instruction given by the matron.	Costumes, etc., free.
St. James's, Westminster, Baths, Marshall Street, Golden Square, W.	Wed.	6d. Children, before 6 P.M. 8d. 6d.	Wed., 4 P.M. to 6.	3d.	Mrs. Newman; course of lessons, £1:1s.; single lesson, 2s. 6d.	1st class bath measures 132 feet by 31 feet. Board school children taught swimming free.
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, Great Smith Street.	Mon. and Thur., 9 A.M. to 12.	6d.	Thurs. afternoons.	2d.	A swimming mistress in attendance at both baths.	
St. Pancras Baths, (1) King Street, Camden Town, N.W.	Thurs. mornings.	6d.	Wed. afternoons.	2d.	Instructress; tuition, 6d. 1st class, 2d. in 2nd class.	1st class bath 100 feet by 80 feet; 2nd class, 75 feet by 80 feet.
(2) Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.	Wed. mornings.	6d.	Wed.	2d. Scholars, 1d.		
St. Saviour, Southwark, Baths, Lavington Street, Southwark Street, S.E.	Wed. from 10 A.M. to 12	6d.				

There are reductions at all the baths for books of 10, 50, or 100 tickets, and special terms for clubs, schools, and board-school children.

NOTES

Hurlingham Club, Fulham, S.W. Ladies cannot be members, but may be introduced by members. A ladies' driving competition was held at the Club during the past season.

Queen's Club, West Kensington, W. Ladies cannot be members, but may be introduced by members. They take part in lawn-tennis tournaments and bicycling competitions, and skating in winter.

Ranelagh Club, Barnes, S.W. Ladies may become members if proposed and seconded for election by two members of Committee, to whom they must be personally known.

Riding.—For the benefit of those parents who would prefer that their daughters should be taught riding by a gentlewoman, Miss Maggie Aulton, "Showell," Bushbury, North Wolverhampton, has made arrangements to give instruction to pupils at their own homes in any part of the United Kingdom, or to receive them at her home at Bushbury. She has also arranged to give lessons in London and several of the principal towns and watering-places. Miss Aulton is well known with the packs of hounds in her own country as a skilled horsewoman, and would, if desired, accompany advanced pupils in the hunting field or elsewhere.

CLUBS FOR LADIES, OR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

LONDON

Albemarle Club (ladies and gentlemen), 13 Albemarle Street, W. Founded, 1874. Subscription, £5 : 5s. Entrance fee, £5 : 5s. Number of members, 800. Non-residential, non-proprietary. Sec., Miss L. Brabrook.

Alexandra Club (ladies), 12 Grosvenor Street, W. Founded 1884. Subscription, town members, £5 : 5s.; country members, £2 : 2s.; up to the number of 800, after which 50 can be elected at £5 : 5s. Entrance fee, £5 : 5s. Number of members, 896. Qualification, eligibility to attend Her Majesty's Drawing-rooms. Object, to provide a convenient centre for ladies and a permanent London address. Residential for short visits. Management, proprietary. President of the Finance Committee, Lady Vincent. Secretary, Miss Eleanor M. Boyd.

Bath Club (ladies and gentlemen), 84 Dover Street, Berkeley Street, W. Founded 1894. Subscriptions, town members, gentlemen, £10 : 10s.; country members, £6 : 6s.; ladies, town or country, £7 : 7s. Entrance fee, gentlemen, £10 : 10s.; ladies, none. Qualification, election by Committee. Number of members, 1500, of whom 800 are ladies. Object, to afford to its members opportunity at all seasons for recreative exercise under cover, especially swimming. It includes Turkish and other baths. No residential accommodation for ladies. Management by a Committee of members. President, W. H. Greenfell, Esq., J.P., D.L. Sec., J. Wilson Taylor, Esq.

Beechwood Club (ladies), 6 Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W. Founded September 1895, by Mrs. Adair. Subscriptions, 22s. and 18s. weekly. Entrance fee, 5s. The club is purely residential,

and the above subscriptions include board and residence. Its object is to provide a comfortable and inexpensive home to a limited number of ladies, who are working in London as secretaries, clerks and teachers, or who are in training for such employments. Candidates must be approved by the Committee, and their incomes must not exceed £100 a year. Number of members limited to 19, and not elected for a shorter period than three months. Management proprietary, but club worked to be self-supporting, not for profit. Hon. Treas., Miss Cecil Gradwell. Manageress, Miss Lillias Eaton.

Camelot Club (ladies), 29 Queen's Square, W.C. Founded February 1898. Subscription 5s. No entrance fee. Number of members, 70. Qualification, election by the Committee. The Club is intended for professional women. Object, the Club is open on Sundays only from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M., and is intended to furnish a convenient meeting-place for women engaged during the week. Excursions and social gatherings will be arranged in connection with the Club. Management, proprietary. Founder and proprietor, The Hon. Coralie Glyn. Hon. Sec., Miss Alice Sandford, Merton Cottage, Wimbledon, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Columbia Club (ladies), 19 Lexham Gardens, W. Founded December 1892. Subscriptions, £1 : 1s. Entrance fee £1 : 1s. (remitted in case of wives and unmarried daughters of clergymen and officers in the Army and Navy), temporary members, 5s. a month. Qualification, election by Committee. Residential, but visits limited to four consecutive months. Management, proprietary. Sec., Mrs. Gordon Haynes.

The County Club (ladies), 21 Hanover Square, W. Founded January, 1895. Subscription, £5 : 5s.; entrance fee, town members, £5 : 5s.; country members, £3 : 3s. Qualification, election by Committee on nomination of two members. Object, social. Residential, but visits limited to a fortnight. Private rooms may be hired for weddings, at homes, and dinners. Management, a limited company. Managing Director, Mrs. C. H. Abbott.

Denison Club (gentlemen and ladies), 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Founded June, 1885. Minimum subscription, 10s. No entrance fee. Number of members, 130. Qualification, election by Committee on nomination of two members. Object, "To afford to persons interested in charitable and social subjects a place of meeting and conference, a reading and writing room, and such of the ordinary conveniences of a club as may from time to time be possible." Non-residential. Management by a Committee elected by the members. Treasurer, Miss M. Picketon, 13 Leinster Square, W. Hon. Sec., E. C. Price, Esq.

Empress Club (ladies), 82 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. Founded May 1897, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. Subscriptions, town members, £3 : 3s.; country members, £2 : 2s.; entrance fee, £5 : 5s. Qualification, good social position. Object, social. Residential, but visits limited to a fortnight. Management, a limited company; secretary, Otho Oliver, Esq.

Green Park Club (ladies), 10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W. Founded 1894. Subscription, £3 : 3s.; entrance fee, £2 : 2s. Qualification, eligibility for presentation at H.M.'s Drawing-

rooms. Number of members 500; number limited to 600. Objects, social and musical. Residential. Management, proprietary. Sole proprietor, Mrs. Luther Munday. President, Lady Edward Spencer Churchill. Secretary, Miss A. Leroux.

Grosvenor Crescent Club (ladies), 15 Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park Corner. Founded July 1897. Subscriptions, town members, £4:4s.; country members, £3:8s.; professional women, £3:3s.; entrance fee, town members, £4:4s.; country members, £2:2s., professional women, £3:3s. Qualification, nomination by two members, or good references. Objects, social and literary. Residential for visits only. Management, proprietary. Proprietor, Mrs. Wynford Philipps.

Iichester Club (ladies), Iichester Gardens, Hyde Park, W. Founded 1897. Subscriptions, town members, £2:10s., country members, £1:10s.; entrance fee, £3:8s. Qualification, election by Committee. Number of members, 250. Object: to provide a convenient home for ladies. Residential, either for visits or permanently. Management, proprietary. Presidents, H.H. Princess Loewenstein, The Duchess of Argyll, Georgiana, Countess of Seafield, and other ladies of rank. Secretary, R. Paget, Esq.

Kensington Ladies' Club (ladies), Granville Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W. Founded September 1893. Subscription, £1:1s.; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. Qualification, gentlewoman by birth or term. Number of members, 200. Object, to provide a convenient home for ladies on moderate terms. Residential either for visits or permanently. Management, proprietary. President, Mrs. A. D. Gill. Secretary, Miss Faulkner.

New Victorian Club, 80a Sackville Street, W. Manageress, Miss Smart. Secretary, Miss Johnson. Entrance fee, £2:2s.; annual subscription, £2:2s.

Pioneer Club (ladies), 5 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Founded 1892 by Mrs. Massingberd. Subscriptions, country members, £2:2s.; town members, £3:8s.; professional women, £2:2s.; entrance fee, country members, £2:2s.; town members, £3:8s.; professional women, £2:2s. Number of members, 600. Management by guarantors who elect a finance committee. Other committees elected by the club. Residential for short visits. Secretary, Lady Hamilton.

Sandringham Club (ladies), 13 Old Bond Street, W. Founded January 1897. Subscription, £3:8s.; entrance fee, town members, £2:2s.; country members, £1:1s. Qualification, good social position. Number of members, 200. Residential accommodation at present close to the club. Management, proprietary. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Cran.

Sesame Club (ladies and gentlemen), 29 Dover Street, Piccadilly. Subscriptions, town members, £5:5s.; country members, £3:8s.; entrance fee, £5:5s. Number of members, 860. Objects, literary and educational. Management by committee of members. Secretary, Mrs. Plowden.

Shuttleworth Club (gentlemen and ladies), Fye Foot Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Founded 1889. Subscriptions, town members, gentlemen, £1:1s.; ladies, 15s.; country members, 5s.; entrance fee, town members, 5s.; country members, 2s. 6d. Qualification, nomination by two members. Number of members, 500, of

whom about a third are ladies. Objects, social and literary. Non-residential. Management by a committee of members. President, Rev. Prof. H. C. Shuttleworth. Secretary, G. H. Redhead, Esq.

Somerville Club (ladies), 19a Hanover Square, W. Founded 1878. Subscription, £1:1s.; entrance fee, £1:1s. Qualification, election by Committee. Non-residential. Management by a committee of members. President, Miss Wood. Secretary, Miss Kerr.

The Town and County Club (ladies), Berners Street Mansions, W. Founded August 1897. Subscription, 10s. 6d.; no entrance fee. Qualification, gentlewoman. Number of members, 270. Object, to provide a convenient centre. Residential for visits only. Management, proprietary.

University Club (ladies), 47 Maddox Street, W. Founded 1887. Subscription, £1:1s.; entrance fee, £1:1s. Qualifications, a degree at any university, registration as a medical practitioner of the United Kingdom, and certain other diplomas. Number of members, 300. Object, social. Residential, but visits limited as to length. Management, by a committee of members. Secretary, Miss L. Brierley.

Victoria Club (ladies), 145 Victoria Street, S.W. Founded 1894. Subscription, £2:2s.; no entrance fee. Qualification, gentlewoman of no profession or calling. Number of members, 800. Object, to provide a town house for country ladies. Residential for short visits. Management by a committee of members. Secretary, Mrs. Stewart.

Victoria Commemoration Club (ladies), 29 Southampton Street, W.C. Founded February 1897. Subscriptions, £1:1s.; entrance fee, £1:1s. Qualification, hospital nursing or some similar employment. Number of members, 300. Residential, but visits limited to a fortnight. Management, non-proprietary. Trustees, Sir H. Burdett, K.C.B.; Major-Gen Crease, C.B.; [The Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence. Foundress and Sec., Miss Helen Thompson.

Writers' Club (ladies), Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Founded January 1892. Subscriptions, town members, £1:11:6; country members, 15s. Entrance fee, town members, £1:1s.; country members, 10s. 6d. Qualification, literary or journalistic work. Number of members, 300. Object, social. Non-residential. Management by a committee of members. President, H.R.H. Princess Christian. Chairman of Committee, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel. Hon. Treas., Mrs. Moberley Bell. Hon. Sec., Miss F. Routledge, 22 St. Thomas Mansions, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

BATH

And County Ladies' Club (ladies), 85 Milsom Street. Founded January 1896. Subscriptions, £1:1s. Entrance fee, £1:1s. For any other member of the same family, 10s. 6d. without entrance fee. Qualification, nomination by two members elected by Committee. Number of members, 166. Object, a convenient centre. Residential, but visits limited in duration. Management, proprietary. Hon. Sec., Miss Northey, Ashley Manor, Box, Wilts. Proprietor, M. R. Morris, Esq.

DUBLIN

Alexandra Club (ladies), 134 and 185 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. Founded in 1898. Object, social. Number of members, 500. Qualification, nomination by two members, and election by the Committee. Entrance fee, £2:2s.; subscription, town members, £1:11:6; country members, £1:1s. Gentlemen are admitted as honorary members without entrance fee, and are restricted to the use of certain rooms. Management, proprietary with a committee of members. Residential for visits and permanently. Affiliated with the Green Park and New Victorian Clubs in London. President, Mrs. A. Owen-Lewis. Hon. Sec., Miss Y. Bentley.

EDINBURGH

Queen's Club (ladies), 66 George Street, Edinburgh. Founded August 1897. Object, social. Number of members, 492; limited to 525. Qualification, nomination by two members and election by ballot. Entrance fee, £4:4s.; subscription, town members, £4:4s.; country members, £3:8s. Management by the proprietors (Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson and the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther) and a committee. Residential for visits only. President, Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson. Sec., Miss Lena Meiklejohn.

The Victorian Club (ladies), 180 Princes Street. Founded December 1897. Subscriptions, town members, 10s. 6d.; country members, 7s. 6d. Entrance fee, town members, 5s.; country members, 2s. 6d. Number of members, 800. Qualification, members must be women engaged or interested in or preparing for the various professions. Other ladies may be elected at the discretion of the Committee. Objects, to provide a convenient meeting-place to promote social intercourse and interest in women's work generally. Residential, accommodation for short visits. Management by a committee of members. President, Miss F. A. Simpson. Hon. Sec., Miss K. A. Forsyth.

GLASGOW

The Kelvin Club (ladies), 42 George Square, Glasgow. Founded February 1898. Subscription, £2:12:6; entrance fee, £3:8s. A reduction is made when several members of a family join. Wives and daughters of officers holding commissions in the Army and Navy are admitted as temporary members without entrance fee. Qualification, nomination by two members and election by a general ballot. Number of members, 350. Object, social. Management, by a committee of members. President, Mrs. F. G. A. Baird. Sec., Miss Mary Stewart Wright.

Lady Artists' Club (ladies), 5 Blythswood Square, Glasgow. Founded 1882. Subscription, £1:1s.; entrance fee, £3:8s. Number of members, 384. Affiliated members, 70. Qualification, artistic merit. Object, to promote art, music, letters, and to provide a convenient centre. Residential for visits. Management, by a committee of members. President, Mrs. Agnew. Vice-President, Lady Kelvin. Sec., Mrs. Murdoch.

LEEDS

Ladies' Club, Albion Street.

LIVERPOOL

Ladies' Club, 58 Bold Street, Liverpool. Founded 1888. Subscription, £1:10s.; entrance

fee, £1:10s. Qualification, nomination by two members and election by the Committee. Number of members, 252. Object, social. Non-residential. Management by a committee of members. President, Mrs. Paget. Hon. Treas., Miss Thompson. Hon. Sec., Mrs. W. C. Thorne.

MANCHESTER

The Ladies' Club, 7 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Subscription, £1:6s.; family, £2:10s.; entrance fee, 10s. Qualification, introduction by a member. Number of members, 214. Object, a convenient centre. Management by a committee of members. President, Mrs. Crewdson. Hon. Sec., Lady Leech.

HOUSEKEEPING**HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOLS**

Belsize House, Brunswick Square, Gloucester, in connection with the Gloucestershire School of Cookery and Domestic Economy. Miss Florence Baddeley. Fees for six months, £19:10s. a term; for three months, £23:10s. Room for fourteen ladies at a time. Subjects for housewifery certificate: cooking, which is taken at the school, laundry, sewing, domestic hygiene, household accounts, and domestic expenditure, practical housekeeping, house and parlour work.

Camp End School for Household Training, near **Malvern**, conducted by Miss Buck and Miss Brander. Instruction is given in cookery and all domestic work, elementary hygiene, laundry, millinery, dressmaking, the care of household linen. Certificates granted to competent students after not less than three months' residence. Terms for board, lodging, and instruction, £8:8s. per month; £21 for three months.

Colonial Training Home, Leaton, Wrockwardine, Wellington, **Salop**. Practical training in domestic work for ladies and girls going to the colonies. Training course three or six months. Terms, 15s. weekly for single bedroom; 10s. for sharing a double one. Pupils not intending to emigrate are taken at 18s. or £1:1s. if there are vacancies. Instruction given in housework, cooking, dairy work, poultry keeping, laundry work, dressmaking, ambulance. Certificates are given, and as far as possible posts in the colonies are found for satisfactory pupils.

Fryerne School of Household Management for ladies. Miss Mitchell, Fryerne, **Caterham**. All branches of domestic work, household management, laundry, etc., taught; extras, milking, dairy work, and dressmaking. Pupils may obtain 1st or 2nd class certificates for house and parlour work after six weeks, and for cooking after ten weeks. Terms, £1:1s. to £1:6s. per week.

The Leasowes, near Halesowen, **Worcestershire**; Hygienic Home for Ladies. Gardening taught and Domestic work. Miss R. Anstey.

National Training School of Cookery, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. (see Cookery Schools).

School of Domestic Economy, Peel Terrace, Higher Downs, **Bowdon**, Cheshire. Principal, Mrs. Denniston. Daily courses in practical cookery and laundry work, dressmaking,

millinery, etc. Boarders can be taken from £2 : 2s. per week.

School of Housewifery and Domestic Science and Training College for Teachers of Domestic Science, Northfield, 101 to 105 Stamford Hill, London, N. Miss Alice R. James. The course of training has been arranged (1) to supply the public with efficiently trained and certificated women as domestic helps, cooks, housemaids, and housekeepers; (2) to form an occupation for young women whose circumstances do not enable them to undergo a long course of professional training, even when they are endowed with the needed intellectual ability. The course commences in September each year, an examination is held in July, and certificates granted. Fees for course of three terms, 15 guineas; boarding, 21s. weekly.

Wiltshire School of Cookery and Domestic Economy, Trowbridge, Sec., Miss A. Bridgman. Young ladies desiring domestic training for home duties can be received at the College for three months for 12 guineas, including board and residence; shorter periods, 6 guineas per month. The course includes scullery work, household and high-class cookery, laundry work, household sewing and cutting-out, household duties.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE BOOKS

Recommended by Miss Fanny J. Calder, of the Liverpool Training School of Cookery.

Manual of Laundry, by F. L. Calder and E. E. Mann, 1s. Published by Longmans.

Household Sewing with Home Dress-making, by B. Banner, 2s. 6d. Published by Longmans.

Plain Cookery Recipes, for use in Elementary Schools and Technical Classes, 1d. each; 9d. per doz.; 6s. per 100.

Manual of Elementary Laundry Work, by E. E. Mann, 1d. each; 9d. per doz.; 6s. per 100.

Manual of Housewifery, by H. Head, 1d. each; 10d. per doz.; 6s. per 100.

Manual of Domestic Millinery, by Isabel Galloway, 1d. each; 10d. per doz.; 6s. per 100.

Manual of Instructions for Cutting-out Under Garments, by B. Banner, 1d. each; 10d. per doz.

Domestic Economy, by Newsholme and Scott, 8s. 6d.

Health in the House, Mrs. Buckton, 2s. Longmans.

Domestic Economy, by Major, 4s. 6d.

Food and its Functions, by Knight, 2s. 6d.

Rudiments of Cookery, A. M. C. Gibbons, Ranelagh Street, Liverpool, 3d.

Making of the Home, by Mrs. S. Barnett, 1s. Cassell and Company.

Every young housekeeper should have Cassell's *Enquire Within for Everything*, and above all, Mrs. Buckton's books (published by Longmans): *Health in the House* and *Comfort and Cleanliness*, etc.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS

An excellent housekeeper's diary and year book is published by Charles Letts, which contains a

mass of useful information to all housekeepers, a diary, an easily understood system of household accounts, with columns for every day of the year, and a complete family washing book. Price 1s. 6d., Letts and Company, 3 Royal Exchange, London.

COOKERY SCHOOLS

There are technical schools and classes all over the country where simple cookery can be learnt (*see* Technical Education). Good middle-class cookery is taught in the domestic science schools recognised by the Education Department, sufficient to qualify the pupil for a teacher's certificate. Courses of scullery cleaning (10s. 6d.), plain cookery demonstrations (4s. 6d.), high-class demonstrations (10s. 6d.), plain cookery practice (£2 : 2s.), high-class practice (£3 : 8s.); to qualify for plain cook's (£5 : 5s.) and high-class cook's (£10 : 10s.) certificates, can be taken at the **National Training School of Cookery**, 72 to 78 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.; board and lodging for ladies, 30s. and £2 a week; for cooks, 12s. a week; training for teacher's cookery diploma, 40 weeks, fee, £30; age 18 to 35; board and lodging at the school, 25s. to 35s. a week. Training is also given for the housewifery diploma, 12 weeks, £8 : 8s.; for dressmaking (£6 : 6s.); needlework, (£5 : 5s.) plain, (£4 : 4s.) advanced; millinery diplomas (£3 : 5s.); for laundry diploma, 4 months, £5 : 5s. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles Clarke (*see* also Housekeeping Schools).

Full information as to Cookery Schools will be found in the **Epicure Directory**, Granville House, Arundel Street, London, W.C., price 7s. 6d., which contains lists of cookery schools and classes of all descriptions in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and lists of qualified teachers with their addresses, qualifications, etc.

COOKERY BOOKS

List recommended by Mrs. Phipson Beale. A really good book for teaching a young and absolutely ignorant cook is **Mrs. Beeton's Household Management**, Ward, Lock, and Company, which, besides cooking, gives descriptions of cutting up and preparing meat, birds, etc. Various other books in the Beeton series on everyday cookery, etc., are good. This may be followed up by Mrs. Beale's own book, **Wholesome Cookery**, by Marie de Joncourt, Kegan Paul, Trench, and Company, 1s. and 1s. 6d., which is useful for housekeeping on the French method of having only small quantities of food at a time, and, as much as possible, using up each day and starting fresh next day (bottled sauces rarely used).

Common Sense Cookery, by Col. Kenny Herbert, who writes under the name of Wyvern.

The Cook's Guide, by Francatelli (Bentley and Company), suitable for those who entertain, or who require *recherché* style of cookery.

Dainty Dishes, by Lady Harriett St. Clair, published by John Hogg.

Economical Cookery, by Mrs. Adulson (Hodder and Stoughton); simple and useful.

Fifty Breakfasts, Fifty Luncheons, Fifty Dinners, by Col. Kenny Herbert.

Franco-American Cookery Book, by Déliée (Putnam, London and New York), gives a bill of fare for each day, and the recipe for each dish.

Guide to Modern Cookery, by Mary Harrison.

La Cuisinière de la Ville et de la Campagne, most useful for those who live in the country and want to preserve vegetables, fruit, etc., for winter use; in French only (Audot, Paris).

Le Cordon Bleu, by Mme. Lebour-Fausset; a series of lectures on cookery published by Virtue.

Gastronomy as a Fine Art, translation of *Physiologie du Gout* of Brillat-Savarin; published by Chatto and Windus.

Menus and Recipes, translated from Baron Brisse by Mrs. Clark; an interesting book for those who already know cooking and want a variety.

La Petite Cuisine du Baron Brisse, published by Donnaud, Paris; an excellent book for bourgeois French cooking.

La Cuisine Moderne, published (1896) by Geoffroy, Paris; an elaborate French cookery book, but excellent and practical.

Indian Cookery Book, published by Thacker, Spink, and Co., Calcutta; interesting and useful.

Modern Cookery, by Eliza Acton (Longmans and Company); an excellent work.

Royal School of Cookery's Books, High Class Recipes, by Mrs. Charles Clarke, in two books: 1st, 4s.; 2nd, 5s.; or combined, 7s. 6d.; Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.

Tasty Dishes and More Tasty Dishes, published by James Clarke and Company, Fleet Street.

Amongst old cookery books which are occasionally to be found at second-hand bookshops are:—

Domestic Cookery, John Murray, published 1818.

Art of Cookery, published by Millar, Strand, 1758.

Cook and Confectioner's Dictionary, published by Rivington, 1724.

Le Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine, by Alexandre Dumas (père), is most interesting reading, and has been lately republished. A copy of it is kept at the London Library.

The Cook's Oracle, by William Kitchener, M.D.; published 1829.

The Experienced English Housekeeper, by Elizabeth Raffald, 1776.

Le Cuisinier Royal, published 1822, Paris.

FOOD REFORM

Indian Restaurant, 170 New Bond Street, London.

Universal Cookery and Food Association, 829 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.; to improve standard of working and middle-class cookery.

Vegetarian Federal Union (international). Offices: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.; Sec., Mr. Josiah Oldfield, Organs: *The Vegetarian* (weekly), and *The Vegetarian Review* (monthly).

Vegetarian Society (Great Britain), Mr. Alfred Broadbent, 9 Peter Street, Manchester.

Women's Vegetarian Union, Melle. Adrienne Veigéle, 98 Crawford Street, Baker Street, W.

The Order of the Golden Age (vegetarian).

MISTRESS AND SERVANT

Liabilities of Employers.—Any person legally liable as master or mistress to provide necessary food, clothing, lodging, to an apprentice or servant, who shall wilfully and without lawful excuse refuse or neglect to do so, or shall unlawfully and maliciously do or cause to be done any bodily harm, so that the life of such apprentice or servant shall be endangered, or the health of such apprentice or servant shall have been or shall be likely to be permanently endangered, is liable, on conviction, to three years' penal servitude, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.—24 and 25 Vic., c. 100, s. 26.

If complaint be made to two justices of any such neglect as this, or any bodily injury inflicted on any person under sixteen, the circumstances of which amount to a felony, or the attempt to commit a felony, they may refer the matter to the Guardians, who may prosecute; and who would then "pay the costs reasonably and properly incurred by them out of the common fund of the Union."—24 and 25 Vic., c. 100, s. 78.

Further, a master who, being legally liable to provide for his apprentice necessary food, clothing, medical aid, or lodging, wilfully and without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to provide the same, whereby the health of the apprentice is or is likely to be seriously or permanently injured, is liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.—38 and 39 Vic., c. 86, ss. 6, 10.

Leaving and Dismissal.—A servant can leave instantly: (1) if she is improperly treated either by master, or mistress, or fellow-servants; (2) if she is abused or threatened so that she is in bodily fear; (3) if the food or lodging is dangerous to health; (4) if the house is used for immoral purposes. If she is legally justified in leaving, she is entitled to her wages up to the time of leaving, and to damages. A servant can be dismissed without notice or wages: (1) for refusing to do her usual work, and disobedience to reasonable orders; (2) for stealing; (3) for immoral conduct; (4) for drunkenness; (5) for being absent without leave; (6) for utter incapability. Unless the offence can be easily proved, it is advisable for the mistress to pay her a month's wages.

Notice of the termination of an engagement on either side must be given a month beforehand, unless a servant has been specially engaged by the week, or some shorter period. A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. In the case of the first month of an engagement, it is usual to give notice at the end of the first fortnight if either servant or mistress does not wish to continue the service beyond the month. The law about this is not settled, so that if difficulty arises, it is better to fulfil the month after notice has been given, or to pay wages for the month. The usual custom would, however, most probably be upheld if the case were taken into a court of law. In the case of a month on

trial no notice to terminate the engagement is necessary, unless agreed upon beforehand.

Illness.—A mistress is bound to give a sick servant food and lodging as long as she continues in her service and remains in the house; she is not justified in discharging a sick servant without notice.

Wages begin from the day when a servant has been engaged to enter service. They may be paid weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Travelling expenses to a situation are usually paid by the mistress. If a servant is dismissed suddenly, not by her own fault, she is entitled to a month's wages in lieu of notice. If she leaves without notice and without fault on the part of her employer, she forfeits the wages due to her since the last payment.

Character.—A mistress is not bound to give a character; but it is the usual custom to do so. If a mistress gives the character of a servant honestly to any person who has an interest in inquiring, it is a privileged communication, and not actionable. The mistresses receiving these communications should remember not to repeat them to the servant, who may be accepted or refused on the strength of them.

A useful little leaflet on the laws and customs of mistresses and servants has been issued from Mrs. Hunt's Agency for Servants, 8 Lower Seymour Street, Manchester Square, W.

For further information about servants, see Domestic Service in the section on Professions and Employments.

HINTS TO HOUSEHOLDERS

Hiring.—Houses may be hired by the week, month, quarter, or year; or they may be taken by agreement for three years, or by leases for a longer term of years. Leases for three years do not absolutely need a written agreement, although it is much safer to use one, and the form when drawn up does not cost more than a guinea.

Leases drawn up for more than three years must be by deed, and rarely cost less than £8.

All persons, and especially women, should avoid the responsibility of taking a house on a repairing lease.

The parish rates (except sewers rate) and the house tax are paid by the tenant.

Property tax, land tax, ground rent, and sewers rate are paid by the landlord.

Tenancy from Year to Year.—This exists when both landlord and tenant are entitled to notice before the tenancy can be ended by either of them. This notice must be given at least half a year previous to the expiration of the current year of the holding.

Fees.—For the sale of freehold property the agent usually gets 5 per cent on the first £100, 2½ per cent up to £5000; for letting unfurnished houses, 5 per cent on one year's rent, or for a period of more than three years, 7½ per cent; for letting furnished houses, 5 per cent on rental, or for more than one year, 5 per cent on first year, 2½ on the remainder; for sale of furniture, 5 per cent up to £500, 2½ after; for valuation of furniture, 2½ per cent on first £100, 1½ after.

SANITATION

The Sanitary Assurance Society, 5 Argyll Place, Regent Street, W., was instituted in

1880, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses and other buildings, by means of specially qualified officers, who shall inspect buildings, and report upon their drainage, water-supply, and ventilation, on such terms as may include the dwellings of all classes of the community.

The Fees for Houses in London apply to all ordinary houses, and there are **no extra charges of any kind.** Thus in cases where everything is done, certificate given and plan of drains furnished, the charges never exceed the following: £75 rating, £5.5s.; £150 rating, £7.7s.; £250 rating, £9.19.6; £400 rating, £12.12s.; above £400 rating, £15.15s.

For country houses the fees and extra expenses vary with the distance from Charing Cross and the time spent in travelling.

NUISANCES

The legal definition of nuisance includes:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Any premises in such a state as to be | } injurious or dangerous to health. |
| (b) Any pool, ditch, gutter, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, urinal, cess-pool, drain, dung-pit, or ash-pit so foul or in such a state as to be | |
| (c) Any animal kept in such place or manner as to be | |
| (d) Any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or | |
| (e) Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates, whether or not members of the same family. | |
| (f) Any occupied house in London without a proper water-supply. | |
| (g) Any factory or workshop not kept clean and free from effluvia arising from drains, etc., or not properly ventilated, or overcrowded. | |

It is the duty of the Sanitary Inspector to attend, free of charge, to nuisances from smoke, dust, and smells. **Snow** must now be removed by the Vestry authorities, and not as formerly by the householder. In case of a nuisance arising, complaint should be made by letter to the Sanitary Officer, addressed to the office of the Vestry, or District Board, or Council for the parish.

Every letter addressed to a Factory or Sanitary Inspector should state clearly and briefly (1) the precise address of the place where the nuisance exists or the wrongful act is being committed; and (2) the exact nature of the grievance complained of.

Infectious Disease.—In case of cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, scarlatina, typhoid, enteric, or puerperal fever (and possibly other diseases specified by local bye-laws), in London and in most large towns, the head of the family (or the landlord of a tenement house) is required to notify the fact to the Sanitary Authority, so that proper precautions may be taken. The doctor in attendance is also bound to notify. If the sick person cannot be properly isolated at home, the doctor will order his removal to hospital, and such removal may be made compulsory by a magistrate's order. No person ill of any infectious disease may expose himself in any public place, and no one in charge

of such a person may expose him, under penalty of a fine of five pounds. No refuse or rubbish infected by disease may be cast into the ash-pit without being disinfected; bedding, clothing, or other articles must be disinfected. The premises in which any person has been ill with an infectious disease must not be let without a certificate from the doctor that they have been properly disinfected. No infected person may milk any animal, or pick fruit, or engage in any occupation connected with food, or carry on any trade or business in such a way as to be likely to spread the infectious disease. No infected person may use any cab or omnibus, train, tramway, or steamer; the right course is to send to the Sanitary Authority for the proper ambulance.

Water-Supply.—Any occupied house without proper and sufficient water-supply is declared to be a nuisance. The landlord must provide it, even if it has been cut off through the tenant's fault or neglect. No London water company may cut off the supply without giving notice within twenty-four hours to the Sanitary Authority.

OLD CLOTHES

of a better kind, such as silk dresses, evening dresses, etc., often come in useful to governesses, companions, etc., in poor circumstances; they may be sent to Miss Younghusband, 70 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W., or to Miss King, 22 Berners Street, London, W., both Secretaries of Employment Societies for Ladies.

BEGGARS

Penal servitude for five years, or imprisonment for two, is the punishment of any one who is convicted of having, by false pretence, obtained from any person any money or valuable security with intent to defraud. Any one may apprehend and take before a Justice, without warrant, a person found committing this offence.

Destitute persons deserving of help should be sent to the Charity Organisation Society, or to some similar society where investigation into character and circumstances may be made. A list of the Charity Organisation Society's Offices is to be found in another part of this book. Homeless persons should generally be sent to the casual ward (in connection with the Poor Law), unless they appear to be especially deserving. For dirty people there are special arrangements for effective cleansing at workhouses. In cases of sudden and urgent necessity the officer at the workhouse or the relieving officer can give relief at once.

Children found begging, or wandering without home or visible means of support, can be sent by a police magistrate to an industrial school. The rescue officers of such philanthropic societies as the Charity Organisation Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Ragged School Union, are the best people to apply to in the case of homeless and neglected children.

MEDICAL FEES

The charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the house in which they reside.

An ordinary visit, where the rental of the house is £25, costs 5s.; where the rental is £100, the

charge is 10s. 6d. A night visit costs double an ordinary visit. When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Births—Registration of Births.—The registration of births is compulsory, the parents or other qualified informants being required to give personal information of a birth and to effect its registration **within forty-two days**; any one who fails to comply with the law in this respect is liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. Should the Registrar be required, by a notice in writing, to attend at the residence of the informant, or at the place of birth, he will be entitled to a fee of 1s. (except in the case of public institutions).

After three months a birth can only be registered in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and fees are payable both to the Registrar and to the Superintendent Registrar. After twelve months a birth can only be registered by the written authority of the Superintendent Registrar and the payment of further fees. The registers of births may be inspected at Somerset House, and a copy of an entry taken, on payment of a fee of 1s.

Vaccination.—The parent of every child born in England must, within three months of birth, or the person having custody of any child, must, within three months after receiving the custody, have it vaccinated by some medical practitioner, or take it to the public vaccinator of the vaccination district in which the child shall be then resident, to be vaccinated. When the child is not vaccinated by the public vaccinator the parent or custodian must also transmit a certificate of successful vaccination, signed by the medical practitioner, to the vaccination officer appointed by the Guardians, within seven days after the performance of the operation. For neglecting to procure vaccination, or to transmit the certificate, as required, a penalty of 20s. is incurred.

By the new regulation passed in 1896, "No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 if, within four months from the birth of the child, he satisfies two Justices, or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate in petty sessions, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and, within seven days thereafter, delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such Justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection." Only the father of the child can make the objection.

Marriages—Marriage Licenses.—Marriages may be performed between the hours of 8 A.M. and 3 P.M., either after the publication of banns or by license, or on production of the Superintendent Registrar's certificate of notice given to him twenty-one days previously.

In the case of banns seven clear days' notice should be given to the clergyman of the parish in which the parties reside; or, if they reside in different parishes, then to the clergyman of each parish. The notice should state the Christian and surnames of the contracting parties, their addresses,

and the parish in which they reside. The banns will then be published on three Sundays preceding the ceremony. The fees payable for marriage by banns are from 10s. to 21s., and a shilling or two is expected by the church officials.

Marriage licenses may be procured for the whole of England and Wales at the Faculty Office in Knightrider Street, E.C.; also at the Bishop of London's Registry, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, for the diocese of London. The fees and duty amount to £2:12:6, or for special license to about £30. This can only be obtained at the Faculty Office.

In either case one of the parties must make the application in person, and have been resident for fifteen days in the parish mentioned in the license. The license is in force for three months only.

Marriages may take place in any church or chapel duly licensed for the purpose, or at the Registrar's office of the district upon certificates or licenses issued by the Superintendent Registrar. Certificates are issued twenty-one days after notice has been given, the fee being 2s. to the Superintendent Registrar and 5s. to the Registrar.

For marriages without a religious ceremony at the Registrar's office the Superintendent Registrar may grant a license, and the marriage may take place at the District Registry Office after the lapse of one day from the issuing of the license; fees, £2:2:6 to the Superintendent Registrar and 10s. to the Registrar, and 2s. 7d. for the certificate. By the Nonconformist Marriages Act, which comes into force on 1st April 1899, all Nonconformist churches duly licensed will have the power of appointing an "authorised person" who can register the marriage when certificates or licenses have been previously obtained, without the presence of the Registrar. Information respecting marriages of British subjects abroad, if one of the parties is in England, can be obtained from the Registrar, or, if abroad, from the Consular officer for the district. An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

Deaths.—Registration of Deaths.—Information of death should be given to the Registrar, within five days after occurrence, by the nearest relative present at the death or during the last illness; or, should no relative be present, by the occupier of the house, or by the person who causes the body to be buried. The Registrar will require to see the doctor's certificate of death before registering, and the Registrar's certificate must be shown to the officiating clergyman at the interment.

WILLS

(England only)

To make a Will.—A will should be written legibly in ink, on a single sheet of paper. No alteration of any kind can be made after a will is executed, i.e. signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses. If a change is desired, a new will can be made, revoking the previous one, or a codicil added, which must be executed in the same way as the original will.

To execute a will, the testator should sign his name at and in the presence of two witnesses, who will then sign their names in his and each other's presence. A legatee, or the husband or wife of a legatee, cannot be a witness.

Attesting Execution.—Opposite to the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause: Signed by the testator or testatrix in

the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his (or her) and each other's presence. Signatures of witnesses should follow.

Executors.—One or more executors may be appointed who may be legatees.

Persons who cannot make Wills.—Minors cannot make wills. A woman married before 1st January 1883 can make a will with her husband's consent, but without it can only bequeath property accruing to her after that date. Women married after that date have the same rights as unmarried women.

Revocation.—To revoke a will, it is not sufficient to erase it with a pen. It must be destroyed, or revoked by a subsequent will. Marriage acts as a revocation of a will. A will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

Depositories for Wills.—Copies of all wills proved since 1858 are kept at Somerset House, and may be read by anybody on payment of a fee of 1s., and copies obtained on payment of certain charges. Wills can be deposited by testators in Somerset House for safe keeping during their lifetime on payment of fees amounting to 14s. 6d.

Administrators.—If there are no executors, or they refuse to act, a legatee can act as administrator.

To obtain Probate or Administration without employing a Solicitor.—The office is at Somerset House, room 87. Applicant must apply in person, and no correspondence will be entered into. He should bring the certificate of death or burial, the will, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased. If there is no will, or there are no executors, two sureties are required who will pledge themselves for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when only one surety is required. If the deceased resided within the district of a District Probate Registry, application may be made there. If the whole estate does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than 8 miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Property of Intestates (England only)—

If the intestate die leaving wife only, no blood relations . . .	Half to wife, half to Crown.
Wife, no near relations . . .	Half to wife, rest to next of kin.
Wife and child, or children, and children of a deceased child . . .	One-third to wife, rest to child or children; if dead, to lineal descendants.
Wife and father . . .	*One-third to wife, one-third to living children in equal shares, one-third equally among living children, <i>per capita</i> , and issue of dead children, <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife and mother . . .	Half to wife, half to father.
	Half to wife, half to mother.

No wife or child . . .	{ All to next of kin of equal degree.	Appointment of new trustee for execution of property not by will . . .	£0 10 0
	{ All children equally <i>per capita</i> , issue of dead children, <i>per stirpes</i> .	Valuation of property—	
Children by one or more wives, and issue of deceased children . . .	{ *Half equally to living children, half amongst living children, <i>per capita</i> , and issue of dead children, <i>per stirpes</i> .	Not exceeding £5 in value . . .	0 0 8
		" £10 " . . .	0 0 6
		" £50 " . . .	0 2 6
		" £500 " . . .	0 15 0
		Exceeding £500 . . .	1 0 0
Husband and children . . .	Whole to husband.	Settlements for every £100 or part of £100 . . .	0 5 0
		Receipts £2 or upwards . . .	0 0 1

By Intestates Act 1890, widows of men who die intestate and without issue take the whole estate if under £500; if above, they take £500 in addition to what they were entitled to under the previous law. This does not apply to Scotland.

* Applicable to Scotland only.

Licenses—TAXATION

Carriages —Annual license (Great Britain)—	
Hackney carriages . . .	£0 15 0
Carriages with four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, or mechanical power . . .	2 2 0
With four wheels, drawn by one horse . . .	1 1 0
With less than four wheels . . .	0 15 0
Half these rates only charged on license taken out between 1st October and 31st December.	

Motor Cars.—For every light locomotive, in addition to the carriage license duty, an excise duty is chargeable—

If the weight exceeds one ton, but not two tons, unladen . . .	£2 2 0
If weight exceeds two tons, unladen . . .	8 8 0

Armorial Bearings—

Annual license, Great Britain . . .	£1 1 0
If used on any carriage, do. . .	2 2 0
Arms, grant of, stamp duty on . . .	10 0 0

Dog Licenses (Great Britain), 7s. 6d. annually. Dogs under six months, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep and cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for guidance, exempt.

Fire-arms—

To carry a gun or pistol . . .	£0 10 0
Persons holding game licenses, exempt; expire 31st July.	

Game Licenses—

United Kingdom, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st November, to expire on 31st July following . . .	£3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October . . .	2 0 0
After 31st October, to expire 31st July . . .	2 0 0
Licenses for a continuous period of fourteen days . . .	1 0 0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain) to expire 31st July . . .	2 0 0
Gamekeepers, Ireland, same as game licenses.	

Male Servants—

Annual license (Great Britain) each . . .	£0 15 0
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Stamps—

Affidavit . . .	£0 2 6
Agreement, or memorandum of agreement . . .	0 0 6
Agreement for furnished house, part of a year, of over £25 rent . . .	0 2 6

House Duty.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-houses, shops, warehouses, or lodging-houses, annual value between £20 and £40, 2d. in £1.

Exceeding " £40 and £60, 4d. "	
" £60 " 6d. "	
Other houses between £20 and £40, 3d. "	
" £40 and £60, 6d. "	
Exceeding " £60 " 9d. "	

Estate Duty

£100, but does not exceed £500 . . .	1 per cent
£500 " £1000 . . .	2 "
£1000 " £10,000 . . .	3 "
£10,000 " £25,000 . . .	4 "
£25,000 " £50,000 . . .	4½ "
£50,000 " £75,000 . . .	5 "
£75,000 " £100,000 . . .	5½ "
£100,000 " £150,000 . . .	6 "
£150,000 " £250,000 . . .	6½ "
£250,000 " £500,000 . . .	7 "
£500,000 " £1,000,000 . . .	7½ "
£1,000,000 . . .	8 "

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged at the option of the accountable parties with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Legacy and Succession Duties.—If the legacies are left—

To children, or their descendants or parents . . .	1 per cent
To brothers and sisters or their descendants . . .	8 "
To brothers and sisters of the father or mother or descendants . . .	5 "
To brothers and sisters of the grandparents or their descendants . . .	6 "
To all others . . .	10 "

The husband or wife pay estate but not legacy duty. The husband or wife of a relation is charged at the same rate as the relation.

Property and Income Tax—

Schedule A, lands, tenements, etc. . .	8d in £1.
Payable by owner of the property.	
Relief is given in certain cases (57 and 58 Vict. s. 35).	
Schedule B, occupiers of farms, etc. . .	3d. in £.
" occupiers of nurseries and market gardens . . .	8d. "
Schedule C, D, E, income . . .	8d. "
Not exceeding £160, exempt; not exceeding £400, the tax is not chargeable on the first £160;	
£500 " " " £150;	
£600 " " " £120;	
£700 " " " £70.	

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits from any profession, employment, or business carried on by her own personal labour.

INSURANCE

Life Insurance may be effected for any amount by the payment of annual premiums. Some offices charge a higher premium, but declare bonuses from time to time, which can be used either to increase the sum assured, to reduce the premium, or be taken in cash.

Endowment Assurance.—The sum assured is paid at a fixed age, or at death, if that happens previously.

Annuities.—Immediate or deferred annuities can be purchased both through Insurance Companies and through the Post Office.

Immediate annuities granted to women by the Post Office for every £100 paid—

Age 50	55	60	65	70
£8:0:6	£6:15:8	£7:16:8	£9:6:4	£11:9:6

Sums to men would be rather larger.

More advantageous terms would usually be obtained from Insurance Companies, as they have better opportunities of investing their funds to profit than the Government.

Fire Insurance.—Usual rates—

Common insurance . . .	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cent.
Hazardous . . .	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. "
Doubly hazardous . . .	4s. 6d. to 5s. "

Other Insurances—

Accident, plate glass, boilers, machinery, hall-storms, burglary, cattle, marine, etc.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Letters.—The rates for letters are as follows:—

4 oz.	1d.	10 oz.	2½d.	16 oz.	4d.
6 "	1½d.	12 "	3d.	18 "	4½d.
8 "	2d.	14 "	3½d.	20 "	5d.

and so on for greater weights, at ½d. extra for every additional 2 ozs.

Letters posted unstamped are charged double postage on delivery.

Letters can be sent by **railway** to be posted at the station nearest their destination, or left to be called for, on payment of 2d. to the railway official.

Letters and parcels can be sent from most post offices by **express delivery**, on extra payment of 8d. a mile.

Book Post.—Except in regard to 2 oz. packets, which may be sent for ½d., the book post is practically abolished, all packets over 2 oz. being subject to the same rates and regulations as letters.

Post Cards cost ½d. for one; 6d. packet of ten; thin cards 5½d. for ten. Foreign post cards 1d. each. Inland cards cannot be used for foreign postage.

Registration.—The fee for registration, inland and abroad, is 2d. over and above the ordinary postal rate, and in event of loss or damage this covers compensation up to £5.

Letters containing valuable goods, if not registered, are liable to a fee of 4d. on delivery.

Parcels.—Rate of postage:—

1 lb.	3d.	5 lb.	7d.	9 lb.	11d.
2 "	4d.	6 "	8d.	10 "	1s. 0d.
3 "	5d.	7 "	9d.	11 "	1s. 0d.
4 "	6d.	8 "	10d.		

11 lbs. is the limit allowed.

Newspaper Wrappers: halfpenny wrappers ½d. each, 7 for 4d., 22s. 10d. for 480; penny wrappers 1½d. each, 8 for 8½d., 21s. 8d. for 240.

Postal Orders.—Postal orders are issued at the following rates:—

1s. and 1s. 6d.—	½d.
2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 10s. 6d.	for 1d.
15s. and 20s.	for 1½d.

Money Orders.—Rates for inland money orders:—

Not exceeding £1, 2d.; £2, 3d.; and £10, 4d. Foreign money orders are issued at a uniform rate of 6d. for sums not exceeding £2; of 1s. not exceeding £6; of 1s. 6d. not exceeding £10.

Money may be transmitted by telegraph.

Telegrams.—The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom is 6d. for the first twelve words, and ½d. for every additional word.

Porterage is charged at the rate of 3d. per mile if the telegram is for delivery beyond three miles from the office.

Foreign Postage to nearly all countries in the world. (See Imperial Penny Post.)

Letters.	Newspapers and Books.
½ oz.	2 oz.
1 " 2½d.	4 " 1d.
1½ " 5d.	6 " 1½d.
2 " 7½d.	8 " 2d.
2½ " 10d.	10 " 2½d.
3 " 1s. 0½d.	

Bona-fide samples or patterns, not being liable to customs duties, may be sent by post to the Colonies and all foreign countries at book-post rate; but the lowest is 1d. The packet must be open at the ends.

Imperial Penny Post.—On and after 25th December 1898 letters may be sent for 1d. to the following British colonies, possessions, and dependencies:—

Aden.	Lagos.
The Bahamas.	Leeward Islands.
British C. Africa.	Natal.
British E. Africa.	Newfoundland.
British India.	Niger Coast Protectorate.
Canada.	St. Helena.
Ceylon.	Seychelles.
Cyprus.	Sierra Leone.
Falkland Islands.	Straits Settlements.
Fiji.	Trinidad.
Gambia.	Tobago.
Gibraltar.	Turks Islands.
Gold Coast.	Uganda.
Hong Kong.	Windward Islands.

Printed Matter.—In Austro-Hungary a tax of 2 kreuzer is made on delivery of all foreign newspapers. All books and printed matter are taxed 25 per cent of value in United States, except certain exempted newspapers, photographs, and printed papers intended only for personal use and not for sale; ditto for Colombia. Bound books sent to Portugal or Portuguese colonies are subject to duty. Books sent to Italy in large numbers are liable to customs duty. In Belgium, books, newspapers, periodicals, maps, charts, music, artistic prints, etc., may be sent by post, duty free; other printed papers only in small quantities. Advertising circulars are liable to duty in Canada and Victoria.

Poste Restante.—Letters addressed to any place, which are to wait at the Post Office to be called for, must have "Poste Restante" written on them. There is a Poste Restante in London at the General Post Office and at all branch offices.

APPROXIMATE TIME OCCUPIED IN COURSE OF POST FOR LETTERS
FROM LONDON TO:—

Name of Place.	Days.	Hours.	Name of Place.	Days.	Hours.	Name of Place.	Days.	Hours.
Adelaide	80	16	Copenhagen	1	12	Newfoundland	9	..
Aden	10	..	Cyprus	9	..	New York	8	..
Aix-les-Bains . . . . .	..	20	Delagoa Bay	22	..	Nova Scotia (Halifax)	9	..
Alexandria	5	12	Demerara	13	20	Odessa	2	12
Algiers	2	4	Falkland Islands	31	..	Ottawa	9	6
Amsterdam	12	12	Fiji (via Vancouver)	30	..	Panama	19	8
Antwerp . . . . .	..	10	Geneva	1	1	Paris . . . . .	..	8
Ascension	30	..	Genoa	1	8	Perth (West Australia)	29	..
Athens	4	10	Gibraltar	8	14	Port Said	5	..
Auckland (via San Francisco)	32	..	Gothenburg	1	22	Rangoon	24	..
Bahamas	10	..	Grand Canary	5	..	Rio de Janeiro	17	..
Balearic Islands	3	..	Grenada	18	8	Rome	1	20
Barbados	12	..	Hague, The . . . . .	..	12	Rotterdam . . . . .	..	11
Batavia	27	..	Hamburg . . . . .	..	21	St. Helena	17	..
Bathurst	15	..	Hanover . . . . .	..	17	St. Petersburg	2	2
Belgrade	2	9	Havana	12	..	St. Vincent (Cape de Verd)	10	..
Bergen (via Newcastle)	2	12	Hong-Kong (via Brindisi)	29	..	Shanghai (via Vancouver)	37	..
Berlin	1	..	Hong-Kong (via Vancouver)	40	..	Shanghai (via Suez)	32	18
Bermuda	15	..	Honolulu	20	..	Sierra Leone	14	..
Berne	1	2	Iceland	10	..	Singapore	23	..
Beyrout	8	..	Jamaica	15	21	Smyrna	6	..
Bombay	14	16	Lagos	23	..	Stockholm	2	..
Boston, U.S.A.	9	..	Lima	29	..	Suez	5	12
Bremen . . . . .	..	19	Lisbon	2	20	Sydney	32	16
Brindisi	2	12	Madeira	4	..	Teheran	22	..
Brisbane	33	16	Madras	17	..	Transvaal (via Cape)	21	..
Brussels . . . . .	..	9	Madrid	1	22	Trinidad	13	21
Bucharest	2	15	Manila	32	..	Valparaiso (via Panama)	39	..
Buda-Pesth	2	..	Marseilles . . . . .	..	23	lan) (via Magel-	34	..
Buenos Ayres	22	..	Mauritius	25	..	Vancouver	15	..
Cadiz	3	2	Melbourne	31	16	Vienna	1	7
Cairo	6	..	Mexico	14	..	Washington	9	..
Calcutta	16	16	Monte Video	21	..	Yokohama (via Vancouver)	32	..
Cape Town	19	..	Montreal	9	..	Yokohama (via Suez)	38	..
Chicago	9	12	Moscow	8	3	Zanzibar	22	..
Christiania	2	11	Mozambique	30	..			
Congo	26	..	Natal	22	..			
Constantinople	8	6						

Late Posting in London.—The latest time for night mails is as follows:—

St. Martin's-le-Grand—Letters, 6; ex. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7.45.
Foreign and Col., 6; ex. 1d., 7; ex. 2d., 7.15;
ex. 3d., 7.30. News and Book Pack., 5.30.
Foreign and Col., 6; all with extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6.45;
ex. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7.15.

Lomb. St., Gracech. St., 47 Cannon St., East-
cheap, Fleet St., Throgm. Av., Mark Lane,
Leadenhall St., New Bridge St., Threadne.
St., Ludgate Cir.—Letters, 6; ex. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7;
Foreign and Col., 6; ex. 1d., 7; all News and
Book Pack., 5.30.

District Offices—Letters, 6; ex. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7.30;
Foreign and Col. ex. 1d., 7; News and Book
Pack., 5.30.

Receiving Houses and Pillar Boxes—Letters,
6 P.M.

At the G.P.O. and at West Strand Telegraph
Office, the chief District Offices and termini of

principal railways, letters posted on Sunday before
6 P.M. and paid ex. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Inland and 1d. for the
Continent, are forwarded by night mails.

Missing Letters should be inquired for at
St. Martin's-le-Grand; Returned Letters and
Money Orders at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

Post Office Savings Bank, 144a Queen
Victoria Street, E.C.

LONDON CAB FARES

Any distance up to two miles, 1s.

Rate: 6d. per mile or part of a mile.

Hansom cabs engaged by the hour, 2s. 6d. per
hour.

Distances beyond the radius of four miles
from Charing Cross, 1s. 6d. per mile.

Luggage, 2d. per package. More than two people
in a cab, 6d. per person for the whole journey.

PROOF CORRECTING

First Proof with Corrections Indicated

capo. The International Council of Women is a federation of e/
 2 National Councils of women belonging to all nations/ capo/ 1/
 n/ # which are themselves composed of National Societies/ Ital./ w/ 1/3
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Printers' Corrected Proof

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN
 is a federation of National Councils of Women be-
 longing to all nations, which are themselves composed
 of National Societies.

The preamble of its constitution is as follows:—

"We, Women of all Nations, do hereby band ourselves
 together in a confederation of workers to further the
 application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and
 law—

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YE WOULD THAT THEY SHOULD
 DO UNTO YOU."

HEALTH

Ladies' Sanitary Association, es-
 tablished 1857, Miss Rose Adams, 22 Berners
 Street, Oxford Street, W., for the extension and
 popularisation of sanitary knowledge by means of
 simple tracts on sanitary and domestic subjects,
 written especially for poor people, by the es-
 tablishment of libraries and by lectures. Sub-
 scription, 10s. 6d.

National Health Society, Secretary,
 Miss Lankester, 53 Berners Street, W. The ob-
 jects of this Society are to diffuse sanitary know-
 ledge among all classes, to organise lectures in
 drawing-rooms and elsewhere on first aid to the
 injured, home nursing, and domestic hygiene. At
 mothers' meetings and working-men's clubs on
 prevention of the spread of infectious disease,
 food and cookery, rearing of infants, manage-
 ment of households, and tracts are circulated
 on these and kindred subjects.

Examinations are held after the ambulance,
 nursing, and domestic hygiene lectures, and cer-
 tificates awarded. Candidates possessing three of

these certificates are eligible for obtaining the
 medal of the Society.

The Committee are glad to facilitate the action
 of members in arranging for the sanitation of
 their own dwelling-houses.

Membership is constituted by the payment of
 £1:1s. annually; life membership by the single
 payment of £10:10s.

During the past year courses of lectures have
 been given to the clergy, to ladies, to cyclists, on
 sick-nursing, etc. Training courses for lecturers
 and teachers are held annually at the offices, and
 diplomas and teachers' certificates are awarded.
 A set of rules and regulations has been drawn up
 for the use of branch societies.

Dublin Ladies' Sanitary Association.

Edinburgh Health Society, Hon. Secre-
 tary, Richard S. Aitchison, C.A., 44 Queen Street.

**Liverpool Ladies' Sanitary Associa-
 tion**, President, Mrs. A. Booth Hon. Secretary,
 Miss M. M. Graham, 317 Edge Lane. Training
 course for health lecturers and sanitary inspectors

(8 Sandon Terrace), £12 : 12s. ; three free scholarships ; training of ladies as children's nurses, £20.

Manchester Ladies' Health Society. Mrs. Hardie, Wrenwood, Higher Broughton. There are nineteen health visitors working under this Society, thirteen in Manchester, six in Salford. The Corporations of Manchester and Salford pay the salaries (14s. a week) of nine of these visitors, who are working-women under the direction of lady superintendents.

Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education. Health Department, 90 Albion Street, Leeds.

Health Manuals of all kinds are published by the above Societies. **Tracts**, mostly in the form of stories, are issued by the Ladies' Sanitary Association at 4s., 8s., and 16s. per 100, according to the number of pages, on domestic health and cleanliness, care of children, cookery, dress, physiology, etc. Penny and twopenny leaflets, 9d. per dozen, 6s. per hundred, 25s. per 1000, on similar subjects can be obtained from the National Health Society ; also household cards (for hanging up) for housemaids and cooks, hints for district visitors, etc. A pamphlet called *Hints for District Visitors on Sanitation* is published by the National Union of Women Workers, 59 Berners Street, and contains useful information on health for houses, streets, factories and workshops ; regulations for housework, etc. A very good **book for women**, published by Longmans, is "A Book for Every Woman," Part I. on Children ; Part II. on Women's Health, by Jane H. Walker, M.D. "A Handbook for Mothers" is also to be recommended, for mothers and their babies up to two years of age. The following **manuals of physiology** can be obtained from the Ladies' Sanitary Association, 22 Berners Street, W. :—

Physiology. By Dr. Michael Foster, price 1s.

Food. By Professor Church, price 8s. 6d.

Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, price 7s. 6d.

Principles of Human Physiology. By Dr. Carpenter, 8th edition, price 31s. 6d.

Description of the Human Body. By the late Professor Marshall, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., price 21s.

Physiology of the Common Life. By the late G. H. Lewes, price 12s.

Elementary Lessons in Physiology. By the late Professor Huxley, price 4s. 6d.

Physiology for Schools. By the late Mrs. Bray, price 1s.

Animal Physiology. By V. Murche, Esq., price 1s. 6d.

Coombe's Physiology applied to Health and Education, price 8s. 6d.

Elementary Hygiene. By Mr. Thomas London, price 1s. 6d.

Health Lectures for the People (First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Series). By Edinburgh Health Society, price 1s. each.

Birmingham and Midland Institute Lectures on Health (First, Second, Third, and Fourth Series), price 1s. each.

Our Dwellings. By Mrs. Buckton, price 8s. 6d.

Health in the House: A Series of Lectures on Elementary Physiology. By Catherine M. Buckton, price 2s.

The House of Life. By Mrs. Fenwick Miller, price 2s. 6d.

Advice to a Wife. By the late Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., price 2s. 6d.

Advice to a Mother. By the late Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., price 2s. 6d.

Childhood, Girlhood, Womanhood. By Dr. Alice Kerr, price 3d.

Motherhood. A Book for Every Woman. By Dr. Alice Kerr, price 1s. 6d.

Sickness or Health. By a Family Doctor. Second edition, price 2s. 6d.

Personal Care of Health. By the late Dr. E. Parkes, price 1s.

Human Body. By Owen Lankester, M.R.C.S. (A Coloured Mannikin), price 2s.

DRESS AND NEEDLEWORK

(See also Needlework among Employments)

Dressmaking and Needlework Manuals. The following publications are recommended by the London Institute of Plain Needlework :—

Plain Manual of Needlework and Cutting-out. E. G. Jones. Edited by Miss Heath and Miss S. Loch. Longmans, 8s. 6d., postage 4d.

Dressmaking. Mrs. Henry Grenfell. Macmillan and Co., 1s., postage 1d.

Dress and Coat Cutting-out Diagrams, by Mrs. Henry Grenfell. Longmans, price 1s. 6d., postage 8d.

Manual of Dress Cutting-out for Home Study. Mrs. H. Grenfell. Longmans, 1d., postage 4d.

How to Make a Dress. J. A. E. Wood. Methuen, 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Henry Grenfell's System for Cutting out Under-linen and Baby-linen. Longmans, 2s. 6d., postage 8d. Single sheets 9d., postage 1d.

Manual of Under-linen Cutting-out for Home Study. Mrs. Henry Grenfell. Longmans, 1d., postage 4d.

The Dress-Cutting Diagrams are supplied by Messrs. Longmans, The Institute, and Messrs. T. Venables and Sons, of 104 Whitechapel, E., for 1s. 9d., post free.

Needlework for Student Teachers. Miss Amy K. Smith. Moffatt and Paige, 8s. 6d. net.

Self-teaching Needlework Manuals. E. G. Jones. Edited by Miss Heath and Miss S. Loch. Longmans. In parts to suit the Government Standards, 1d., 2d., 3d., complete in one volume, 1s., postage 2d.

Needlework and Cutting-out. Kate Stanley. Stanford, 8s. 6d., postage 4d.

Plain Needlework. Mrs. Floyer. 6d., postage 4d.

Plain Knitting and Mending, with twenty Diagrams. Mrs. Floyer. 6d., postage 4d.

Plain Cutting-out. Mrs. Floyer. 1s., postage 1d.

Diagrams for Plain Cutting-out. Mrs. Floyer. 1s., postage 2d.

Needle-drill, Position-drill, etc. Mrs. Floyer. 3d., postage 4d.

The High School Needlework and Cutting-out Manual. H. Baker. 1s., postage 2d. Messrs. Bickers and Sons, 1 Leicester Square, W.C.

Pattern-Making by Paper Folding for Cutting out Under-linen and Children's Dresses, by Miss Heath, Senior Examiner of Needlework to the London School Board.

The National Society at their Depository, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, also supply all the above books and appliances.

Sectional Paper for Dress Cutting-out. 15s. per ream, 1s. per quire. Messrs. Moffatt and Paige, 38 Warwick Lane, E.C.

Cutting-out, by Miss E. Carlisle. 2 vols., 1s. each.

Easy Charts for Self-Measurement, by Miss E. Carlisle. Price 1s. per set of six Cards. Cox and Co., 99 New Oxford Street.

A Practical Method of Dress Cutting, by Miss E. Carlisle.

Needlework, Knitting, Cutting-out, by Miss Rosevear.

Roll Boards, suitable for teachers carrying materials for teaching purposes, can be had for 12s. each. Messrs. Phillips and Son, Fleet Street, E.C.

Charles Taylor, Bookseller (late Assistant to Messrs. Griffith, Farren, and Co.), 28 Warwick Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C., will also supply all the above.

A series of **Dorcas Notes** on the making of garments, useful for sewing meetings, can be obtained from the office of "The Churchwoman," 157 Strand, W.C., for 1s. 6d. the set, post free.

RATIONAL DRESS

Rational Dress League.—Provisional Committee: Viscountess Harberton, Mrs. F. J. Heron-Maxwell, Dr. Alice Vickery, Mrs. Beatrice Logan, Mrs. Leigh Hunt Wallace, Miss Edith M. Vance, Miss Swanhilde Bulan, Dr. T. R. Allinson, Colonel Savile, J. D. Ainsworth, Esq., W. R. Ferguson-Weir, Esq. The objects of the Association are to foster and encourage reform in the dress of both sexes, but more particularly to promote the wearing by women of some form of bifurcated garment, especially for such active purposes as cycling, tennis, golf, and other athletic exercises, walking tours, housework, and business purposes. Official Journal: The Rational Dress Gazette.

The wearing of Rational Dress is encouraged by organised cycle rides, lawn tennis matches, walking tours, boating trips, etc. Ordinary

dress wearers are not excluded from the meetings. Organisers: Miss S. Bulan, 5 York Street Chambers, W., and Miss E. M. Vance, 64 Pata-hull Road, N.W.

Western Rational Dress Club.—(Founded February 1897). President, Viscountess Harberton. Captain, Mrs. M. Buckman, Ell-borough, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham. The objects of the Club are the following:—

1. To promote a dress reform whereby Ladies may enjoy out-door exercise with greater comfort and less fatigue.

2. To advocate the wearing (particularly for cycling) of the Zouave or Knickerbocker costume, as adopted by the ladies of France, Germany, and America.

3. To take all necessary steps, in connection with kindred Associations in London, to encourage this desirable reform.

The disadvantages of the skirt for any out-door exercise are obvious. Even by holding it up, which is a fatigue, the wearer cannot prevent it from becoming wet and dragged with mud. Its use for sweeping the steps of buildings and vehicles cannot be commended.

The disadvantages of the skirt for cycling are numerous. Under ordinary circumstances it adds so greatly to the labour that it makes 80 miles more tiring than 50 would be. It makes riding against a head wind almost impossible. It adds greatly to the danger, and has been the cause of several serious accidents. Its flopping with every movement of the rider is very unbecoming. It necessitates the employment of a weaker and 8 lbs. heavier machine.

None of these disadvantages belong to the new style of costume, which is to be commended from the point of view of health, comfort, and safety.

The Club consists of (1) Members; (2) Associate-Members; (3) Associates. Those who always wear Rational Dress for cycling are eligible as Members; those who wear it occasionally, as Associate-Members; those who do not wear it, but who sympathise with the objects of the Club, are eligible as Associates.

The Annual subscription of Members (ladies and gentlemen) is 2s. 6d.; of Associate-Members, 2s.; of Associates, 1s. 6d.; but only Members have the right to vote.

Chelsea Rational Dress Club, Sec., Miss Lane, 190 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

Ladies' Cycling Association—Rational Dress Section, Sec., Miss Murrell, 89 Victoria Street, S.W.

(See also Cycling Clubs)

Healthy and Artistic Dress Union, Hon. Secs., Miss Unwin, Mrs. C. E. Wheeler, Miss A. G. Matthews, The Mount, Shortlands, Kent. Objects:—

To promote such improvement in dress as shall make it consistent with health, comfort, activity, and graceful appearance, yet shall not involve any obvious departure from recognised conventional modes.

By uniting into one association many isolated persons who are already endeavouring to carry out improved principles in dress, to increase the effectiveness of individual efforts, and to strengthen younger Members against the liability

to become involved, contrary to their best judgment, in injurious fashions which they find prevailing around them.

To promote free and constant communication between all experimenters in solving the problem of combining healthy, and, at the same time, artistic dress on such broad principles as will allow the maximum of variety. Subs. 4s.

WOMEN HAIRDRESSERS

The following hairdressing establishments in London conducted by women are on the list of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women:—

The Misses Muston and Collins, 48 South Molton Street, W.

Mrs. Skellern, 1 Wimpole Street, W.

Mme. Doré, 16 Great Castle Street, W.

Miss Blanche Fraser, 829 Fulham Road, S.W.

Mrs. Cullen, 14 Upper George Street, Bryanston Square, W.

Miss Margaret Bussé, 7 Northumberland Street, Marylebone Road, N.W., will go out to ladies' houses.

ETIQUETTE BOOKS

Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, 1s.

Etiquette of Good Society, 1s. 6d., edited and revised by Lady Colin Campbell. Cassell and Co.

Everybody's Book of Correct Conduct, 6d.

Manners and Rules of Good Society, by one of the Aristocracy, 2s. 6d. Warne's Bijou Books.

Manners for Men, 1s.; **Manners for Women**, 1s. By "Madge" (of Truth).

Manners for all, 1d.

There is a volume of the Badminton Library on **Dancing** (1896).

THE ROYAL FAMILY

THE SOVEREIGN

Residences.—Buckingham Palace; Windsor Castle; Osborne, Isle of Wight; Balmoral, Ballater, N.B.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, born 24 May 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., 20 June 1837; crowned 28 June 1838; proclaimed Empress of India 1 Jan. 1877; married 10 February 1840, **His Royal Highness Albert**, PRINCE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA (**Prince Consort**), born 26 August 1819, died 14 December 1861. Surviving issue—

	Born
Prince of Wales (Albert Edward)	9 Nov. 1841
Duke of Saxe-Coburg (Alfred Ernest Albert)	6 Aug. 1844
Duke of Connaught (Arthur William Patrick Albert)	1 May 1850
Empress (Frederick) of Germany (Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa)	21 Nov. 1840
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Helena Augusta Victoria)	25 May 1846
Marchioness of Lorne (Louise Caroline Alberta)	18 Mar. 1848
Princess Henry of Battenberg (Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore)	14 Apr. 1857

FAMILY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

Residences.—Sandringham Hall, Norfolk; Marlborough House.

H.R.H. married 10 March 1863, Princess ALEXANDRA CAROLINE MARIE CHARLOTTE LOUISE JULIA, born 1 December 1844, eldest daughter of King of Denmark.

Duke of York (George Frederick Ernest Albert) 8 June 1865

H.R.H. married 6 July 1893, H.R.H. VICTORIA MARY of Teck, and has issue—

Prince EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID of York	23 June 1894
Prince ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE of York	14 Dec. 1895
Princess VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY of York	25 Apr. 1897

Princess Louise VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, Duchess of Fife, born 20 February 1867, married 27 July 1889, the Duke of Fife, K.T., and has issue—

Lady ALEXANDRA VICTORIA ALBERTA EDWINA LOUISE DUFF	17 May 1891
Lady MAUD ALEXANDRA VICTORIA GEORGIA BERTHA DUFF	8 Apr. 1893

Princess VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY 6 July 1868
Princess MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA, born 26 Nov. 1869, married 22 July 1896, Prince Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG

Residence.—Clarence House, St. James's.

H.R.H. married 23 January 1874, the Grand Duchess MARIE ALEXANDROVNA of Russia, born 17 October 1853, and has issue—

Prince ALFRED ALEXANDER WILLIAM ERNEST ALBERT 15 Oct. 1874

Princess MARIE ALEXANDRA VICTORIA, born 29 October 1875, married 10 January 1892, Ferdinand of Roumania, and has issue—

Prince CAROL	15 Oct. 1898
Princess ELIZABETH	11 Oct. 1894

Princess VICTORIA MELITA, born 25 November 1876, married 19 April 1894, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue—

Princess ELIZABETH MARIE ALICE VICTORIA	11 Mar. 1895
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Princess ALEXANDRA LOUISE OLGA VICTORIA, born 1 September 1878, married 1896, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and has issue—

Prince GODEFROI	24 Mar. 1897
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Princess BEATRICE LEOPOLDINE VICTORIA	20 Apr. 1884
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FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Residences.—Bagshot Park, Surrey; Government House, Aldershot.

H.R.H. married 18 March 1879, Princess LOUISE MARGARET ALEXANDRA VICTORIA AGNES, born 25 July 1860, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue—

Princess MARGARET VICTORIA AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE NORAH	15 Jan. 1882
Prince ARTHUR FREDERICK PATRICK ALBERT	18 Jan. 1888
Princess VICTORIA PATRICIA HELENA ELIZABETH	17 Mar. 1886

FAMILY OF THE LATE DUKE OF ALBANY

Residence.—Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

H.R.H. married 27 April 1882, Princess HELEN, born 17 February 1861, daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, and has issue—

Princess ALICE MARY VICTORIA AUGUSTA PAULINE	25 Feb. 1888
Duke of Albany (LEOPOLD CHARLES EDWARD GEORGE ALBERT)	19 July 1884

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

Residence.—Friedrichshof Castle, Cronberg, Germany.

H.R.H. married 25 January 1858, FREDERICK, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor, and has issue—

WILLIAM II., German Emperor	27 Jan. 1859
Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen	24 July 1860
Prince HENRY of Prussia, K.G., G.C.B.	14 Aug. 1862
Princess VICTORIA of Schaumburg-Lippe	12 Apr. 1866
Princess SOPHIA, D. U. A., Duchess of Sparta	14 June 1870
Princess MARGARET BEATRICE F. of Hesse	22 Apr. 1872

FAMILY OF THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE

Residence.—New Palace, Darmstadt.

H.R.H. married 1 July 1862, the late Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue—

Princess LOUIS of Battenberg (VICTORIA)	5 Apr. 1863
Grand Duchess SERGE of Russia (ELIZABETH)	1 Nov. 1864
Princess HENRY of Prussia (IRENA MARIE)	11 July 1866
Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G. (ERNEST LOUIS)	25 Nov. 1868

Empress of Russia (Victoria Alice), born 6 June 1872, married the Czar, 26 November 1894, and has issue—

The Grand Duchess OLGA	15 Nov. 1895
The Grand Duchess TATIANA	10 June 1897

FAMILY OF THE PRINCESS HELENA

Residence.—Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

H.R.H. married 5 July 1866, Prince FREDERICK CHRISTIAN O. A. of Schleswig-Holstein, born 22 January 1831, and has issue—

Prince CHRISTIAN VICTOR, G.C.B.	14 Apr. 1867
Prince ALBERT JOHN C. F. A. GEORGE	26 Feb. 1869
Princess VICTORIA of Schleswig-Holstein	8 May 1870
Princess ARIBERT of Anhalt (LOUISE)	12 Aug. 1872

PRINCESS LOUISE*Residence.*—Roseneth, Dumbartonshire, N.B.

H.R.H. married 21 March 1871, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born 6 August 1845.

FAMILY OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE*Residence.*—Osborne Cottage, Whippingham, Isle of Wight.

H.R.H. married 28 July 1885, the late Prince HENRY MAURICE of Battenberg, who died 20 Jan. 1896, and has issue—

Born

Prince ALEXANDER ALBERT	28 Nov. 1886
Princess VICTORIA EUGENIE JULIA ENA	24 Oct. 1887
Prince LEOPOLD ARTHUR LOUIS	22 May 1889
Prince MAURICE VICTOR DONALD	8 Oct. 1891

COUSINS OF HER MAJESTY

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland, K.G., married 1878, Princess THYRA, daughter of the King of Denmark	21 Sep. 1845
GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, Duke of Cambridge	26 Mar. 1819
AUGUSTA, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	19 July 1822

LADIES OF ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS**THE LADIES OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD****Ladies of the Bedchamber**

Amphill, Dowager Lady (1885).
 Antrim, Countess of.
 Churchill, Dowager Lady.
 Downe, Viscountess.
 Erroll, Dowager Countess of.
 Lytton, Countess of, C.I.
 Roxburghe, Duchess of (1897).
 Southampton, Dowager Lady (1878).

Extra Lady of the Bedchamber

Mayo, Dowager Countess of.

Bedchamber Women

Cathcart, Hon. Emily.
 Cadogan, Hon. Ethel Henrietta Mary (1897).
 Chewton, Viscountess.
 Cust, Lady (1885).
 Ferguson, Hon. Mrs., of Pitfour.
 Hamilton-Gordon, Hon. Lady.
 Phipps, Hon. Harriet Lepel.
 Stopford, Hon. Horatia C.

Extra Bedchamber Women

Biddulph, Hon. Lady (Hon.)
 Biddulph, Lady E. Philippa.
 Cavendish, Hon. Caroline F.
 Cowell, Lady (1894).
 Grant, Hon. Mrs. Alaric.
 Mallet, Hon. Mrs. Bernard.
 Macdonald, Hon. Flora, C.I.
 Ponsonby, Hon. Lady.
 Wellesley, Hon. Mrs. Gerald.

Ladies-in-Waiting to Princess Beatrice

Biddulph, Hon. Lady.
 Bulteel, Miss E.
 Cochrane, Miss Anne Annette Minna (1886).

Maids of Honour

Baring, Hon. Susan.
 Drummond, Hon. Frances Mary.
 Edwards, Miss Sylvia (1897).
 Harbord, Hon. Judith (1894).

Hughes, Hon. M. Florentia (1891).
 Lambert, Hon. Bertha (1890).
 Majendie, Hon. Aline (1894).
 Moore, Hon. Evelyn (1881).

Extra Maid of Honour

Kerr, Hon. Constance.

Mistress of the Robes

Buccleuch, Duchess of (1895).

N.B.—The bedchamber women and the maids of honour each receive a salary of £300.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES**Ladies of the Bedchamber**

Macclesfield, Countess of.
 Morton, Dowager Countess of.
 Suffield, Lady.
 Kingscote, Lady Emily.

Bedchamber Women

Hardinge, Hon. Lady.
 Knollys, Miss Elizabeth Charlotte.

Extra Bedchamber Women

D'Otrante, Duchesse Gust.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK**Ladies-in-Waiting**

Dugdale, Lady Eva.
 Lygon, Lady Mary.
 Coke, Lady Katherine (extra).

In charge of Prince Edward

Bicks, Madame Hélène.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.I.H. THE DUCHESS OF SAXE COBURG-GOTHA**Ladies-in-Waiting**

Keppel, Mrs. Colin (1889).
 Monson, The Lady.
 Fitzwilliam, Lady Mary W. (extra).

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Ladies-in-Waiting

Egerton, Hon. Mrs. Alfred.
Larking, Lady Adela (extra), 1879.
Downe, Viscountess (extra).
Elphinstone, Lady (extra).

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY

Ladies-in-Waiting

Bourke, Hon. Mrs. H. (extra).
Collins, Lady.
Heron-Maxwell, Miss E.
Moreton, Hon. Mrs. Richard.
Knightley, Lady (extra).

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

Ladies-in-Waiting

Cavendish, Lady Edward (extra).
Egloffstein, Baroness Von und Ziu.
Loch, Miss Emily.
Melville, Lady Susan Leslie (extra).
Montagu, Lady Agneta (extra).

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

THE LADIES OF THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT, V.A.

Instituted 10th February 1862; enlarged, 10th October 1864, 15th November 1865, and 15th March 1880.

Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
Empress of India.

First Class

H.I.M. the Empress and Queen Frederick of Germany and Prussia (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Helena).
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
H.R. and I.H. the Reigning Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Grand Duchess of Russia).
The Queen Marie of Hanover.
The Queen of the Belgians.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. Princess Louise of Wales (Duchess of Fife).
H.R.H. Princess Victoria of Wales.
H.R.H. Princess Charles of Denmark.
The Queen Regent of Spain.
H.R.H. Princess Louise Marie of Prussia (Grand Duchess of Baden).
H.I.M. the Empress-Queen Augusta Victoria of Germany and Prussia.
H.M. the Queen of Roumania.
H.R.H. the Duchess of York.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.
The Queen of the Netherlands.

Second Class

H.I.H. Princess Elizabeth of Hesse (Grand Duchess Serge of Russia).
H.R.H. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen.
H.R.H. Princess Henry of Prussia.
H.R.H. Princess Victoria of Prussia (Princess Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe).
H.G.D.H. Princess of Leiningen.
H.H. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
H.R.H. Princess Sophie of Prussia (Crown Princess of Greece).
H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Hesse.
H.H. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Aribert of Anhalt).
H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of Roumania.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Victoria Melita).
H.R.H. the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught.
H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany.

Third Class

Duchess Dowager of Wellington.
Dowager Lady Churchill.
Dowager Countess of Mayo.
Dowager Countess of Erroll.
Lady Abercromby.
Dowager Lady Southampton.
Duchess Dowager of Marlborough.
Duchess Dowager of Abercorn.
Duchess of Roxburghe.
Countess Spencer.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Dowager Lady Amptill.
Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.
Viscountess Downe.
Countess of Antrim.
Marchioness of Salisbury.
Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Countess of Lytton.

Fourth Class

Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon.
Viscountess Chewton.
Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Lady Elizabeth Philippa Biddulph.
Hon. Flora C. I. Macdonald.
Hon. Mrs. George Ferguson.
Hon. Horatia C. F. Stopford.
Hon. Emily Sarah Cathcart.
Lady Cust.
Hon. Mrs. Magdalen Wellesley.
Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
The Duchess of Argyll.
Lady Geraldine H. Somerset.
Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps.
Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish.
Lady Cowell.
Hon. Mrs. Mallet.
Hon. Mrs. Grant.
Hon. Ethel Henrietta Maria Cadogan.

THE LADIES OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA

Instituted 1st January 1878.

Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
Empress of India.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.I.M. the Empress Frederick of Germany (Princess Royal of England).

H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena).	1878.
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).	1878.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).	1878.
H.R. and I.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Grand Duchess Marie of Russia).	1878.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.	1878.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.	1878.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales).	1878.
H.R.H. Princess Victoria of Wales.	1890.
H.R.H. the Princess Charles of Denmark.	1878.
H.R.H. the Duchess of York (Victoria Mary).	1878.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).	1889.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cumberland (Princess Thyra of Denmark).	1889.
H.R.H. Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness Pawel-Rammingen).	1889.
H.R.H. Princess Mary of Hanover.	1889.
H.H. Princess Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.	1889.
H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of Roumania (Marie).	1889.
H.R.H. Grand Duchess of Hesse (Victoria Melita).	1889.
H.H. Princess Arlbert of Anhalt (Franziska J.).	1889.
H.R.H. the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.	1897.
H.H. Nawab Shatjihan, Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.	1897.
H.H. Maharanee Jumna Bai Sahib Gaskwar of Baroda.	1897.
H.H. the Maharanee Sunitz Devce of Kuch Behar.	1897.
H.H. Lakshmi Bhayle, Senior Rani of Travancore.	1881.
H.H. Mahari Sakhiya Raja Sahib Sindia Alijah Bahadur of Gwalior.	1891.
H.H. Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaskwar.	1892.
H.H. Lady Nundkoorebai Bhugnit Sinh Jareja, Rane Sahib of Gondal.	1892.
H.H. the Maharani of Mysore.	1893.
H.H. the Maharani Sahiba.	1897.
H.H. the Nawab Shamesh Jahan.	1897.
Adam, Lady (Emily Eliza).	1881.
Brown, Lady Susan Georgiana (<i>née</i> Bourke and Ramsay).	1878.
Churchill, Lady Randolph Spencer (Jennie).	1886.
Crichton, Lady Jane Emma (<i>née</i> Baring).	1878.
Cross, Viscountess (Georgiana).	1886.
Denison, Lady (Caroline Lucy).	1878.
Dufferin and Ava, Marchioness of (Harriot Georgina).	1884.
Elgin and Kincardine, Countess of (Constance Mary).	1893.
Fergusson, Miss Edith Helen.	1884.
Fowler, Lady (Ellen).	1896.
Frere, Lady (Catherine).	1878.
Grant-Duff, Lady (Anna Julia).	1888.
Hamilton, Lady George Francis (Maud Caroline).	1896.
Harris, Baroness (Lucy Ada).	1890.
Havelock, Lady (Anne Grace).	1897.
Hobart, Lady (Mary Catherine).	1878.
Iddesleigh, Dowager Countess of (Cecilia Frances).	1878.
Kinloss, Baroness (Mary Temple N. B. Chandon).	1878.
Lansdowne, Marchioness of (Maud Evelyn).	1888.
Lawrence, Dowager Baroness (Harriette Katherine).	1878.
Lytton, Countess of (Edith).	1878.
Mayo, Dowager Countess of (Blanche Julia).	1878.
Napier and Ettrick, Baroness (Anne J. Charlotte).	1878.
Napier of Magdala, Dowager Baroness (Mary Cecilia).	1879.
Reay, Baroness (Fanny Georgina Jane).	1886.
Ripon, Marchioness of (Henrietta Anne Theodosia).	1878.
Salisbury, Marchioness of (Georgina Caroline).	1878.
Sandhurst, Lady (Victoria).	1890.
Strachey, Lady (Katherine Jane).	1878.
Temple, Lady (Mary Ann).	1878.
Wenlock, Baroness (Constance Mary).	1890.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS—R.R.C.

(Instituted St. George's Day, 1883.)

For zeal and devotion in providing for and nursing sick and wounded sailors, soldiers, and others with the army in the field, on board ship, or in hospitals. Foreign as well as British subjects are eligible.

Members since Institution

Her Majesty the Queen

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.	Kelly, Sister Mary.
H.I.M. the Empress Frederick.	King, Miss E.
H.R.H. the Princess Christian.	King, Miss H.
H.R.H. the Marchioness of Lorne.	King, Miss Jane.
H.R.H. the Princess Henry of Battenberg.	King, Mrs. Janet.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught.	Langlands, Miss.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.	Lickfold, Miss E. M.
H.R.H. the Duchess von Pawel-Rammingen.	Loch, Miss C. G.
Airy, Miss S.	Louise, Sister.
Aloysius, Sister Mary.	Ludovica, Sister Maria.
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Byam, Miss C. L.	Miller, Mrs. Ethel B.
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Caulfield, Miss A. E.	Oram, Sister Sarah
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Celestina, Sister.	Orpheline, Sister
Cole, Miss M. C.	Camilla.
Crisp, Miss A.	Parsons, Miss L.
Damant, Mrs. C. R.	Perrott, Miss Sarah
Deeble, Mrs. J. C.	Anne.
Durham, Miss E.	Pla, Sister Maria.
Ferguson, Miss C.	Roberts, Lady.
Forrest, Miss K.	Seiby, Miss M.
Gilda, Mrs.	Stewart, Miss H.
Gray, Miss J. A.	Story, Miss B.
Gray, Miss J. M.	Thomas, Miss M.
Halford, Miss Emma.	Tulloch, Sister L. W.
Hart, Miss S. F.	Wantage, Hon. Lady.
Hely, Mrs. Ann Ayre.	Welchman, Miss
Hind, Miss A.	Edythe.
Holland, Miss A. B.	Wheldon, Miss E.
Holland, Miss A. K.	Yardley, Miss A.
Hornor, Miss.	
Huddon, Sister M. de	
Chantal.	
Ireland, Miss S.	
Jerrard, Miss J.	
Jerrard, Miss M. C.	
Jones, Miss M.	
Jones, Sister Mary.	
Joseph, Sister Mary E.	

Awarded in 1898, after the Egyptian campaign, to Miss Sarah E. Webb and Miss Amy F. Grist of the Army Nursing Service; and to Miss Elizabeth Geddes, of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War.

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(Incorporated 14th May 1888, with addenda 1888 and 1890.)

Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

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- H.I.M. Victoria, Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland).
- H.R.H. the Princess Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
- H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.
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- Esther Sarah, Mrs. Burnes.
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- Caroline, Mrs. Shaen.

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ALBERT MEDAL. (Instituted 7th March 1866.) For gallantry in saving, or attempting to save, life at sea; and, since 1877, for similar acts ashore. Conferred on Miss Harriet Rosbotham in 1882.

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

TITLE	RANK.	FAMILY NAME.	HEIR.	DATE OF BIRTH.
Beaumont	Baroness	Stapleton	Sister	1894
Berkeley	Baroness	Milman	Daughter	1840
Berners	Baroness	Tyrwhitt	Son	1864
Burdett-Coutts	Baroness	Coutts	None	1814
Conyers (Countess of Yarborough)	Baroness	Anderson-Pelham	Son	1887
Cromartie	Countess	Mackenzie	Sister	1882
Gray	Baroness	MacLaren-Smith	Son	1864
Hambleton	Viscountess	Smith	Son	1869
Kinloss	Baroness	Morgan-Grenville	Son	1887
Macdonald of Earnscliffe	Baroness	Macdonald	None	1886

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS TO WOMEN

Browne, Lady, widow of Sir F. N. Browne, K.C.M.G., Governor of W. Australia	£100
Dickens, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Charles Dickens, Esq.	100
Garrett, Mrs. M., widow of the composer	50
Hatch, Miss Beatrice } daughters of the late	80
" Miss Ethel } Rev. Edwin Hatch,	80
" Miss Evelyn } ecclesiastical historian	80
Mason, Miss M. M. } daughters of late George	80
Wood, Mrs. } Mason, painter	80
Thurston, Lady, widow of Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji	100
Trollope, Mrs., widow of Anthony Trollope	100
Wallace, Mrs., widow of Professor Wallace	50

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Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, open first Monday in May to first Monday in August, 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, 7.30 to 10.30. Admission, 6d. Catalogue, 6d.
 Exhibition of works of old masters, 10 weeks, from first Monday in January. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
 Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, 11 to 4.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square. Free—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 10 to 4 or 7. Students' days—Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 A.M. 6d. Sunday, April to September inclusive, 2 to 5 or 6.

National Gallery of British Art (Tate), Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W. Hours same as National Gallery.

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Hours about the same.

Dulwich Gallery, open daily, except Sundays, free.

Art Exhibitions usually open between May and August.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5a Pall Mall East.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 191 Piccadilly.

Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

Grafton Galleries, 8 Grafton Street, W. Ward Gallery, 121 Regent Street, W. Winter and Summer Exhibition.

Lemercier Gallery, 85 New Bond Street.

French Gallery, 120 Pall Mall.

Hanover Gallery, 47 New Bond Street.

Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, 191 Piccadilly (Winter Exhibition).

EXHIBITIONS

Royal Aquarium, Westminster. Entertainment, concerts, etc., 11 to 11. Admission, 1s.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham Hill. Concerts, cricket matches, sports, gardens, collections, etc. Handel Festival. Admission (as a rule), 1s., and season tickets, £1:1s.

Madame Tussaud's, Marylebone Road, N.W. (by Baker Street Station). Waxworks, 10 to 10. Admission, 1s. Children, 6d. Extra rooms, 6d.

MUSEUMS

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E. Branch of South Kensington Museum. Pictures, art objects, products, etc. Free, daily, including Sundays.

British, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Free, daily, including Sundays.

Reading-Room open daily to readers from 9 A.M. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to reading-room, print-room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of study, granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the principal Librarian. The applicant must state abode, business, or profession, and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

Print-Room open daily at 10 A.M. to ticket-holders.

Sculpture Gallery open daily at 9 A.M. to students.

British Museum of Natural History, Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Open free, daily, including Sundays. Students admitted for purposes of study and to draw from specimens under regulations to be obtained from the Director.

Imperial Institute, South Kensington. Collections of Colonial and Indian commercial and economic products. Open free. Lectures and concerts are given.

Indian, South Kensington. Free, daily, including Sundays.

Parkes Museum of the Sanitary Institute, 74a Margaret Street, W. Open free, daily.

Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, W. Open free, daily, including Sundays and excepting Fridays.

Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Admission to museum on application to the Secretary.

Sir John Soane's, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields. Open free—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and

Fridays, from first Tuesday in March to last Friday in August. Monday and Saturday students' days. Cards for private days during recess and for students can be obtained from the Curator at the museum.

South Kensington. Free—Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays; other days, 6d.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. Admission to museum, 6d. Soldiers and sailors in uniform free.

Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. Mondays and Saturdays. Admission, 1s. Other days by Fellow's order.

Kew, Royal Botanic Gardens.—Open daily, free, including Sundays.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Admission on Mondays, 6d. Other days, 1s. Children under 12, all days, 6d. Sundays by Fellow's order.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Guildhall, King Street, City. Library and reading-room, museum and art gallery. Admission free.

Houses of Parliament, Westminster. Admission by ticket, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords, on Saturday from 10 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.; also on the Mondays and Tuesdays of Easter and Whitsun weeks, same hours. Admission to gallery during session by member's order.

The Mint, Tower Hill.—Admission by order, application for which should be made some days in advance.

Tower of London.—Admission free on Wednesdays and Saturdays; other days 6d. to jewel-house; 6d. to armouries.

SUBURBAN PLACES OF INTEREST

Greenwich.—Royal Naval College, known as the Hospital. Admission free. Naval Museum and Chapel, open daily except Fridays and Sundays. Observatory, only by permission of the Astronomer Royal.

Hampton Court.—Open daily except Fridays. Free.

Windsor Castle.—State apartments, St. George's Chapel, etc. Open free, daily, except Wednesday and Sundays, when the Queen is not in residence. Tickets and official guide-books to be obtained in the Castle-yard.

Woolwich Arsenal.—Admission by order from the War Office, Pall Mall, or from the Director-General of the Ordnance Factories, Woolwich, on Tuesdays and Thursdays for British subjects only. Foreigners must apply through their respective embassies.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP

Westminster Abbey.—Free to body of the Abbey. Chapels, etc., free on Mondays and Tuesdays; other days, 6d. Services on Sundays, 8; choral, at 10, 8, 7.

Daily at 8.30; school service, 9.15; choral, 10 and 8.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Nave and transepts free. Fees from 6d. to 1s. for other parts.

Services on Sundays at 8; choral, 10.30, 8.15, 7; week days, 8; choral, 10 and 4; also at 1.15 and 7.

Temple Church, Fleet Street. Open free.

St. Bartholomew's Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London. Open daily (free).

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. Rev. Dr. Parker. Sunday Services on Sunday, 11 and 7.

Westbourne Park, Porchester Road, Bayswater. Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sunday services, 11 and 7.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road. Sunday services, 11 and 8.30.

St. James's Hall.—Sunday services, 11 A.M. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse; 7 P.M. Rev. H. Price Hughes. Conference during winter months, 8.30 P.M.

Exeter Hall, 372 Strand. Headquarters of Y.M.C.A. meetings on Sunday.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Mary's Moorfields.—Sundays: Mass, 7 to 9.30, 10; high mass, 11; Catechism, 8; benediction, 8.30 (8rd Sunday in the month); vespers, 7.

The Oratory, Brompton. Sundays—Low masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10; high mass and sermon, 11; Vespers and benediction, 8.30; evening service and benediction, 7.

CONCERTS

The following series of concerts are held regularly during the winter months, and will take place in the 1898-99 season, as follows:—

Albert Hall, South Kensington.—Sacred concerts on Sundays, 8.30.

Ballad Concerts.—St. James's Hall, Piccadilly—Wednesdays at 8, up to 8th March; Queen's Hall, alternate Saturdays at 8, up till 15th April.

Orchestral Concerts.—Queen's Hall, Regent Street, symphony concerts, alternate Saturdays at 8; Sundays at 8.30 and 7; Royal Albert Hall, 7, subscription concerts, 2nd January, 26th January, 15th February, 9th March, 20th April, and extra on Good Friday by the Royal Choral Society; St. James's Hall, Saturday evenings at 8, Mr. Heath Mills' concerts (West London Mission).

Crystal Palace Concerts (Sydenham).—Saturday afternoons at 8 (occasional).

Chamber Music.—St. James's Hall—Saturday Popular Concerts at 8, every week up to 25th March; Monday Popular Concerts at 8, from 15th February to 27th March.

London Musical Festival (the first) Queen's Hall, 8th to 18th May, at 8 and 8.30 (11 concerts).

Promenade Concerts.—Queen's Hall every evening during early autumn.

Recitals.—Mr. Clifford Harrison at Steinway Hall. Saturdays at 8.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS

Adelphi, 411 Strand.
Alhambra, Leicester Square (ballet entertainment).
Avenue, Northumberland Avenue.
Comedy, Pantion Street, Haymarket.
Court, Sloane Square.
Covent Garden, Bow Street (opera in season, fancy dress balls).
Criterion, Piccadilly Circus.
Daly's, Cranbourn Street, W.C.
Drury Lane, Catherine Street, Strand (pantomime at Christmas).
Duke of York's, St. Martin's Lane.
Empire, Leicester Square (variety).
Gaiety, 345 Strand.
Globe, Newcastle Street, Strand.
Garrick, Charing Cross.
Haymarket, 8 Haymarket.
Her Majesty's, Haymarket, W.
Lyceum, Wellington Street, Strand.
Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Oxford, Oxford Street (variety).
Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus (variety).
Palace, Cambridge Circus (variety).
Prince of Wales's, Coventry Street.
Princess's, Oxford Street.
Royal, High Holborn (variety).
Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
Royalty, Dean Street, Soho.
Shaftesbury, Shaftesbury Avenue.
St. James's, King Street, St. James.
Savoy, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.
Strand, 168 Strand.
Terry's, 105 Strand.
Toole's, King William Street, Strand.
Vaudeville, 404 Strand.

Henry Gaze and Co., 142 Strand, W.C.
 Sewell and Crowther, 18 Cockspur Street, S.W.
 Edwin H. Low, 8 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Lunn and Perowne, 5 Endleigh Gardens, N.W.
 Wheatley and Co., 20 Regent Street, W.

Special arrangements for **cycling tours** in Great Britain and on the Continent, and for summer and autumn **cruiſes**, are made by Messrs. Lunn and Perowne, and by Messrs. Sewell and Crowther. Messrs. Cook provide for travellers in Egypt, and in all the countries of the eastern Mediterranean; they have offices in all the principal cities. The system of **Co-operative World Travel**, started by Messrs. Lunn and Perowne, has developed considerably, and covers all the principal places of interest in Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor. Lectures of the highest order are given in connection with tours to Italy and to Palestine. Ten, thirteen, and eighteen guinea tours to Rome are arranged all through the winter season. Cruises in the western Mediterranean, 14 days for £9.9s.; in the east, a month for 25 or 30 guineas, according to the programme. There are also arrangements for 34 to 4 guinea excursions to Paris. In connection with the Young Men's **Polytechnic**, 807 to 811 Regent Street, W., holiday trips at small expenses are organised to Norway, Switzerland, the Rhine, Italy, Paris, Holland, Greece, Egypt, the Holy Land, and other places. The cost per week ranges from 16s. 6d. upwards. Over 150 institutions, polytechnics, and societies in Great Britain are affiliated with the tourist department of the London Polytechnic. Useful **guide books** for continental travel are issued by Baedeker. Messrs. A. and C. Black issue a series for different parts of Great Britain. There are also Bradshaw's Guides, Cook's Handbooks, Murray's Handbooks, Gaze's Tourist Gazette, Lunn's handbooks for special tours, Philip's atlases, guide-books, and phrase-books, and many road-books issued by agents and cycling societies for cyclists.

TRAVELLING

HOLIDAYS

Co-operative Holidays for working people are arranged annually in connection with the National Home Reading Union, Sec. for holidays, Rev. T. A. Leonard, Colne, Lancashire. Centres were established in 1898 at Whitby, Barmouth, Bangor, Keswick, and Hastings, and a camp for men only at Conway. Board and lodging for a week, with daily excursions conducted by an educated guide, are offered for 80s. Permanent centre: Abbey House, Whitby, where visitors can be received during the winter; holiday parties are arranged at Christmas and New Year at a cost of 25s. a week, or 4s. a day; apply to Miss Pringle. There are cheap week-end, week, and ten-day bookings on all the railways.

Summer Holiday Meetings are held by the University Extension Society, the Edinburgh Summer School, the National Home Reading Union, the Library Association, Sheffield Manual Training School, Manual Training by Miss Andersen, of Naas, Sweden. (See also articles on Sloyd and on Modern Languages.)

Holiday Resorts.—A list of recommended lodgings in Great Britain and abroad for members of the Teachers' Guild can be obtained at the office of the Guild, 74 Gower Street, London, W.C., price 1s. 1d. post free.

Tours can be arranged, with special facilities, through the following agencies:—

T. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C., or 88 Piccadilly, W.

TRAVELLING

To those who are not accustomed to travelling abroad, the following hints may be useful.

Passports are not required by British travellers on the Continent, except for visiting Russia, Turkey, Spain, and Portugal, but they often save much trouble and can be easily obtained through tourist agencies from the Foreign Office.

Luggage.—As little as possible should be taken. The most convenient package is a small trunk or valise, which can be carried in the hand and stowed in the railway carriage. Trunks for the luggage van must be very strong, and with a good lock. In France, as a rule, each passenger is allowed 66 lbs. of luggage free; in Holland and many parts of Germany, 50 lbs.; but in other districts of Germany, and in Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy, all, except hand luggage, must be paid for, and the charges appear to be quite arbitrary. The following advice as to outfit is given in Letts's *Ladies' Year Book*:—"A lady will of course have her tailor-made tweed or serge costume to travel in. If she be wise she will wear the coat over a dark silk blouse instead of a waistcoat. With a blouse she can remove her coat when the heat is too great in the train, and it will do, except in cold weather, for general wear when walking about or at meals. A black crêpon, silk, or barège skirt, and a light dressy blouse for evening, will not take up much room. A dressing jacket might take the

place of the larger dressing gown, or the dressing gown be of such a light material as to lend itself readily to limited space. A toque or bonnet in addition to the one worn *en route*, a pair of shoes, a second pair of boots with a change of linen are the main items necessary. The boots should be comfortable and have thick soles, as the sun on the pavement makes the walking tiring and the feet tender, and the 'cobble stones' in many continental streets are a heavy cross to the corn-afflicted pedestrian. Should the travellers intend to pass a night in the train a pair of bedroom slippers should be put on, as nothing rests the feet so much as taking off the boots. A soft cap or a little woollen shawl will also add considerably to the comfort of a night journey, which is very trying, but often desirable for economic reasons, as by passing the night in the train and only beginning the stay at an hotel the following day, much may be saved. Soap should always be part of the impedimenta, and a good candle is often useful. Half a pound of tea is not subject to duty, and this with an unbreakable cup and saucer, a spirit lamp, and well-corked bottle of methylated spirits, will be found a true boon and blessing in lands where tea is badly made and not always procurable at the hour desired." Ink, blotting-paper, labels, string, straps, sal volatile, and glycerine and cucumber, should not be forgotten. Medicine cases of a small size are fitted up by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., and can be ordered from any chemist.

The luggage is examined at all the frontiers; every trunk and hand-package must be shown, but the examination is generally only a formality, and readiness to have it looked at facilitates the process. In continental countries luggage not taken in the railway carriage must be registered. It is received at a luggage bureau in the station, a numbered ticket is given to the owner, and responsibility for its safe conduct is taken by the railway officials. This can be done for a long journey involving several changes, and saves much trouble to the traveller.

Money, if a large sum is required, should be sent beforehand to some bank—circular notes, letters of credit, £5 bank notes, and sovereigns will pass in all European countries. English silver is only accepted at a heavy discount. The approximate values of foreign moneys in English are as follows:—

	s.	d.
Austria and Hungary, crown (silver).	0	11½
Belgium, franc	0	9½
Canada and United States, dollar	4	1
Denmark, krone or crown	1	1½
Egypt, piastre	0	2½
" 50 piastre piece (gold)	10	5
" 1 pound	20	6
France, franc	0	9½
Germany, mark	0	11½
" 20 mark (gold)	19	7
" N., thaler	2	11½
" S., guilder	1	8½
Greece, drachma	0	8½
Holland, florin or guilder	1	8
India, rupee	1	4
Italy, lira	0	9½
Norway and Sweden, krone	1	1½
Russia, 100 copecks=1 rouble	8	2
Spain, peseta	0	9½
Switzerland, franc	0	9½

Fees to Servants.—For short visits at hotels half a franc to a franc should be given to

the head waiter, the chambermaid of a landing, the concierge, and the boots. A party travelling together should give about 20 centimes per day per person to each of these servants.

Time.—Mid-Europe time is one hour in advance, and Paris time is four minutes in advance of London time.

ENGLISHWOMEN ABROAD

In a paper read at the Conference of the National Union of Women Workers at Croydon in 1897, Lady Vincent enumerated the various classes of young Englishwomen living on the Continent as follows:—

"1. Those who are sent to very cheap foreign schools, or to so-called 'superior' establishments, to finish their education."

"2. Those who, as teachers, lecturers, or private governesses, must 'perfect' their French and German pronunciation."

"3. Those who, having decided upon work as typists, shorthand writers, secretaries or clerks, must acquire a good knowledge of foreign languages."

"4. Those who, hoping to become artists in music, sculpture, painting, etc., have already studied at local art schools, or in London studios, and need now to complete their course of preparation by two or three years in the Conservatoires."

"5. (A very large class.) Those who, never having dreamed of supporting themselves at all, suddenly find themselves in necessitous circumstances, and can see no way in which to earn money except by going abroad to teach their mother-tongue while they 'pick up French.'"

"6. Girls in houses of business, or would-be milliners and dressmakers, who long after change and possible advancement to be gained, as they hope, by crossing the Channel."

"7. There are also a number of girls going abroad constantly to all parts of the continent, especially in Austria and Russia, as nurses to the very young children of professional foreigners, who require that the English language, which will be so useful in commercial life, shall be familiarly learnt in the nursery. Many of these girls call themselves 'nursery governesses' before they leave home, not understanding that the term 'gouvernante,' so translated by them, describes an office which does not exist in England, except perhaps as 'mother's help' in farmhouses, etc."

"8. Beyond all these there is one more class of girls passing and repassing our shores to the various health or economy resorts of the Continent. They are the daughters, sisters, nieces, etc., of delicate folk in all grades of the 'good social' scale, who spend all the winter in search of sunshine, or of amusement at a cheaper rate than it may be had at home. These girls spend half the year or more in hotels or pensions, and some weeks in London on their return, and some weeks visiting friends before they are off again. They would seem to be out of reach of any sustained interest; they are brought into contact with nothing that can interfere with the steady round of golf, luncheons, teas, and cinderella dances, with picnics to help through March and April, and bicycle rides as the hardest work they have to go through."

With regard to Class 1, Lady Vincent says:—"There are really good first-rate schools on the Continent, kept for the most part by foreign governesses who have lived over here in English families for years, and who understand the manner of life and the food required

for English girls. . . . These good schools are seldom heard of in advertisements, for they are filled by the recommendations of their pupils' parents, and need no extraneous efforts to keep up their numbers. But, alas! they are only a minority amongst a number made up of the *indifferent* and the *worst* schools possible, which are constantly recommended by public agencies, well paid to puff them. Most of these are very cheap indeed, and attract the overburdened mat-familias on that account, as she says to herself, "In any case the girls must learn French and German there"—not realising that cheapness in a school means the employment of the lowest-paid class of teachers, ignorant of their profession, or morally unfit, very often, to be allowed any association with young girls—and rejected, therefore, by high-class schools."

A carefully collected list of schools, closely inquired into and recommended not only by former pupils but by residents, by the Consul and Chaplain, is kept at the office of the Girls' Friendly Society, North and Central Europe Branch, 10 Holbein Place, S.W.

Class 4. "In the cities of Paris, Spa, Brussels, Berlin, Darmstadt, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hanover, Leipzig, Dresden, Stuttgart, Weimar, Dusseldorf, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Geneva, Neuchatel, and several other cities, there are very large numbers of English and American girl-students in the **conservatoires, studios, ateliers**, and schools of design. In one conservatoire alone there are nearly two hundred English-speaking girls."

Class 5. "Of this class of English girl on the Continent nine out of every ten should never have gone there, and can never get on there; for they lead a most pitiable life of privation, disappointment, wounded pride, and terrible anxiety as to the future."

For Classes 5 and 7 there are many dangers both from **registry offices** and **agencies** of all kinds in England, and from ignorance of foreign customs. "In all European countries but our own, registry offices are registered by the police, and are under inspection, so that there is some kind of protection to the public that they are not agencies of evil. In England an irresponsible person of any class may open a registry anywhere; and no section suffers more from the abuse of this confidence than the governess who desires to go abroad. The entrance fee is high enough, but the engagement fee is out of all proportion to the salary."

With regard to foreign customs, Lady Vincent says: "Never do the girls seem to have been made aware of the difference between the English and the foreign laws as to notice and dismissal; so that being told to pack her boxes and begone comes like a thunderbolt to the bright young governess who imagined herself securely placed for that term, whatever might come."

In "A Friendly Warning to Young Women Going Abroad," which is printed in four languages, and is distributed to young women in many parts of the continent by the National Vigilance Association, the following description is given: "An agent—often a most gentlemanly or ladylike person—will sometimes pretend to be the employer, offering a good situation as **Governess** in his or her own house to a young lady who has taken his or her fancy.

"The young lady has, perhaps, no reason to doubt these statements, and readily agrees to an arrangement which puts her quite in the agent's power, and does not begin to feel any distrust till

she is in the railway carriage or on the steamboat, and then she dares not show it. She would dare, if she knew what probably awaits her on the other side. Many of these well-dressed touts are agents of the café music halls and such-like places, where the young English girl finds, in spite of all promises beforehand, that she has no fixed salary, or a ridiculously low one, and is expected to make her living by currying favour with 'gentlemen' and getting presents from them, and this is only in order to her making money for her employers by a life of the deepest degradation, without the power of choice or refusal. This only dawns on her bit by bit. She is deceived at every step, as far as possible—till between fear and flattery she has lost all her courage and does not know how to draw back. Many English girls have in this way found themselves inmates of houses of ill-fame in foreign countries, where they were literally prisoners, without the power to send a letter or a message home, and watched by the manager of the house as a cat watches a mouse."

The following **agencies** will be found useful for helping young women who are going abroad: The Girls' Friendly Society, 10 Holbein Place, S.W.; The National Vigilance Association, 267 Strand, W.C.; The Young Women's Christian Association, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.; The Salvation Army, 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; The Travellers' Aid Society, 8 Baker Street, London, W.; The Jewish Society for the Protection of Women, A. M. Moro, Esq., Sarah Pyke House, 2a Tenter Street North, Great Alie Street, E.; Governesses' Benevolent Society, 47 Harley Street, for homes and lodgings in continental cities.

There are ninety **English chaplaincies**, representing the chief English communities, in the countries of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Southern France and Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, South Russia.

Girls' Friendly Society, Foreign Department, 10 Holbein Place, S.W. There are 278 associates and friendly helpers living in 62 different cities and towns. Schools are inquired into, engagements verified, advertisements inserted in continental papers, information procured for students, travelling companions found, travellers met. The Paris G.F.S. Lodge is 17 Rue de Courcelles. Similar homes are to be found in other cities, such as the Brussels Institute, the Vienna Victoria Home, the Berlin Governesses' Home, and others.

National Vigilance Association, W. A. Coote, Esq., 267 Strand, W.C., issues a "Warning to Young Women" in four languages, which is hung up in cabins of steamers leaving England for continental ports, the Union Line steamers leaving for South Africa, and the Dutch passenger boats. The importance of including the South African steamers is that a large number of young women are lured to their ruin in Johannesburg. The "Warning" concludes with a list of the names and addresses of 165 ladies and gentlemen, including 48 consuls and vice-consuls in all parts of the world, who have expressed their readiness to render what assistance they can to any young woman seeking help. These lists are in the hands of stewardesses on the boats. Arrangements can be made for meeting girls in England and elsewhere.

Travellers' Aid Society. Miss Jessie

Gordon, 8 Baker Street, W. Scottish Committee, Miss Johnstone, 19 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh. The Society works in the following way :—

1. By meeting young women by appointment at railway stations and seaports, seeing them safely on their way and providing them, when necessary, with suitable lodgings.

2. By inquiring as to the respectability of situations they are thinking of taking.

3. By warning them by placards in railway stations and on board steamers against trusting to the representations of unauthorised persons, who might lead them astray, and directing them where to apply to the Society's local workers.

4. By looking after stray cases, e.g. respectable young women who, arriving (as they constantly do) in towns and at ports where they miss their friends or have none, are exposed to the greatest peril.

The Society has a number of local workers in different parts of England and Scotland, an agent at the London Docks, correspondents at New York, Sydney, Adelaide, and in over 400 other places. Station visitors are in close communication with porters and railway officials, and can be sent for at any time. Placards with lists of friends are hung in railway stations and steamboats. Application to the Society to meet young women should be made, if possible, three days beforehand. A fee of 1s. in addition to the small travelling expenses of the station visitor is charged where the girl's friends or relations can afford to pay it.

International Union of the Friends of Young Women, English Branch, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

THRIFT

THRIFT SOCIETIES FOR WOMEN

These exist in the form of sick clubs, burial clubs, and benefit clubs, in many parts of the United Kingdom; but their sphere of action is as a rule confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the "club" or "society." Now, however, that two at least of the great Friendly Societies for men (the Ancient Order of Foresters, and the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows) are extending their benefits (under certain restrictions, of course) to women, the Friendly Society movement may be said to have received a great impetus in the direction of female benefit societies. It is almost impossible in this work to give a complete list of such societies, but an attempt at so doing will be found below.

Information on the subject of female lodges in connection with the two great male Orders mentioned above can be obtained from any of the numerous lodges already established for men, and which are to be found in almost every town or village throughout the length and breadth of the country.

ANNUITIES

These can be obtained either from the Government or from many of the great Insurance Companies. By means of an annuity much larger interest can be had than is obtainable with safety from any other source. In buying Life Annuities, the older the purchaser is, the higher the rate of interest received.

ENDOWMENTS, or rather SELF-ENDOWMENTS,

for women can be taken in several good Insurance Offices. In these, by paying a moderate sum yearly, a lump sum (or in some cases a pension) can be obtained at the end of a fixed period of years. These are particularly suited to young women earning a moderate income who are anxious to make provision for the time when they will no longer be able to work. It is impossible in this space to give fuller details, but particulars of the above will gladly be given by Miss Edith M. Maskell, 20 Bucklersbury, London, E.C. See also p. 156.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

(which admit women members).

Ancient Order of Foresters; age, from 18 to 40 years; contributions graduated according to age. Secretary, T. Lister Stead, 42 Oakfield Street, Cardiff.

Church of England Temperance Benefit Society, The Church House, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, F. A. Hazzledine.

Cripplegate Benefit Society for Women, the Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, Cripplegate. Contributions and benefits according to age; admission up to 85 years. Secretary, H. N. Capper.

East London Provident Association (women admitted, except for sick pay), 495 Commercial Road, E. From 16 years; no entrance fee. Secretary, P. G. Kirke.

Honey Bee Girls' Juvenile Friendly Society, 45 Nelson Square, Blackfriars, S.E. 11 to 16 years. Hon. Secretary, Miss A. H. P. Kirby.

Independent Order of Oddfellows, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester. Age, between 18 and 45 years. Secretary, T. Collins, N. London Branch; Corresponding Secretary, T. Taylor, Ormond Mansion, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

Independent Order of Rechabites. Head Office, 32 Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester. Age, 15 to 50 years. Secretary, Richardson Campbell.

National Deposit Friendly Society (registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896). Males and females from 18 to 55 years of age; sick pay, medical attendance, old age pay, savings bank. Gen. Secretary, Mr. F. Litchfield, 11 Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C.

Royal Liver Friendly Society. London Offices, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 16 to 80 years. District Manager, W. Goldsmith.

Royal London Friendly Society, 108 Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C. Up to 80 years of age. Secretary, W. H. Hambridge.

Southwark and Newington Women's Benefit Society, 44 Nelson Square, Blackfriars' Road, S.E. Age, 16 to 45 years.

United Sisters' Friendly Society. London Branch, 70 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. Age, 16 to 45 years. Secretary, Miss E. M. Maskell.

PUBLIC WORK

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.
LEGISLATION OF 1898.
APPOINTMENTS.
REGISTRATION AND VOTING QUALIFICATIONS.
SCHOOL BOARD AND BOARD SCHOOL MANAGERS,
POOR LAW, COUNCILS AND VESTRIES.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY**Leading Dates in the Movement to give Women a Share in Local and Imperial Government.**

- 1832. Women excluded from the new franchise of the Reform Act.
- 1835. Women deprived of municipal franchise by the Municipal Corporation Act.
- 1865. John Stuart Mill returned to Parliament.
- 1867. Mill's Amendment to substitute "person" for man in the Representation of the People Act, rejected.
- 1868. The Court of Common Pleas decided against the claim of over 5000 women to be placed on the Parliamentary Register.
- 1869. Municipal franchise restored to women. (In Scotland, given by the Municipal Electors Act, 1881; in Ireland, given by local Acts in Belfast, Kingston, and Blackrock [see further, 1898].)
- 1870. Elementary Education Act, women eligible both to sit and vote. (In the City of London women cannot vote, as School Board members are there elected in the same way as Common Councilmen.)
- 1870. Women's Electoral Disabilities Removal Bill introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright.
- 1875. The first lady Poor Law Guardian elected—Miss Martha Merrington—at S. Kensington.
- 1881. Royal Assent to Women's Suffrage in the Isle of Man.
- 1885. Mr. Woodall's Women's Suffrage Bill introduced.
- 1886. Passed second reading without a division.
- 1888. County Councils established. Women eligible to vote, but not to sit.
- 1892. Sir Albert Rollit introduces a Women's Suffrage Bill.
- 1898. Women enfranchised in New Zealand.
- 1894. Parish and District Councils established. Women eligible to sit and vote. The rate-paying qualification for guardians abolished, hence a large increase in the number of women guardians. Women enfranchised in S. Australia.
- 1895. Women made eligible for election as Poor Law Guardians in Ireland.
- 1897. The Parliamentary Franchise Extension to Women Bill passed second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of seventy-one.
- 1898. The Irish Local Government Act extending County and Parish Councils to Ireland, brings the law as affecting women in Ireland to the same point as it stands in Great Britain.

LEGISLATION DURING THE SESSION OF 1898

The only measure of any importance passed during the session which affected women as women

SOCIETIES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
PETITIONS, CANVASSING, PUBLIC SPEAKING, RULES FOR CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.
POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.
BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

was the **Irish Local Government Act**, by which women in Ireland receive almost the same privileges and responsibilities with regard to their local governing bodies that they have in England. Another measure brought in by the Government and passed will, however, be of great importance to the most unfortunate class of women, namely, the **Vagrancy Act Amendment Act**, by which every man living on the earnings of a prostitute shall be dealt with as a "rogue and vagabond" under the Vagrancy Act 1824; it also deals with street solicitation by men. The Act came into force on 12th October, and has already had good results. It applies to England only. Several amendments to the Prisons Bill, which specially concerned women, were rejected in committee. The Factory and Workshops (Emergency Processes) Bill was dropped by the Home Secretary. A private member's Bill, on somewhat the same lines as the Vagrancy Act Amendment, reached a debate on the second reading, but was adjourned. It contained an additional provision for expelling foreign offenders from the country, which the Home Secretary refused to insert in his Bill. Other private members' Bills did not even secure a hearing. The promoters of the Midwives' Registration Bill sent in petitions from all over the country, and sent an influential deputation to wait on the Duke of Devonshire, who, however, declined to give his support to the measure in view of the adverse criticisms of the General Medical Council; attempts are therefore being made to come to an understanding with the General Medical Council on the points of difference before next session.

The list which follows gives the Bills specially affecting women which were introduced during the session, but of these none passed into law except those so marked.

Women's Franchise and Local Government

*Local Government (Ireland). **Passed.**

This provides that women shall not be disqualified from being electors of any local authority, nor from sitting upon rural and urban district councils, but they are not eligible for election to the councils of boroughs or counties.

Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women). [Brought in by Mr. Fribank.]

Parliamentary Franchise (Women). [Mr. Ernest Spencer.]

Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities. [Sir Charles Dilke.]

Of these the first two would give the franchise to women with property qualification; the last would give it to every one of full age without distinction of sex, and also empower women to serve in Parliament or in any other public function.

County Councillors (Qualification of Women) (Scotland). [Mr. Munro Ferguson.]

This would enable women to become county councillors on the same conditions as men.

Industries and Professions

Midwives' Registration. [Mr. J. B. Balfour.]

This provided for the compulsory registration of midwives, and the formation of a Midwives' Board, subject to the General Medical Council, to deal with all matters connected with their examination and supervision.

Shops.

[Sir Charles Dilke.]

This provided for the limitation of hours, the setting apart of intervals for meals and rest, and the compulsory provision of seats for shop assistants, women being specially benefited.

Shops (Early Closing). [Sir John Lubbock.]

Waitresses.

[Mr. Kemp.]

This would establish a ten hours' day and provide for seats for waitresses in restaurants, and extend to them the Truck Acts.

***Factories and Workshops (Emergency Processes).** [Secretary Sir Matthew White Ridley.]

This gave the Secretary of State power to grant exemptions as regards hours and days of labour to women and young persons engaged in trades which deal with perishable goods.

Architects' Registration. [Mr. Atherley Jones.]

Accountants.

[Mr. Colville.]

Accountants (Scotland). [Mr. J. B. Balfour.]

These provided for the registration of members of their respective professions, but neither stated that women were eligible for registration nor excluded them from it.

***Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation).** [Sir John Gorst.] **Passed.**

This provides a superannuation fund for elementary school teachers, that for women being on a lower scale than that for men.

†Teachers' Registration. [The Lord President, Duke of Devonshire.]

This would establish a register of teachers and Teachers' Registration Council, for which both men and women would be eligible.

Criminal Law

***Vagrancy Act Amendment.** [Secretary, Sir M. W. Ridley.] **Passed.**

Criminal Law Amendment. [Colonel Dalbiac.] Debate on Second Reading adjourned.

Both of these were directed against Souteneurs.

Marriage

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. [Mr. Gold.]

This would make such a marriage legal.

†Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister). [Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.]

Passed House of Lords, left over by House of Commons.

This made a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, lawfully contracted in our Colonies, lawful within the United Kingdom.

Property

Succession (Scotland). [Mr. Thomas Shaw.]

Under this, Scotch women would inherit real property in many cases where they do not do so under the existing law.

Agricultural Holdings. [Mr. Channing.]

This would consolidate and amend the laws relating to agricultural holdings in England. With one exception, a married woman would, under this proposed Act, be in respect of law as if she were unmarried.

* Government Bill.

† House of Lords.

Stansfeld Trust.—Hon. Treasurer, Miss M. J. Shaen, 15 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.; Scrutineer of Parliamentary Bills, Miss Chamney, 3 Chenies Street Chambers, London, W.C.

Objects.—The objects of the Trust shall be to promote the equality of men and women before the law of the land; to diffuse a knowledge of the position of women as compared with men under that law, and as it might become under any suggested alterations of it; and in regard to the relations of the sexes to maintain their equal responsibility to one and the same moral law.

The Trust consists of money subscribed in recognition of Sir James Stansfeld's services to the cause of justice towards women. The work done by it at present is the sending out to all societies or private individuals who pay £1 : 1s. a year (6s. each for additional copies) reports on Bills before Parliament which specially affect the interests of women. The scrutineer reads all Bills as soon as they are published, and her reports of points in them affecting women are immediately printed and posted to subscribers, thus facilitating immediate consideration and action on the part of those who are interested in such matters. During the past session 32 such reports were sent out to between 60 and 70 subscribers, including the National Union of Women Workers and all its branches, the Women's Liberal Federation, the Women's Industrial Council, etc.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS WHICH ARE FILLED BY WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME

A. By Appointment of the Crown

Her Royal Highness Princess (Beatrice) Henry of Battenberg, Governor of the Isle of Wight.

B. By Government Departments

(1) Local Government Board.

Poor Law Inspector—Miss Mason.

Assistant Poor Law Inspector—

Miss Ina Stansfeld.

Metropolitan Asylums Board—

The Hon. Maude Stanley.

Mrs. U. E. Laurie.

(2) Home Office.

Factory Inspectors—

Miss Adelaide Anderson.

Miss M. Muirhead Paterson.

Miss Lucy Deane.

Miss Squire.

Miss Anna Tracey.

Miss Emily Sadler.

Correspondent to Labour Department—

Miss Collet.

(3) Education Department.

Director of Needlework—Hon. Mrs. Colborne.

Assistant-Director of Needlework—Miss F. Simeon.

Inspector of Cookery—Miss Hyacinth Deane.

Also 3 lady sub-Inspectors and a lady Assistant-Librarian.

(Irish Education Department)—

Director of Needlework—Miss Prendergast.

(4) Post Office. (Medical Appointments, see Medical Section.)

Superintendent of Clearing House Branch—

Miss Boulton.

Superintendent of Postal Order Branch—Miss M'Beath.
Superintendent of Money Order Branch—Miss Lancaster.

(5) Secretary of State for Scotland.

Miss Flora O. Stevenson is appointed on the Committee (for Scotland) to consider the provisions of the Inebriates' Act, 1898, and to report as to the conditions under which certificates ought to be granted to certified Inebriate Reformatories, and as to suitable rules for such Institutions and for State Inebriate Reformatories, and generally as to any other matters connected with such Institutions.

N.B.—No woman has been appointed to the corresponding Committee for England.

C. Colonial Appointments

South Australia.

Official Visitor to Lunatic Asylums—Mrs. Mary Lea.
Member of Destitute Board—Miss C. H. Spence.
Inspector of Schools—Miss Blanche M'Namara.

Victoria.

Inspector of Factories—Miss Cuthbertson.

New South Wales.

Inspector of Factories—Miss Duncan.

New Zealand.

Inspector of Factories—Miss Scott.

Official Visitors to Lunatic Asylums:—There have been ladies for some time in New Zealand.

D. By Popular Election

Women on Boards of Guardians and District Councils, 989.

School Boards, 184 (women elected from July 1895 to July 1898).

Vestries, 9 now serving on the Metropolitan Vestries.

E. By Local Authorities

Representatives to Metropolitan Asylums Board—

Miss T. M. Baker (Holborn).
Miss Amelia Varley (Islington).
Miss Georgina Bramston (St. George's.)

By Poor Law Guardians.

Registrars.
Rate-collectors.
Assistant-overseers.

These appointments have been not unfrequently conferred on women—usually on the wife or relative of a predecessor, whom she has assisted during long illness.

Relieving-officer.

The first appointment was in 1897; at first disallowed, but eventually confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Inspectors under Infant Life Protection Act.

Miss Frances Zanetti, appointed by Manchester Board of Guardians (for 3 months).
Mrs. S. A. Loftus, Kingston Union.

By County Council (London).
Technical Education Board—Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc.

Organiser of Domestic Economy—Miss Pycroft.
Inspectors under Infant Life Protection Act—Miss Isabel Smith, Miss Gerda Jacobi.

*Inspectors under Shop Hours Act—Miss Church, Miss Hildreth, Miss Stevenson.

By Vestries.

Sanitary Inspectors—
Kensington—Miss De Chaumont.
Islington—Miss Duncan.
St. Pancras—Miss Thurgood.
Hackney—Miss Teesbay.

Women Sanitary Inspectors have also been appointed in Brighton, Manchester, Nottingham, St. Helens.

REGISTRATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

WOMEN OCCUPIERS AND THEIR VOTES

Notes for the guidance of Women who are qualified to be placed on the Register of Electors to vote in one or more of the following Elections:—

In London

The County Council, The Vestry, the Board of Guardians.

In the Provinces

The County Council, The Town Council, The Urban District Council, The Rural District Council and Board of Guardians, The Parish Council.

Women whose names are on the Rate Book can vote in School Board Elections, except in Municipal Boroughs where the *Burgess Roll* constitutes the list of Electors, and except in the City of London where no woman can vote.

A Woman claiming to be Registered must be qualified as OCCUPIER, either as owner or tenant.

No woman owner has any right, in virtue of her ownership, to vote in any local election. Until 1894, women owners, as such, were entitled to vote in Poor Law Guardian elections, but the Local Government Act of that year disfranchised them, while enlarging the voting rights of men owners.

No woman lodger can vote in any Local Government Election, although men lodgers can vote in District and Parish Council and Guardian elections, and in the election of London Vestries.

For women there is no service franchise, such as entitles men to vote in District and Parish Council and Guardian Elections, and in the election of London Vestries—i.e., no occupation of a dwelling as an official or servant, e.g., as matron or caretaker, entitles a woman to be placed on the Register.

WHAT IS AN OCCUPIER?

Household Every person is an **Occupier** who occupies a dwelling-house, or part of a house qualification. as a separate dwelling (even only one room), provided the Landlord does not reside in the house. This qualification is irrespective of the amount of the rent.

£10 qualification. Every person is an **Occupier** who occupies land or business premises of the clear yearly value of not less than £10, and who resides within the County, or within 15 miles of its boundary, or, in the case of the Municipal Borough, within 7 miles.

Married Women.

Persons sharing the same dwelling, or the same land or business premises, may claim as **Joint-Occupiers**, provided the tenancy is joint (and that the clear yearly value, when divided, amounts to £10 for each person claiming). Husband and wife cannot be Joint-Occupiers, but, by the Local Government Act, 1894, they may both be registered, provided they are not qualified in respect of the same property, and such registration will entitle married women to vote in the election of District Councils, Rural and Urban, Parish Councils, Boards of Guardians, and London Vestries, though not in County Council or Town Council elections.

The words enclosed in brackets do not apply in the case of a person claiming to be registered as a Burgess for the election of a Town Council.

It is essential that **the poor rates** due, in respect of the dwelling-house, business premises, or land, for the year preceding the last 5th of January **shall have been paid** by some person **before July 20th**,—not necessarily by the Occupier.

WHAT IS THE PERIOD OF QUALIFICATION ?

The Period of Qualification is one year, i.e., twelve months immediately preceding the 15th July in any year. This does not apply in the case of the School Board Election. Occupiers who remove during the twelve months do not lose their qualification, provided they successively occupy qualifying premises during the whole period within the boundary of the Administrative County or the area of election.

TAKE NOTICE

that on the First Day of August, the Overseers of every Parish will place the Occupiers' List for the coming year on the door of each Church, Chapel, Post Office, and other Public Building in the Parish. Examine this list, and if your name is not there, go at once to the Clerk of the local Council, or if in London, to the Vestry officials, or to the Secretary of your Political Association, and learn how to make your Claim to be put on the Register. It will cost you nothing, and you should make sure of your right to vote.

The last day for sending in New Claims is August 20th.

A. LEIGH BROWNE.

Two useful leaflets: (1) Registration in London, (2) Registration in the Country, are published by the Paddington Women's Liberal Association, Hon. Sec., Miss Browne, 58 Porchester Terrace, W.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS**Local Franchises*****Summary of the Local Electoral System in Great Britain†**

ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND.	PAROCHIAL. (Parish and District Councils: Poor Law Guardians.)	COUNTY. County Councillors.	MUNICIPAL. Town Councillors.	SCHOOL BOARD.
<i>Qualified to be Electors.</i>	Resident owners and occupiers (including married women who have separate qualifications from their husbands).	Resident owners and occupiers other than married women.	Resident owners and occupiers other than married women.	All persons whose names are on the rate books or on the Burgess Roll.
<i>Qualified to be Elected.</i>	Any resident of full age.	Any man of full age not under legal incapacity.	Any man of full age not under legal incapacity.	Any resident.
<i>Time of Election.</i>	Annually in April (except where Poor Law Guardians are allowed triennial elections by County Council,	Triennially in March.	Annually in November.	Triennially from date of first formation of each Board.
<i>Acts of Parliament regulating local Elections in England and Wales.</i>	Local Government Act, 1894, 56 and 57 Vict., c. 73.	County Electors' Act, 1888, 51 Vict., c. 10.	An Act for consolidating enactments relating to Municipal Corporations, 1882, 45 and 46 Vict., c. 50.	Elementary Education Act, 1870, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 75.
<i>Ditto in Scotland.</i>	Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vict., c. 68.	Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, 52 and 53 Vict., c. 50.	Municipal Electors' Amendment Act, Scotland, 1881, 44 Vict., c. 18.	

* This table is quoted (by permission) from Miss Blackburn's *Handbook for Women*.

† Acts of Parliament and all Parliamentary reports and papers can be had of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode (Printers to H.M. the Queen), 82 Abingdon Street, Westminster, and of Messrs. King (Parliamentary Booksellers), Orchard House, 2 and 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster.

SCHOOL BOARD

Of all public bodies School Boards are those upon which women can be most useful, and upon which they can secure seats without any great difficulty.

There are no special qualifications required, but any one seeking election should be a refined and educated woman, and have a large amount of time to give to the work. The candidate should also have a stock of health and strength coupled with intelligent interest, and, if possible, experience in educational affairs; above all, the courage, common sense and tact necessary to deal with all classes of persons. It is well if a lady undertaking such work can speak in public, but it is not absolutely necessary, as in many provincial towns a written address embodying the candidate's views is almost all that is required. It is advisable, however, that a candidate should have a few lessons in elocution to enable her to manage her voice more effectively in large assemblies.

School Board Members are elected by the ratepayers. Women as well as men have votes for School Boards, and candidates may be returned for any district or town where the ratepayers are willing to elect them. The first practical step to be taken is to approach some of the leading ratepayers of the district, such as the prominent men and women of the local political associations, trade, temperance, friendly and other existing societies, or any prominent persons who are known to take an active interest in the social and general welfare of the community. It would be necessary to intimate to them your willingness to become a candidate, if it was shown that a considerable amount of support would be given, and that they desired to have such a candidate as yourself.

In a short time probably some of the leading persons of the place would intimate their desire to support you. It would then be necessary for the candidate to draw up a short address to the public embodying her views on the principal points likely to be before them at the time of election. This address should be printed and circulated among the ratepayers.

The expenses of election are sometimes borne by the candidate and sometimes voluntarily by the locality. This matter is determined by the means of the candidate, and by the possibility of raising funds for such a purpose. The amount of expense necessary for an election varies considerably. In London it may cost from £80 to £200 or £300, but candidates are at liberty to spend what amount they like, as there is no limit established by law. In country districts election expenses would be considerably less than in large towns. The law relating to corrupt practices is the same as that governing other elections. It is always best to have some one person to act as agent, who is responsible for all expenses and arrangements. Nominations are generally sent in about a fortnight before election, but the dates are fixed and advertised by the returning officer; and the persons signing the nomination should be leading ratepayers in the district.

The work that can be done by a lady School Board Member is so large that it is difficult to describe in a short space. Most School Boards employ more women teachers than men, and it is important that ladies should take part in their selection and appointment. It often happens also that these women teachers have difficulties connected with their scholars or themselves that they

cannot confide to men, and they should have lady members to whom they can appeal.

The curriculum in girls' and infants' schools must be decided upon, and women should know and take part in arranging what is best. There are also subjects specially taken by girls—cooking, laundry, housewifery, domestic economy, and needlework; ladies should serve on the committees that arrange and supervise this work.

It is the duty of School Boards to see that the blind, deaf, and mentally deficient children, in fact all children, including the crippled and epileptic, are efficiently educated. Here again is work that ladies should take part in. A very important part of the work of School Boards is that placed upon them by the Industrial Schools Acts. When a child is committed to an industrial school by a magistrate, the magistrate sends the case to the School Board authority (where there is a School Board) to name the school to which the child shall be sent. It is the duty of the Board to know the schools where these children can be sent; they stand in fact *in loco parentis* to that child until it is sixteen years of age, when it is the Board's duty, through the managers of the school, to see that a suitable situation is found for it. To visit and know these schools is a very responsible task, and most suitable work for women, for it includes the supervision of housekeeping arrangements and clothing for the inmates.

Besides such special work, the general education of young boys and girls, both physical and mental, the constant visits to ordinary day schools, and the attendance at different committee meetings, is a work large enough to fill the life of any earnest-minded woman, and work, considering the necessity to our country of the good training of our children, of inestimable importance.

RUTH HOMAN, M.L.S.B.

Board School Managers

The schools of the London School Board are placed under the care of committees of local managers, to whom the Board delegate the control of schools subject to certain restrictions. As a rule three schools are grouped together under a committee of fifteen persons.

All nominations of local managers are made by the divisional members to the School Management Committee, and if approved by that committee are submitted to the Board.

In the poor districts, at least, the divisional member is always glad to hear of men or women ready to serve as managers.

A list of persons desirous of becoming managers is kept at the head offices of the Board. Each person nominated as manager is required to fill up the following form:—

"Name,

"Address,

"Occupation,

"State what (if any) experience you have had in work connected with public elementary schools.

"I undertake, if appointed, to discharge the usual duties of a manager, including the visitation of the schools, and attendance at managers' meetings."

The managers appoint the teachers of schools, inquire into any complaints against the teachers, supervise the school-keeper, examine all books from time to time, and present an annual report. Also, says the code—

"The duty of managers is to foster the schools under their care by every means in their power,

to see that the rules laid down for the guidance of teachers are adhered to, to smooth down the difficulties of teachers by constant encouragement and sympathy, to have at heart the mental, moral, and physical welfare of the scholars, and to see that they are brought up in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also that the teachers impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act."

The first duty of a newly-appointed manager is to get to know the teachers; the second to decide what particular line of work he or she shall take up. Each school will probably contain at least 1000 scholars, and there will be help needed with the Savings Bank, School Dinners Association, School Nurses Association, Boot Club, School Library, Children's Country Holiday Fund, Cricket and Games Clubs, Swimming Clubs, or any of the multifarious adjuncts which make our Board Schools really educational and the centres of civilisation. A good committee divides the work up between its members, but often a bad committee is found where the real work is left to two or three persons, and the others merely turn up occasionally and sign their names. There is absolutely no limit to the amount of work—and the amount of good—that an earnest manager can do.

HONOR MORTEN, M.L.S.B.

Books useful for Board School Managers:—

Fitch.—Lectures on Teaching.

Quick.—Educational Reformers.

H. Spencer.—Education: Moral, Intellectual, and Physical.

A. Sidgwick.—On Stimulus.

B. Bosanquet.—Essays and Addresses. Nos. II. and IV.

Dr. Klemme.—European Schools. Int. Series.

C. S. Loch.—Charity Organisation. Price, 2s. 6d. C.O.S. Series.

The Epileptic and Crippled. Price, 2s. 6d. C.O.S. Series.

The Feeble Minded. Price, 2s. 6d. C.O.S. Series.

Sully.—Teacher's Manual of Psychology. Longmans.

Education Department. The last report.

Handbook for Managers. Liverpool School Board, O.P.

H. Bosanquet.—Rich and Poor, is suggestive of what a London School Board Manager may do.

POOR LAW

The history of the English poor law is 500 years old; the history of women's work as guardians begins only with the year 1875. There are 649 boards of guardians for England and Wales, and on 359 there are women, leaving 290 still without them.

The great reform of 1884-47 provided a central authority, the Poor Law Board, for the whole of England and Wales. That authority has since 1871 been the Local Government Board, and its function in the Poor Law is to supervise the work of guardians, to inspect and certify their buildings, to sanction the appointments of officers, to authorise expenditure, and to audit their accounts.

The methods and divisions of work vary considerably between London and other parts of the country. In 1868 the Metropolis was for some purposes formed into one Poor Law Union for raising the rate to form the Metropolitan Common

Poor Fund, and for providing asylums for imbeciles and idiots, and hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases. The duties of the M.A.B. have lately been increased by the care of poor law children suffering from ophthalmia and ringworm, defective children, and those requiring seaside treatment. The Board is mostly composed of representatives elected by the Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, and partly of nominees of the L.G.B. Whether by election or appointment, women have been members of this Board since the year 1884.

It was not until after women had been elected to School Boards, and not until after Mrs. Nassau Senior had done her work as inspector, that the first woman, Miss Merington, was elected as guardian for Kennington, though for many years efforts had been made by Miss Twining and others to awaken interest in workhouse inmates, and with great difficulty committees of visiting ladies had been formed. The numbers of women guardians increased very gradually from 1875 to 1898, when there were 169. After the Local Government Act of 1894, when the rating qualification was practically abolished, 875 women were elected. There are now 968.

In Scotland, where there is still a rating qualification, there are 40 women parish councillors, and in Ireland there are 17.

During the last twenty-three years many improvements have been made in poor law administration. Not one of them could have been made by women alone; but it is clear that they would not have been made without women. The sick in many large unions have been provided for in buildings with medical and nursing staff and with appliances equal for their purpose to the provision made in well-managed hospitals. In small provincial and country workhouse infirmaries it is very difficult to make adequate arrangements for nursing, and much no doubt remains to be done, the main difficulty in this, as in every branch of work, being classification. Everywhere the aged and infirm receive more consideration than formerly.

The care of destitute children has perhaps aroused the greatest interest, as it has been developed with the most strenuous effort. Large schools and small ones, grouped cottages and scattered ones, special training homes, boarding-out homes and training-ships have been established and made more effective, while some of the old workhouse schools have done excellent work. The average period that children, not Ins and Outs, are under training in poor law schools is under two years. When they go out to earn their living their training is put to the test. But the guardians have no legal authority over a boy or girl after the first situation. Any effective guidance or control must be voluntarily given and accepted. In the thirty metropolitan parishes and unions the work of guardians for girls has for nearly twenty-five years been supplemented by the after care of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, with the support and co-operation of the guardians; their voluntary work has upheld in self-respect and independence thousands of girls practically friendless who might otherwise have fallen back upon the poor law.

It is intolerable that parents who have deserted their children during the years of helplessness should assert parental authority and resume possession as soon as the children can earn money. To remedy this evil the Protection of Children

Act, 1889, was passed. It was objected by some that to give the powers of control asked for to guardians would weaken parental responsibility. The aim of the Act was to save children from the power of parents who shirk their responsibilities, and who only care to establish their rights, and in this aim the Act has in great measure succeeded.

Another class who have received increased attention are feeble-minded women and girls, who cannot be certified as imbecile, and yet are not able to take care of themselves.* Up to the age of sixteen they may remain under the control of the guardians. Even after that age careful guardians and matrons will encourage them to remain in the workhouse, giving them suitable employment there, as it is better for themselves and for the community that they should remain under control.

In the care of the sick and helpless and in the care of children great progress has been made. The standing and qualifications of officers have also made great advance. But there are departments where much remains to be done. The diversities of practice as to out-door relief are most remarkable, some parishes giving lavishly, others refusing entirely. It seems only fair that a parish that favours out-door relief, linked as it is with local interests of landlords, publicans, and other tradesmen—that such a parish should bear its own burden. The Common Poor Fund accordingly pays nothing for out-door relief. It would be a good work to show the electors that this form of relief does not promote local prosperity.

Another matter in which Englishmen are behind their French neighbours is in their willingness to allow parents to become chargeable to the rates; and a very dark shadow on all the work for children is cast by the increasing numbers of deserting and neglectful parents.

The idle, insolent, able-bodied Ins and Outs continue to be a burden and disgrace to the community, and with these are men and women who plead physical infirmity as an excuse for vicious idleness. These all demand much firmer treatment than they at present receive.

No woman should undertake the work of a guardian who has not considerable leisure. In a large parish it might take every waking hour if every interesting line of work or inquiry were followed up. In that case it would be better to specialise, and, while keeping some grasp on the whole work of a Board and the principles on which it must be done, to devote time to one department and all that relates to it, including some acquaintance with the ways in which other Boards do their work. But for the sake of the work it is not good to be entirely absorbed in it; for those who fix their attention too narrowly and exclusively on the many details of their own work are the first to become out of date.

E. S. LIDGOTT, P.L.G.

* For Metropolitan Unions this work will shortly be undertaken by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS

These Councils were created by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1894, for the purpose of taking up the work which has been hitherto done by the various Rural Sanitary Authorities attached to every Poor Law Union. To the powers already possessed by those Authorities were added those of maintaining and keeping

in order such roads as were not adopted as main roads by the County Councils.

The duties devolving on Rural District Councils are the removal and prevention of nuisances, attention to overcrowding, the condemnation of unsafe dwellings, and the securing to every habitation the best possible water-supply. Rural District Councils also supervise infectious hospitals, baby farms, and canal boats, and have the power of adopting, for their respective areas, certain permissive Acts, such as the Notification of Diseases Acts, the Cowsheds and Dairies Acts, etc. Every Rural District Councillor is by virtue of the office Poor Law Guardian of the parish.

HARRIETT M'ILQUHAM.

Before saying anything about the work of a Rural District Council, one thing must be clearly understood, and that is, that Rural District Councils are the Guardians of the Poor for the parish they represent, and that the offices cannot be separated. In rural parishes the Guardians are Rural District Councillors, and the Rural District Councillors are the Guardians. For information on the work of Guardians the reader is referred to the foregoing article. The Rural District Councillors sitting with the Town Guardians form the Board of Guardians for the Union. In many cases, at the conclusion of the Guardian business the Town Guardians leave, and the Rural District Councillors resolve themselves into the Rural District Council for the Union. These Councils have taken over under the Local Government Act of 1894 the powers formerly possessed by the old Highway Boards and Sanitary Authorities, and besides these possess fresh powers given them by that Act, namely—

- (a) The licensing of gang masters;
- (b) The grant of pawnbrokers' certificates;
- (c) The licensing of dealers in game;
- (d) The grant of licenses for passage brokers and immigrant runners;
- (e) The abolition of fairs, and the alteration of days for holding fairs;
- (f) The execution as the local authority of the Acts relating to petroleum and infant life protection.

In rural districts the work of a Rural District Councillor, including the guardianship, is one of the most important and useful a woman can undertake, and where there are two District Councillors for a parish one should certainly be a woman, though at the present time there are, as far as the returns have reached us, only 144 women serving as District Councillors in the whole of England. The counties of Cambridge, Rutland, and Huntingdon have not even one woman on their Boards of Guardians, but as the value of women's services on these Boards is more widely proved and known, this sad state of things will be remedied, and more and more women will be returned, not only as Town Guardians, but also as Rural District Councillors.

MARIAN TAYLOR.

PARISH COUNCILS

In order to stand for election to the Parish Council a woman must fulfil one or other of two conditions. Either her name must be on the list of parochial electors, or she must have resided within the parish, or within three miles of the parish, for a full year before the election: residence meaning that her house is in the parish, and that she intends to return to it after a temporary absence.

It is very important that women should take their part in the steady, unobtrusive work that has to be done by Parish Councils; rather less than a hundred women have already served as Parish Councillors.

The powers of Parish Councils cannot be given fully here, but they include—

1. The appointment of overseers and assistant overseers, whose duty it is to collect the poor-rates, levy the rate required for education, put every person qualified to vote on the register, and in cases of sudden and urgent emergency to give relief to the poor.
2. The holding of property for the benefit of the parish.
3. The purchase and hiring of land for allotments.
4. The control of parish charities, not ecclesiastical charities.
5. The removal of nuisances.
6. The obtaining a proper water supply, and bringing it to the houses.
7. The protection of village greens, rights of way and roadside wastes, and the repair of footpaths.
8. The carrying out of any of the following "Adoptive Acts" if they be adopted by the parish meeting:—
 - (a) The Lighting and Watching Act.
 - (b) The Baths and Wash-house Act.
 - (c) The Burial Acts.
 - (d) The Public Improvement Act.
 - (e) The Public Library Act.
9. The power of appeal if the Rural District Council does not fulfil its duty as the Local Sanitary Authority, or its duty of protecting public rights of way, etc.

Having served for two years as a Parish Councillor, and having attended all subsequent meetings as a spectator, let me impress on all who read this the real necessity for women on these Councils. There is perhaps no definite work for women apart from men, but as both are necessary in the home to secure good management and happiness, both are equally necessary in the government of the village by the Parish Council if it is to be of the use it was intended by the Local Government Act 1894.

MARIAN TAYLOR.

VESTRIES

Vestries and District Boards are the Sanitary authorities for their respective areas, and deal with the lighting, paving, and watering of streets. They control common lodging-houses, and manage, either directly or through commissioners whom they appoint, public libraries, cemeteries, and the baths and wash-houses. They can acquire and manage open spaces. Certain charities are under the control of the Vestry, managed by Trustees whom it appoints. The Vestry has the construction and management of public lavatory accommodation. As regards workshops, it enforces the sanitary regulations embodied in the Factory and Workshops Acts.

In the supervision of baths and wash-houses, the co-operation of women is very desirable, and in many of these other duties their assistance is valuable. The Vestry is responsible for the appointment of fit and proper persons to occupy the following positions: Vestry Clerk and Assistants, Surveyor and Assistants, Sanitary Inspectors, Rate Collectors, in some places Assistant Overseers,

and such important posts as those of the Medical Officer of Health and Assistants, and the Public Analyst.

There is no statutory sex disqualification for the above-mentioned offices, and women have done very good work, particularly as sanitary and workshop inspectors. Overseers are generally nominated by the Vestry, and women are not disqualified. They may also be appointed auditors to the Vestry.—*Extracts from a leaflet published by the Women's Local Government Society.*

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS

These Councils are the sanitary authority for all urban districts which do not form part of a borough. Their functions are similar to those of Town Councils, the principal work being to carry out the provisions of the Public Health Acts and the Highway Acts. An Urban District Council has (1) all the powers of the old Local Boards or Improvement Commissioners, (2) the duty of looking after all public footpaths and rights of way, (3) the management of common lands. The Local Government Board may also confer on the Urban District Council all or any of the powers, duties, and liabilities of a Parish Council, the power of executing the adoptive Acts, viz. The Lighting and Watching Act, the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, the Burials Acts, the Public Improvements Acts, and the Public Libraries Act, and the power of appointing overseers.

Women are eligible to serve on Urban District Councils, but up to the present very few have come forward. There are about nine women members of these Councils.

COUNTY COUNCILS

Women are not eligible to serve on County Councils. The need for women on these important bodies will be recognised when we quote the following brief statement of duties:—

"There are many matters which come under the supervision of the County Councils in respect to which the experience and the insight of women would be invaluable—matters in dealing with which the presence of women is absolutely necessary, if the law is to be properly and efficiently administered.

"The supervision of women in authority is obviously needed for the inspection of **baby farms** [which in London are under the supervision of the County Council], where helpless infants run so much risk of neglect and cruelty; of **industrial schools**, where there are girls as well as boys, and where boys would be better for a woman's eye and care; and of **lunatic asylums**, where women form a great part of the patients. The female lunatic attendants, as well as the matrons and teachers in the schools, would be much helped in their trying duties if they had a lady to whom they could look for help.

"In **technical education** girls come off second best, with no women to look after their interests on the County Councils.

"In what have been called the 'Condition of the People' questions, women well understand the necessity of a good supply of **pure water and gas**; the **housing of the poor**, and **looking after the public lodging houses**; the **clearing away of insanitary dwellings**; the **formation and regulation of public parks and gardens**; the **licensing and regulating of places**

of public amusement, both with regard to their safety and morality."

Further information about the work of County Councils, the early attempt of three women to sit on the London County Council in 1888-89, and the County Councils (Qualification of Women) Bill is given in reports and leaflets by Lady Trevelyan (quoted above) and Mrs. Charles Mallet, published by the Women's Local Government Society, 17 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

TOWN COUNCILS

All Town Councils, other than the councils of the sixty-four large boroughs that are county boroughs, are classed as "Urban District Councils"; the Local Government Act of 1894, however, does not deal with the constitution of Town Councils, and women remain ineligible for these councils, owing to the disability imposed on them by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Women voters in boroughs can obtain information about the work of these bodies by reading the reports issued by their local Town Councils, with a view to using their votes with judgment.

SOCIETIES IN CONNECTION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Women's Local Government Society for promoting the eligibility of women to elect to and to serve on all local governing bodies. Established on a non-party basis. *President*, The Countess of Aberdeen. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Leigh Browne, 58 Porchester Terrace, W. *Hon. Treasurer*, Miss M. S. Kilgour, 46 Porchester Road, W. *Secretary*, Mrs. Stanbury. Office, 17 Tothill Street, Westminster.

Methods of work:—

- I. Educating public opinion by means of meetings and the publication and distribution of special literature.
- II. Promoting Bills in Parliament in furtherance of the object of the Society.
- III. Watching all Bills dealing with Local Government, and, when necessary, taking Counsel's opinion and promoting amendments.
- IV. Assisting in special cases where there is a danger of the creation of a precedent in favour of the imposition of a fresh disability on women in respect to Local Government.

Association for the Advancement of boarding-out Workhouse and other Children. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss W. L. Brodie Hall, Eastbourne. *Secretary*, Mrs. Angus Hall, 4 Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Society for Promoting the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians. Established 1881. *Secretary*, Mrs. Angus Hall, 4 Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

State Children's Aid Association, 61 Old Broad Street, E.C. To obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State. *Chairman*, Viscount Peel. *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. F. Buxton. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Francis Rye. *Secretary*, Miss Gilbee.

Ireland

Irish Workhouse Reform Association. *President*, Lord Montagu. *Hon. Secre-*

tary, Thos. Kennedy, Esq., 9 Brookfield Terrace, Donnybrook, County Dublin.

Society for the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians. Incorporated with the Women's Suffrage Society. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Haslam, 125 Leinster Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association, Dublin. *President* Gertrude, Countess of Pembroke.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

The second reading of the Parliamentary Franchise Extension to Women Bill in the House of Commons on 3rd February 1897, marks an epoch in the women's suffrage agitation. For on that occasion the Bill passed by a decisive majority of 71, and in spite of the strenuous efforts of its opponents.

The question, therefore, then entered on a new phase, and, to use the words of the statement of policy issued that autumn by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, "its friends have only to continue to press it on the attention of Parliament and the public in order to render it necessary that at no distant date it should be dealt with by the Government of the day." The statement concludes by saying that it will be the aim of the Union to place women's suffrage in such a position "that no Government, of whatever party, shall be able to touch questions relating to representation, without at the same time removing the electoral disabilities of women."

From the earliest years of the movement there had been organisations linking the various Women's Suffrage Societies together, but the links had fallen somewhat asunder, when year after year the parliamentary supporters of the measure failed to secure a day for a debate and division, so that from 1887 to 1897 there had only once been a debate, viz. in 1892 when the Bill was introduced, in a very powerful speech, by Sir Albert K. Rolitt, and rejected by the small majority of 28.

The victory of 1897 was, however, a signal for all the societies which make women's suffrage their sole object to draw together in a national union with an executive committee consisting of representatives from the various societies. The following Members of Parliament are parliamentary advisers to the Union—the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, Col. Cotton-Jodrell, Mr. F. Faithfull-Begg, Mr. J. T. Firbank, Sir Edward Grey, Bart., Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. L. Atherton Jones, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. J. H. Johnstone, Professor R. C. Jebb, Mr. Charles M'Laren, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. William Woodall, Mr. George Wyndham.

It is sometimes asked whether the claim now advanced by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has not departed from the original claim, and no doubt the present Bill would enfranchise just double the number of women who would have been enfranchised by the first Bill, introduced in 1870. That increase is, however, entirely due to changes wrought by Parliament in the electoral law. The attitude of the Women's Suffrage Societies has not changed. At the first public meeting ever held in support of women's suffrage, which took place in Manchester on 14th April 1868, a resolution, moved by Miss Becker and carried unanimously, affirmed that the Parliamentary Franchise should be granted to women "on the same conditions as it is or may be

granted to men." The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies uses the same phrase in its rules now. But since 1870 the franchise has been widely extended by the Reform Act of 1884, so that now all that is required of a voter is, as Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., recently phrased it, "that he have some interest, in some place, at some time."

Now, women resident owners and occupiers are emphatically persons who have "some interest, in some place, at some time," and they are the women whom the present Bill seeks to enfranchise. Moreover, they are the women whom Parliament has already admitted as voters at Local Government elections. An official return issued in 1897 shows the women on the Local Government registers of England and Wales to be close on 800,000, or one woman to six men. A similar proportion for Scotland and Ireland would add about 200,000 more. Thus the women to be placed on the parliamentary register by the Women's Franchise Bill would add one million to the six million voters on the register.

In the Colonies the question has made more progress than at home.

In New Zealand women were admitted to the franchise on exactly the same terms as men in 1898. South Australia followed in 1894, and in both colonies women have exercised their right of voting in large numbers, and with no harm or inconvenience.

In Victoria a Woman's Suffrage Bill passed second reading in the Legislative Assembly in August 1898, but was rejected in the Legislative Council by a majority of four.

In the United States women have full suffrage in four States, Wyoming (where they have had it first as a territory, then as a state, for over twenty years), Utah, Colorado, Idaho. In Kansas they have the municipal suffrage, and in about half the States they have some form of school or other limited suffrage.

HELEN BLACKBURN.

SOCIETIES FORMING THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES

CENTRAL OFFICES

1872. Central and East of England Society.

President.—The Lady Frances Balfour.
Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Blackburn.
Sec.—Miss Edith Palliser.
Assistant Sec.—Miss Torrance.
Office.—20 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

1872. Central and Western Society—

Treasurer.—Mrs. Russell Cooke.
Sec.—Mrs. Charles Baxter.
Office.—89 Victoria Street, Westminster.

1867. North of England Society.

Chairman.—Hon. Mrs. A. T. Lyttelton.
Hon. Secs.—Miss Atkinson and Miss Higginson.
Sec.—Miss E. G. Roper, B.A.
Office.—Queen's Chambers, 5 John Dalton Street, Manchester.

1868. Bristol and West of England Branch of the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. Ashworth Hallett.
Hon. Secs.—Miss Danger and Miss Eve Tribe.
Office.—69 Park Street, Bristol.

LOCAL SOCIETIES

1868. Birmingham.

President.—Mrs. Ashford.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Osler, Fallow Field, Norfolk Road, Edgbaston.

1895. Birkenhead.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Mellor, 16 Devonshire Road.

1884. Cambridge.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Bateson, 74 Huntingdon Road.

1896. Cheltenham.

President.—Mrs. Swiney.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Platt, Roseville, Hewlett Road.

1889. Luton.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Louisa Bigg, Lyndhurst.

1889. Leeds.

President.—Mrs. Edward Walker.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Gray Heald, The Red House, East Street.

1880. Leicester—

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. W. Evans, 6 St. Martin's.

1894. Liverpool.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Greenbank.

1893. Mansfield.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Manners, Edenbank.

1881. Nottingham.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. W. E. Dowson, The Park.

1886. Southport.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Thew, 7 Trafalgar Road.

SCOTLAND

1868. Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage.

President.—Mrs. Priscilla Bright M'Laren.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.—Miss Methven, 25 Great King Street, Edinburgh.

IRELAND

Dublin Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haslam, 125 Leinster Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

N.B.—In Ireland questions of Local Government have recently become of so pressing and immediate a character that the Dublin Women's Suffrage Society, and the Sub-Committees in connection with it, do not now limit themselves to the question of the Parliamentary Franchise, but concern themselves also with all questions affecting the interests of women in Local Government Elections.

OTHER SOCIETIES FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

Women's Franchise League. Mrs. Jacob Bright, 81 St. James's Place, London, S.W.

Women's Emancipation Union. Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Congleton, Cheshire.

Parliamentary Committee for Women's Suffrage. Miss Cosens.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions

Petitions must be written. They must not be printed, type-written, or lithographed. There must be no corrections, erasures, or interlineations.

They must be in the following form :—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF

- The undersigned inhabitants of
(or) *the undersigned members of the congregation worshipping in*
(or) *a meeting of inhabitants of*
(or) *delegates of*
(or) ——— [whatever the case may be]

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

[Then must come the substance of the petition. It must contain a "prayer," that is a definite request that something may be done, or not done. A general statement without a "prayer" is useless. The petition must conclude with the following words :—]

AND YOUR PETITIONERS WILL EVER PRAY, ETC.

The signatures follow.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the sheet on which the Petition is written.

Petitions should not be signed by any person under sixteen years of age.

No person may sign the same petition more than once.

Usual signatures should be used. "Mr." "Mrs." or "Miss," must not appear. An address sufficient for identification must be given after each name.

No person must sign for another except in the case of those who cannot write, when the name should be written thus :

His
THOMAS X JONES,
mark ;

the cross being made by the person who cannot write.

Signatures must be written on one side of a sheet only.

Any society, congregation, class, club, lodge, board, council, organisation, committee, or public meeting, can adopt a Petition to be signed by the Chairman or officers on its behalf. Petitions may also be sent from drawing-room meetings, and any family or household can send one from their own domestic circle. Indeed, any person can write, sign, and send in a Petition on his or her own behalf.

To accommodate a large number of names, more

sheets may be pasted on, successively, so as to make a roll.

Loose sheets of names, or sheets pinned together, are useless.

The Petition when ready must be sent to your local Member of Parliament at the House of Commons, London, S.W. (A most valuable educational force will be misdirected if the Petition is sent to a well-known friend of the cause, instead of to your own Member, who may or may not be in favour of it, but who, as your representative, is bound to present it.)

It need not be stamped, provided it is left open at the ends, that no letter or other paper is enclosed, that the words "Petition to Parliament" are plainly written above the address, and that it does not exceed 32 ounces in weight.

In every case a post-paid letter should be sent to the Member to whom the Petition is sent informing him that such a Petition has been forwarded, and asking him to present it to the House, and to do what he can to support the movement, and pressing on his personal consideration the points of the Petition.

Memorials

Memorials to Members of the Government or to individual Members of Parliament may be written, lithographed, typed, or printed.

They may either be in the form of letters signed by one or more persons, or they may be more formally and carefully drawn up, and signed by the chairman for a meeting, or by a large number of persons. There are no rules as to their form or wording as in the case of Petitions. Any kind of organisation may memorialise.

The more formal memorials ought to have at the head the name of the person or persons to whom they are addressed ; and they ought to begin with the words—"The Respectful Memorial of," followed by a description of the meeting or memorialists.

An address sufficient for identification ought to follow each signature.

Successive sheets of signatures may be gummed together for convenience, but it is not essential.

Memorials should be addressed to Peers at the House of Lords, and to M.P.s at the House of Commons.

They cannot be sent unstamped like petitions, but must be stamped, and the more formal kind should be accompanied by a letter from one of the most prominent of those who have signed, in order that the recipient may know with whom to communicate.

CANVASSING

Canvassers and others engaged in election work must be careful to comply with the regulations laid down by the Corrupt Practices Act for conducting an election. The following warnings to canvassers are taken from an election canvass-book :—

1. You must *not* make *any* payment whatever, or promise of payment, or incur any pecuniary liability.
2. You must *not* give, or promise to give, a voter money, food, drink, or any other consideration.
3. You must *not* threaten any voter with any consequences whatever.
4. You must *not* persuade any one to personate a voter, or to vote twice at this election, or induce any disqualified person to vote.

Caution

Under the Act of 1888, any canvasser guilty of a corrupt practice is liable to twelve months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding £200; to a loss of electoral rights, and the publication of the name of the offender.

With regard to the qualifications necessary for such work, an experienced canvasser attributes what success she has had to her broad, human sympathy with the people she meets rather than to any argumentative cleverness. "It is essential for effective work that the canvasser should get into touch with the persons canvassed, and find out their particular way of looking at life, and what are the political subjects that most interest them. If, as in very many cases, the person canvassed has no decided views or opinions, it is the business of a good canvasser to explain honestly what his or her own views are, and then to connect these views with the election and the candidate for whom support is asked."

It is not necessary "to be possessed with a blind belief in one's party's infallibility, nor is it necessary to defend everything one's party does. Truthfulness is the only course consistent with self-respect, and it serves the cause best also."

"In meeting with opponents one should hear all they have to say. Try to look at the question from their point of view, and then, if you can, show how, even from their point of view, a certain course of action is the best to follow."

The canvasser should have a fair knowledge of general politics, and of local circumstances, such as the leading industry of the people, the local politics; as much information as possible should be obtained about the candidates. "Sometimes local people may do very good work with but slight knowledge of political details. For instance, if the candidate be well known to the canvassers and genuinely admired, their enthusiasm will exert an influence that strangers with much greater political knowledge could not wield."

To sum up, the qualities necessary for an "ideal organiser are: (1) Sound knowledge of politics; (2) past and present knowledge of local circumstances; (3) broad, human sympathy; (4) tolerance of opposite views; (5) tact in meeting difficulties; (6) enthusiasm for the cause; (7) absolute truthfulness."

HINTS ON PUBLIC SPEAKING,

By Mrs. Bamford Slack

It is true in a special degree of public speaking that experience is the only efficient teacher. Theories are easy to acquire, hints easy to give, both from experience; but practice alone makes the ready speaker.

On one occasion when Mr. Gladstone was asked by a correspondent for hints on the art of which he was so great a master, he replied characteristically on a post-card, with some "fragments of suggestion" as he termed them, and we cannot do better than repeat them here.

- (1) Study plainness of language, always preferring the simpler word.
- (2) Shortness of sentences.
- (3) Distinctness of articulation.
- (4) Test and question your own arguments beforehand, not waiting for critic or opponent.

- (5) Seek a thorough digestion and familiarity with your subject, and rely mainly on these to prompt the proper words.
- (6) Remember that if you are to sway an audience, you must, besides thinking out your matter, watch them all along.

Here, indeed, 'is a guide to the whole art of speaking, and successful will be he who can carry these hints into practice.

All these hints have reference to one point, and that is that the aim of the speaker is to address an audience, not to impress it with his ability and cleverness; but to convince the people individually and in the mass of the truth and importance of that which he says, of the message he is there to deliver. Thus the speaker must put himself in their place: try to realise to himself the general outlook of the listeners, their mental attitude to his particular subject, and then speak to them in the sort of language they are most likely to understand; illustrate the points with figures of speech from their own daily life and work, and to this end study plainness of language and choose the simple word. Then again the spoken sentence must be short, clear, concise, so that the people may follow it to the end and then grasp the idea without being lost in the maze of words or parentheses. One need be a past master in speaking to handle a parenthesis in such a way as not to confuse the audience and blunt the edge of the main idea. It is very useful in this connection to study to be epigrammatic, to make use of striking, well-chosen words placed in antithesis one to the other.

It is by no means one of the least important matters to have a clear enunciation, a distinct articulation, and to give the voice the right pitch, so that it shall not rise to a thin shriek nor descend to a growling mumble. Do not drop the voice at the end of a sentence. Think of the strain and difficulty you have experienced in trying to catch the rapid, ill-uttered words of some would-be speakers, and then have mercy upon your audience. If a thing is worth saying at all it is worth hearing; so after the necessity of having something to say realise the necessity, the duty of making that something heard or get somebody else to say it for you. To be heard is much easier than some people think. Raise your head and do not speak into your "notes," but throw your voice right across the hall in a natural tone. Face your audience well in the middle, and do not address one favoured side, or a select few in a corner, or the chairman. Do not let your words rush out in an uncontrolled torrent; but remember that it takes longer for those words to reach and be digested by a whole mass of people than by one person, and so they must come forth in measured, deliberate utterance, giving each word time to "carry" before it is followed by another. There is never any need for hurry, but always great need for self-control.

Naturally, you must have a thorough grasp of your subject and be able to illustrate it and enliven it in such a way as to make your points clearer. Choose your illustrations well and be sure the metaphors are not mixed. This brings us to the fourth hint—to test your own arguments well before employing them. Look all round the subject and make yourself master of it and then try to think when on your feet, when you are speaking, and practise speaking without notes. Notes too often embarrass and handicap the speaker; they come between him and the audience; they chain him down to a rigid idea;

they form, indeed, too often an "objective association," which prevents his mind from moving freely and his words from carrying conviction. You cannot watch your audience if you are watching your notes. You are trying to remember what you thought yesterday instead of what you wish people to think to-day. Do not obtrude your personality between your subject and the audience, and to this end study a quiet demeanour, a restrained action, and stand well and upright on both feet.

Last, but not least, study not only to choose the simple word, the short sentence, but also to be brief. Try to compress your thought, cut out unnecessary sentences and extraneous ideas, do not insist too much on one idea, but do not wander over the whole field of collateral topics. Know what you want to say; know how to say it; know when you have said it; and then, most important of all, know when to leave off.

RULES FOR CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

All *motions*, whether *resolutions* or *amendments*, must be moved and seconded before being discussed.

Amendments, which must be pertinent to the business under discussion and must *not* be a direct negative of the original resolution, must be voted upon *before* the resolution is put to the meeting.

If any amendment be *carried*, the original resolution is necessarily lost.

When all amendments which have been duly proposed and seconded have been *negatived*, the original resolution is then voted upon.

A *riders* is a proposal consistent with, and additional to the original resolution, and should be put *after* the resolution has been voted upon.

In putting every motion to the meeting, the chairwoman must ask *those in favour* to vote by raising one hand, rising in their places, or other method. The chairwoman should then put the contrary, even if there appears to be a clear majority in favour of the proposal.

The following details are useful to remember in arranging a conference: The small table in front of the *platform* should be furnished with ink, pens, blotting-paper, stationery, water-bottle and tumbler, a bell, and the programme or agenda paper of the meeting. The chairman or chairwoman sits in the middle, the secretary at the left hand. The *reporters'* table must be immediately below the platform, and should be supplied with ink and pens, and copies of the agenda; the exact wording of resolutions, etc., should be passed down in writing during the course of the meeting. In order to ensure the presence of reporters, notices of the meeting and press tickets should be sent to the leading newspapers several days beforehand. *Resolutions* should be drawn up before the meeting begins, and, if possible, a definite time should be allotted to each speaker, an extension of this time being only allowed at the express wish of the meeting. In case of a vote being taken by division, members of the meeting must retain their seats until tellers in pairs, representing both sides of the discussion, have been appointed to the doors. Those in favour of the motion before the meeting, the ayes, must pass out to the right hand of the chairman; those against the motion, the noes, must pass out to the left of the chairman. In

the case of voting by ballot, special officers or tellers must be appointed to count the votes.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE

64 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Grand Master—The Marquess of Salisbury
K.G.

Vice-Grand Masters and Trustees—
The Lord Glensak.
The Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P.
The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

Grand Registrar—The Marquess of Aber-
gavenny, K.G.

Treasurer—Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bart.,
M.P.

Chancellor—The Duke of Marlborough.

Vice-Chairmen—
The Right Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C.
Ernest Flower, Esq., M.P.

The Ladies' Grand Council—

Extra President—The Dowager-Duchess o.
Marlborough.

President—The Marchioness of Salisbury.

Vice-Presidents—

The Duchess of Marlborough.
The Lady Randolph S. Churchill.
The Lady Blythswood.
The Lady Gwendolen Cecil.

Members—

The Marchioness of Headfort.
The Dowager-Countess of Mayo.
The Countess of Jersey.
The Countess of Ancaster.
The Countess of Ilchester.
The Countess of Romney.
The Viscountess Knutsford.
The Lady Mary Cooke.
The Dowager-Lady Westbury, *Hon. Secretary*.
The Lady Knightley of Fawsley.
The Lady Edmund Talbot.
The Hon. Lady Ridley.
Lady Ellis.
Lady Hardman.
Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
Mrs. Shepherd Cross.
Mrs. Murdoch.
Miss Nevill, *Hon. Treasurer*.

Ladies' Secretary—Mr. Arthur Warren, 64
Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Objects.—The maintenance of (1) Religion as opposed to Infidelity, not the Church of England only, nor any particular sect; and endowments held by any and by every religious association.

(2) The Constitution—i.e. the Throne, the House of Lords, the House of Commons.

(3) The Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire.

Number of Habitations, 2346.

Number of Members, 1,376,428.

The primary work of the Habitations is to increase the number of members and instruct them in the principles of the League. Methods—meetings, lectures, distribution of literature, personal intercourse. Habitations also work in connection with registration and parliamentary and local elections.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION28 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, WESTMINSTER,
S.W.**President**—The Countess of Carlisle.**Treasurer**—Mrs. Eva M'Laren.**Hon. Secretaries**—

Mrs. Broadley Reid.

Lady Trevelyan.

Executive Committee (1898-99)—

Mrs. Sheldon Amos.

Miss Florence Balgarnie.

Miss Mabel Billson.

Mrs. Jacob Bright.

Miss A. Leigh Browne.

Mrs. Brynmor Jones.

Mrs. E. O. Fordham.

Lady Foster.

Mrs. Corrie Grant.

Lady Grove.

Mrs. Price Hughes.

Countess Alice Kearney.

Mrs. Thomas Lough.

Mrs. Charles M'Laren.

Mrs. Maitland.

Mrs. Martindale.

Lady Pearson.

Mrs. Wynford Philipps.

Miss M. Priestman.

Mrs. Russell Rea.

The Lady Cecilia Roberts.

Mrs. Bamford Slack.

Miss Agnes Slack.

Mrs. Stewart Brown.

Mrs. Louise B. Swann.

Mrs. D. A. Thomas.

Secretary—Miss Bunney.

The Federation was established to promote the adoption of Liberal principles in the government of the country, and just legislation for women and children (including the local and parliamentary franchise for all women, married, single, or widowed, who possess any of the legal qualifications which entitle men to vote, and the removal of all their disabilities as citizens). It also promotes political education in all parts of England and Wales by means of meetings and the distribution of literature, and by the employment of an Organising Secretary, who starts new branches and organises work in constituencies. The policy of the Federation is formulated at its annual council meetings, held in London in May or June.

Number of branches—476.*Approximate Number of members*—About 70,000.**WOMEN'S LIBERAL UNIONIST
ASSOCIATION**

61 PALACE CHAMBERS,

BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

President—Lady Edward Cavendish.**Executive Committee**—

Mrs. H. O. Arnold-Forster.

Lady Frances Balfour (East and North of Scotland).

Lady Elizabeth Biddulph.

Mrs. Leonard Courtney.

Miss Currey (Munster).

Mrs. Leonard Darwin.

Mrs. H. Fawcett.

Mrs. William Kenrick.

Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton.

Mrs. Maurice Macmillan.

Lady Sophia Palmer.

Mrs. J. Parker Smith (West of Scotland).

Mrs. Pirrie (Ulster).

Mrs. Tuke (Leinster and Connaught).

Mrs. Westlake.

Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Leonard Courtney.**Hon. Treasurer**—Mrs. Maurice Macmillan.**Secretary**—Mrs. A. S. H. Richardson.**Assistant Secretary**—Miss Austen Park.**Auditor**—Miss M. Harris Smith, public accountant.**Bankers**—The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
(Westminster Branch).

Aims and work.—This Association was formed in May 1888 in answer to an earnest appeal from Ulster Liberal Unionist women that English and Scotch women would help them to resist the Home Rule agitation, and to lay before the electors of Great Britain the real state of things in Ireland. The late Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley was the first President; the Committee met in her house, and were constantly inspired by her great interest in their work and by her zeal in the Unionist cause.

It has branches in many of the chief towns and counties of England, and provincial centres in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Munster; and Unionist women resident in districts where there is no branch are invited to connect themselves with the central organisation in London. Mixed associations of Liberal Unionist and Conservative women are allied to it, and Conservative ladies join as Unionist associates; but the power of voting is confined to Liberal Unionist branches or members, though the meetings are open to all.

The Association carries on all the usual branches of political work; but perhaps its most characteristic feature is the series of discussion-meetings held in London during the autumn and winter, in which such distinguished gentlemen as Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir G. Taubman-Goldie, Mr. Courtney, Sir J. Lubbock, etc., have joined the members of the Association.

**WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL
ASSOCIATION**188 PALACE CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER,
S.W.**Chairman of Committee**—Lady Hayter.**Deputy-Chairmen**—

Mrs. Bryce.

Miss Monck.

Mrs. Tomkinson.

Executive Committee—

Mrs. Ainsworth.

Mrs. Bouverie Pusey.

Mrs. W. B. Bowring.

Miss Bright.

Mrs. Sydney Buxton.

Mrs. Byles.

Mrs. Cash.

Mrs. Crossley.

Lady Dale.

Miss Evans.

Miss Fry.

Mrs. Grimwade.

Mrs. Harwood.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Hayter, Bt.
 Mrs. E. J. Horniman.
 Mrs. Huntington.
 Mrs. W. Illingworth.
 Miss Lawrence, L.L.B.
 Miss Shaw-Lefevre.
 Mrs. Alfred Mond.
 Lady Osborne Morgan.
 Miss Orme, L.L.B.
 Mrs. Rutson.
 Mrs. A. W. Soames.
 Mrs. D. Wilson.

Secretary—Miss G. Leake Griffin. Office, 188 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Organising Secretary—Miss E. M. Maxfield, The Bole Hills, Sheffield.

Principles and policy.—The Women's National Liberal Association is a union of local Liberal Associations and of individuals desiring to co-operate with one another, and with the National Liberal Federation, for the furtherance of Liberal thought and Liberal policy.

No formal political programme is submitted for general acceptance, but the opinion of Liberals on current questions can, as occasion requires, be promptly ascertained and utilised.

There is to be no interference with the local independence of affiliated Associations. Every Association shall arrange the details of its own organisation, administer its own affairs, and initiate its own policy.

The essential principle of the Women's National Liberal Association is the preservation of absolute liberty of local action on the part of all members and associations in dealing with questions about which there is a difference of opinion within the Liberal party, and at the same time the maintenance of a common centre of action for the purpose of dealing with those about which there is no such difference.

The function of the Executive Committee is therefore strictly limited to the transaction of business, and the promotion of such legislation as is by the general consent of the Liberal party deemed of the first importance.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION

56 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW

Principal Officers

President—The Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, Raith, Kirkcaldy.

Vice-Presidents—

Mrs. Lang Todd, 50 Great King Street, Edinburgh (Eastern Division).

The Lady Mary Murray, 5 The College, Glasgow (Western Division).

Chairwoman—Mrs. Lindsay, 87 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow.

Vice-Chairwoman—Mrs. Shaw, 17 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Gilbert Beith, 15 Belhaven Terrace, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretaries—

Mrs. Carlaw Martin, 23 Springfield, Dundee (Eastern Division).

Mrs. Swan, 1 Winton Gardens, Glasgow (Western Division).

Secretary—Miss Alice Younger.

Objects.—(1) To promote and extend the knowledge of sound Liberal principles.

(2) To promote the formation of Women's Liberal Associations in Scotland, and to afford to them a centre from which information and assistance on political matters can at any time be obtained.

(3) To promote intercourse and united action between the Women's Liberal Associations of Scotland, without compromising their independence, or in any way interfering with their constitution, rules, or local authority.

(4) To secure just and equal legislation and representation for women, especially with reference to the parliamentary franchise, and the removal of all legal disabilities on account of sex, and to protect the interests of children.

(5) To communicate information and arouse interest among women on political, social, and moral questions, both of general and local interests, and to advance these objects by meetings, lectures, and individual effort.

Number of members and of branches.—There are 64 Associations directly affiliated with the Federation. When the grouped branches of the Associations which are affiliated indirectly through their central committee are included, the actual number of Associations is 90, and the membership is over 10,500.

BOOKS

Government Books

Blue Books and all kinds of Parliamentary Papers, copies of Bills, etc., can be obtained of Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode (Printers to H.M. the Queen), East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 52 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; they can also be purchased from Messrs. King (Parliamentary Booksellers), Orchard House, 2 and 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.; of John Menzies & Co., 12 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90 West Nile Street, Glasgow; and of Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, 104 Grafton Street, Dublin. Messrs. King, Orchard House, 2 and 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, are the publishers for all London County Council Books and Papers. Books on Poor Law and on a large number of social, philanthropic, and political questions can also be obtained there. Lists are published monthly.

Women's Suffrage

"The Women's Suffrage Journal," edited by Lydia E. Becker, 1870 to 1890. This contains all information concerning Women's Suffrage up to the time of Miss Becker's death in 1890, when it was closed.

"The Subjection of Women," by John Stuart Mill. Published in 1868. 188 pp. (An edition has been recently published in America by the American W. S. Assoc.)

"The Social and Political Dependence of Women," by Charles Anthony Jun. 4th ed. 1868. 92 pp.

"British Freewomen: Their Historical Privilege," by Charlotte Carmichael Stopes. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. Price 2s. 6d. This book shows the historical development of the question of Women's Suffrage. 1894. 196 pp.

"Vindication of the Rights of Women," by Mary Wollstonecraft, with Preface by Mrs. Fawcett. Messrs. Fisher Unwin, 1891 [a centenary edition]. 287 pp.

Recent Pamphlets

"Woman's Suffrage in the Light of the Second Reading of 1897." Messrs. Williams and Norgate. 2d.

"Woman's Suffrage Calendar," edited by Helen Blackburn. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 6d.

"Speech of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., in the House of Commons." Price 1d.

"Speech of Sir Albert Kaye Bollit, M.P., in the House of Commons." Price 1d.

"A Reply to the Letter of Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., on Women's Suffrage," by Mrs. Fawcett. Price 1d.

"Home and Politics," by Mrs. Fawcett. Price 1d.

"Parliamentary Echoes. Extracts from Speeches in the House of Commons." Price 2d. each, or 10s. per 100.

"Opinions of Leaders of Religious Thought on Women's Suffrage." Price 3d.

These pamphlets, and many useful leaflets, can be obtained from the two Central Women's Suffrage Societies at 20 Great College Street, and 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Laws relating to Women

"A Brief Summary of the Laws of England concerning Women," by Barbara L. S. Bodichon. 3rd edition, London, 1899. 39 pp.

"The Rights of Women: a Comparison of the Relative Legal Status of the Sexes in the Chief Countries of Western Civilisation." London, 1895. 104 pp.

"A Manual of the Law relating to Married Women," by Joseph Bridges Matthews. Smart and Maxwell, Chancery Lane, London, 1891. 321 pp.

"The Law relating to Children and Young Persons," by the Same. Messrs. Smart and Maxwell, 1895.

"La Femme au Point de Vue du Droit Public: étude d'histoire et de législation comparées," by M. Ostrogorski, Paris, 1892. 195 pp. (An English Translation under the title "Women's Rights," published by Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)

"The Legal Status of Women" (i.e. in the United States), compiled by Jessie Cassidy. Published by the National American Women's Suffrage Association. New York, 1896.

"Tabulation of the Factory Laws of European Countries in so far as they relate to Hours of Labour and Special Legislation for Women and Children," by Emma Brooke. Grant Richards, London, 1898. 2s. 6d.

"Condition of Working Women and the Factory Acts." Jessie Boucherett. London, 1896. 84 pp. (See also list in Industrial Section.)

Poor Law

"Reports of Poor Law Conferences 1879 to 1897," published by Wright and Co., London (these vary in size). Later Reports by King and Son.

"Report of the Poor Law Commissioners of 1834" (reprinted 1894). King and Son.

"History of the English Poor Law."—Sir G. Nicholl. New edition, King and Son, 2 vols.

"English Poor Law."—Dr. Aschrott. Knight and Co., 1888. 332 pp.

"Better Administration of the Poor Law."—W. Chance. Swan Sonnenschein and Co., London, 1895. 260 pp.

"Children under the Poor Law."—W. Chance.

"Poor Relief in Foreign Countries, and Out-Relief in England."—Miss Louisa Twining. Cassell and Co., London, 1889. 63 pp. 1s.

"Neglect of the Poor in Workhouse Infirmary."—Miss Louisa Twining, Workhouse Infirmary Assoc. 1890. 8 pp.

"Workhouses and Pauperism."—Miss Louisa Twining. Methven and Co. London, 1898. 276 pp.

"Poor Law Work and Suggestions."—Miss Clifford. Rose and Harris, Bristol, 1897. 6d.

"Three Lectures on Poor Law."—Miss Lonsdale. A. S. Lomax, Lichfield. 55 pp. 6d.

"English Poor Law."—Miss Lonsdale. King and Son, 1897. 85 pp. 1s.

"History and Progress of Nursing in Workhouse Infirmaryes."—Miss J. de Pledge. Reprinted from *Westminster Review*, August 1894.

"Nursing in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaryes."—Miss Jane Wilson, Hospital Assoc., 140 Strand. 1890. 50 pp.

"Our State Hospitals."—Dr. Dolan. Richardson and Co., Leicester, 1896. 2s. 6d.

"Epileptics and Cripples" (Charity Organisation Series). Swan Sonnenschein and Co., London, 1898. 160 pp.

"Feeble Minded" (Charity Organisation Series). Swan Sonnenschein and Co., 1898. 152 pp.

"The Old Poor Law."—T. C. Montague, Charity Organisation Society, 1897. 2nd ed. 6d.

"Parish Problems, or a Word with Everyone on the Parish Councils Act."—Lady Baker. Gardner, Darton, and Co., London, 1894. 116 pp.

"Guide to Rural District Councilors and Guardians of the Poor."—Theodore Dodd, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. H. Cox, *Law Times* Office. London, 1894. 1s.

"Methods of Social Reform."—Thomas Mackay. Murray, London, 1896. 363 pp.

"State and Charity."—Thomas Mackay (English Citizen Series). Macmillan, London, 1898. 200 pp.

These books can be consulted at the Library of the Society for Return of Women Poor Law Guardians, 4 Sanctuary, Westminster, and can be borrowed by the subscribers to the Society for a small fee.

Historical Works and Essays

Sisters of Charity and Communion of Labour—Two Lectures on the Social Employment of Women, by Mrs. Jameson. London. Enlarged edition, 1859. 148 pages.

Essays on Women's Work, by Bessie Rayner Parkes (Madame Belloc). London, 1865.

Pursuits of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe. London, 1888. 289 pages.

The Duties of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe. 8th edition. London, 1888. 193 pages.

Common Sense about Women, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. English edition. London, 1884. 269 pages.

The Woman Question in Europe—A Series of Original Essays, edited by Theodore Stanton. London, 1884. 472 pages.

Woman's Share in Primitive Culture, by Otis Tufton Mason. London and New York, 1895. 295 pages.

Women in English Life; from Medieval to

Modern Times, by Georgiana Hill. London, 1896. 2 vols.

Woman under Monasticism—Chapters on Saint Lore and Convent Life, A.D. 600-1500, by Lina Eckenstein. Cambridge, 1896. 496 pages.

Pioneer Women in Queen Victoria's Reign—Being Short Histories of Great Movements, by Edwin A. Pratt. London, 1897.

A Woman's Work for Women—Being the Aims, Efforts, and Aspirations of L. M. H. [Miss Louisa M. Hubbard], by Edwin A. Pratt. London, 1898.

CURRENT PERIODICALS CONCERNED WITH WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

England.—*English Woman's Review*, of Social and Industrial Questions (started in 1859 as the "English Woman's Journal"). Quarterly. 1s. Edited by Helen Blackburn and Antoinette Mackenzie, 22 Berners Street, London, W.

The Woman's Signal (started as the "Women's Penny Paper" in 1886). A Weekly Record and Review devoted to the interests of women in the Home and in the Wider World. Edited by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, 80 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London.

The Women's Trades' Union Review. The Quarterly Report of the Women's Trades' Union League. Edited by Gertrude M. Tuckwell, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

The Women's Industrial News. Organ of the Women's Industrial Council. Quarterly. 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The National Union of Women Workers. Occasional paper. 59 Berners Street, W.

Colonial.—*The White Ribbon*. Christchurch, New Zealand. Monthly. Edited by Mrs. Sheppard. Started in 1895.

United States.—*Women's Journal*. Boston, U.S.A. Weekly. Edited by H. B. Blackwell and Alice Stone Blackwell. Started in 1868.
Women's Tribune. Washington, U.S.A. Weekly. Edited by Mrs. Bewick Colby. Started in 1882.

Women's Exponent. Utah, U.S.A.

France.—*Journal des Femmes*. Organe du Mouvement Feministe. Paris: 81 Rue Francœur. Monthly. Edited by Maria Martin. Started in 1889.

La Revue Feministe. Bi-monthly. Directrice Madame Clotilde Dissard, 41 Rue Claude Bernard, Paris. Started in 1895.

Belgium.—*La Ligue*. Organe du droit des Femmes. Brussels. Quarterly. Started in 1898.

Denmark.—*Qvinden og Samfundet*. Organ of the Danish Women's Union. Copenhagen. Monthly. Started in 1884.

Finland.—*Nutid*. Organ for Women's Unions in Finland. Helsingfors. Monthly. Started in 1894.

Germany.—*Die Frau*. Monthly. Edited by Helene Lange. Berlin. Started in 1893.

Die Frauen Bewegung. Organ of the principal Verein amongst women in Germany. Berlin. Monthly. Edited by Frau Mina Cauer. Started in 1895.

Norway.—*Nylaende*. Christiania. Bi-monthly. Edited by Gina Krog. Started in 1885.

Sweden.—*Dagny*. Organ of the Frederika Bremer Bund. Stockholm. Edited by Lotten Dalghren. Monthly. Started in 1885.

PHILANTHROPY

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS FOR PROGRESS AND
SOCIAL REFORM (NON-POLITICAL).
CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

SETTLEMENTS.
EMIGRATION.

LADIES' ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE CARE OF FRIEND-
LESS GIRLS.
GIRLS' CLUBS.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS FOR PROGRESS AND SOCIAL IM- PROVEMENT (non-political)

The International Council of Women

The International Council of Women is a federation of National Councils of Women belonging to all nations, which are themselves composed of National Societies and Local Councils representing women of all races and faiths, and working along the most varied lines of life and thought.

The preamble of its Constitution is as follows:—
We, Women of all Nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by

RENT COLLECTING AND DISTRICT VISITING.

ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF SOCIETIES.

NOTES ON LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.

BOOKS.

GENERAL LIST OF SOCIETIES.

greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, and that an organised movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the State, do hereby band ourselves together in a confederation of workers to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law.

[THE GOLDEN RULE—Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.]

Its most essential rule is that "The Council is formed in the interests of no one propaganda, and has no power over its members beyond that of suggestion and sympathy.

Its main objects are:—

1. To promote unity, mutual understanding, and trust between the women workers of all nations.

2. To provide a centre where women workers can meet every five years, and hear and see and know one another, and learn about one another's work; and also to provide a medium of communication between all such workers at all times.

3. To give opportunity for the women workers of all nations to unite on certain general lines of work such as they may decide on from time to time, and which they believe will further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law all the world over.

The International Council meets every five years, when it transacts business and elects officers.

It was formed at Washington in 1888, and held its second meeting at the close of the Congress of Women of all Nations in Chicago, May 1893, when it elected the following officers:—

President—The Countess of Aberdeen, Haddo House, Aberdeen.

Vice-President—Mrs. May Wright Sewall, United States.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Eva M'Laren, England.

Recording Secretary—Madame Maria Martin, France.

Treasurer—Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Finland.

Mrs. Eva M'Laren resigned in 1897, and Miss Teresa F. Wilson was elected in her place.

The Third Quinquennial meeting, having been postponed for one year, will be held in London about the end of June 1899, when subjects bearing on many sides of women's life, work, and interests will be discussed.

Communications with regard to the meeting, and any arrangements connected therewith, should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, 20 Motcomb Street, London, S.W.

The National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland,

59 Berners St. W. (federated with the International Council of Women). The multiplicity of agencies carried on by women, or by societies of men and women, recorded in the pages of the *Englishwoman's Year Book*, is calculated to produce a somewhat bewildering effect on the average person, who cannot be expected to know in what ways two societies or fifty societies having very much the same objects may differ from each other. The work of applying the resources thus presented to us needs an education, and while individuality of working is to be cherished, it is well to recognise certain broad channels of help into which we may pour our own small contributions to the general good, and to which we may turn with some hope of a wise response when we desire to draw upon them for information and assistance. The N.U.W.W. organisation exists (1) to promote sympathy of thought and purpose among the women of Great Britain and Ireland; (2) to promote the social, civil, moral, and religious welfare of women; (3) to focus and redistribute information likely to be of service to women workers; (4) to federate women's organisations, and to encourage and assist the formation of local councils and unions of women. All societies, nationally organised or of national importance, are invited to send representatives to its Council. The Union has no power over the organisations which constitute it; and federated societies incur no responsibility on account of any action taken either by the Council of the Union or by any other federated society. Membership is open to all women

engaged in or interested in women's work, and in the objects of the Union, who subscribe at least 5s. to the funds; it is also open to corporate members, that is, members of local unions of workers, which subscribe to the N.U.W.W. in proportion to their membership. The governing body of the Union is styled the **National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland**. It meets at least once a year for the transaction of business, and elects the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Executive Committee, who carry on the work of the Union for the ensuing year. The Executive appoints Sub-Committees, chiefly composed of experts, and these Sub-Committees meet quarterly to report to the Executive on the progress of their work. It is through the growth of these Sub-Committees that the very various interests of Englishwomen will find adequate recognition in the future. The Union has been a growth, and already has become a power for good. Another way in which the Union influences public opinion is through its Conference of Women Workers, held in 1898 at Norwich, the Report of which (published at 8s. from the office of the Union) is widely read and eagerly studied. The Union has published tracts (price 1d. each) on questions of importance to charitable workers (1) on out-relief, (2) on sanitation, (3) on the legal difficulties of the poor, (4) on children's country holidays, (5) on girls' clubs, (6) on the administration of charitable relief, (7) on approved methods of thrift. It also issues an occasional paper giving information with regard to the Union, and a Handbook (price 3d.) which contains the constitution, bye-laws, list of committees and affiliated societies, and other information with regard to the work of the Union.

President—Mrs. Alfred Booth.

Secretary—Miss Janes, Office, 59 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. George Cadbury.

Auditor—Miss M. Harris Smith, 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Sub-Committees of the N.U.W.W.

LITERATURE SUB-COMMITTEE. *Convener*—The President of the N.U.W.W. *Secretary*—Miss Janes.

JOINT LECTURE COMMITTEE. *Convener*—Mr. Bernard Bosanquet. *Hon. Secretary*—Miss G. F. Hill, 19 Park Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.

LEGISLATION SUB-COMMITTEE. *Convener*—The Lady Laura Ridding. *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. MacDonald, 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

WOMEN OF INDIA AND THE COLONIES SUB-COMMITTEE. *Convener*—Miss E. A. Manning, 5 Pembroke Crescent, London, W. *Secretary*—Miss Janes, *pro tem*.

INDUSTRIAL SUB-COMMITTEE. *Convener*—Mrs. MacDonald. *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. Hogg, 60 Bedford Gardens, W.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE. *Convener*—Mrs. Alfred Booth. *Treasurer*—Miss Pycroft. *Hon. Secretary*—Miss Baddeley, Cathedral House, Gloucester.

GIRLS' CLUB SUB-COMMITTEE. *Convener*—Miss Janes. *Hon. Secretary*—The Hon. Sarah Lyttelton, The Chantry, Ross, Herefordshire.

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR WORK AMONG MEN AND BOYS. *Convener*—*Hon. Secretary*—Miss Violet Brooke Hunt, Rike-nel, Gloucester.

RESCUE AND PREVENTIVE SUB-COMMITTEE. *Convener*—Mrs. Rawlinson. *Hon. Secretaries*—Miss Eva Macnaghten, Ballindune, Camberley

(Rescue). Miss Violet Garden, 86 Church Street, Slough (Preventive).

Employment Bureau, 60 Chancery Lane, E.C. (see notice under Employment Agencies).

Branches of the N.U.W.W.

HON. SECRETARIES.

Aberdeen, Mrs. Clark, 27 Albyn Place.

Birkdale and Southport, Miss G. Rimmer, 2 Trafalgar Road, Birkdale.

Birmingham, Miss Edyth Lloyd, Farm, Birmingham, *Financial Secretary*. Mrs. Barrow, 43 Frederick Road, *General Secretary*.

Brighton, Miss C. Allum, 14 Chesham Place.

Bristol and Clifton, Mrs. Goodeve, Dringagh, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Cheltenham, Miss Charles, 21 Royal Parade.

Croydon, Miss Kathleen Townend, 11 Park Hill Rise.

Derby (Lodge of the Women's League), Mrs. Parez, Rose Hill House.

Edinburgh, Miss Gordon, 1 Great Stuart St.

Glasgow, Miss A. B. Brown, 4 Prince Albert Road, Dowanhill.

Gloucester, Miss Foster, Cotswold House.

Grantham, Miss F. Brooks, Welby Gardens.

Halifax (Yorkshire), Mrs. Penny, King Cross Vicarage.

Leicester, Mrs. W. Evans, 6 St. Martin's.

Manchester and Salford, Miss Liebert, Ivy Villa, Victoria Park. Miss Cunliffe Owen, Hamlet House, Withington.

Nottingham (Lodge of the Women's League), Mrs. Arnold Gem, All Saints' Vicarage.

Peterborough, Mrs. Cane, Mansion House.

Leeds, Miss Bompas, Fairfield, Far Headingley, Leeds.

Lincoln, Mrs. Lambert, Newlands, Lincoln.

Liverpool, Mrs. A. H. Bright, Gorse Hey, West Derby, Liverpool. Miss M. M. Graham, 317 Edge Lane.

Oxford, Mrs. Burdon Sanderson, 64 Banbury Road.

Scarborough, Mrs. Mackarness, St. Martin's Vicarage.

Sheffield, Mrs. C. A. Winder, Roslyn, Victoria Road.

Torquay, Miss Phillpotts, Kilcorran.

Tunbridge Wells, Miss A. Scott, 4 Calverley Parade.

Oldham, Miss MacGowan, 18 King Street.

Winchester, Miss Palmer, Blythwood.

Windsor, Miss K. M. Goodford, Eton College.

The Women's International Progressive Union.

Founded by Melle. Adrienne Veigéle on 19th February 1896, on strictly non-party and non-

sectarian lines. Office, 87 Praed Street, Paddington, London, W.

President—Miss Campbell-Lang. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Gordon, 7 Nevern Road, Earl's Court, S.W. *Hon. Secretary*—Melle. Adrienne Veigéle. *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—Miss Elisa Righetti. *Foreign Corresponding Secretaries*—Mme. Mauriceau (France), Melle. Elisa Waltherthum (Belgium), Mme. de Woronoff (Russia).

Vice-Presidents—Mme. I. Armand (Russia), Mme. Roger de Goëj (Belgium), Miss Alice E. Major (England), Mrs. Charles Mallet (England), Miss Amy C. Morant (England), Frau Lina Morgenstern (Germany), Mme. Alexandre Sochaczewska (Belgium), Miss M. C. Vibart (England), Mme. Vincent (France).

Committee—Mrs. T. R. Allinson, Mrs. Claxton, Melle. Desroches, Miss A. D. Kern, Miss Chichelé Lingham, Miss A. E. Major, Mrs. Katharine Reid, Miss Elisa Righetti, Miss M. C. Vibart.

Honorary Auditor—Mrs. Harold Cox, Accountant and Auditor, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The aim of the Union is to arouse the interest of women in all subjects that tend to progress, and to their own advancement and elevation, also to create and bring forward new workers in the cause of justice and equality. No means are spared that may be likely to lead to such a result, and for that purpose frequent meetings, lectures, debates, social gatherings, etc., are held, at each of which, as much as possible, a different subject is treated, and time allowed for questions and a discussion; thereby rendering those meetings sociable, interesting, and instructive.

Men are eligible as "Honorary Members," but only women members are eligible for election as Officers of the Union.

The minimum annual subscription for membership is *two shillings and sixpence*, which becomes due each year upon the date of joining, and must be paid by all members and honorary members whether residing in England or abroad.

There are branches at Brussels and Moscow.

The Woman's Union.

For mutual help and advancement. 115 Ebury Street, Belgrave, S.W. (reorganised from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Founded 1894).

General Secretary—Miss M. Batti Jones.

Hon. Secretary—Miss Alice M. Callow.

This society aims at bringing together women of all classes for their mutual development—mental, spiritual, and social, and at befriending those who are in need.

Open daily 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. Annual subscription, 2s. 6d. Lending library and book depôt. Non-sectarian.

The Women's Institute,

15 Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park Corner, was founded by Mrs. Wynford Phillips in July 1897, and began its career of work in the following October. This institute is a centre for men and women engaged or interested in professional, domestic, and philanthropic work.

It comprises several departments, which, as the demand arises, are being further multiplied and developed. Its chief departments at present are:—1. **A Reference Library**, which now consists of about 2500 volumes, and is continually being increased by loan, gift, and purchase. As

yet no book may be removed from the Institute, but it is intended, within a short time, to organise a circulating library for the convenience of members. 2. **A Lecture Department**, which performs the double task of arranging the lectures and debates held in the Institute, and of directing a staff of qualified lecturers, who can be sent to any part of the country where their services are required. 3. **A General Information Bureau**, by which information is given on women's work and general subjects. Members are entitled to send in 12 inquiries yearly free of charge, and non-members pay a fee of 1s. 6d. per question. Questions are answered either by members of the staff by means of the Reference Library and of tabulated information kept in the Institute, or by honorary referees, who kindly undertake to furnish replies on special subjects. 4. **An Educational Department**, for training in shorthand, type-writing, and all branches of secretarial work. The Institute supplies thoroughly qualified secretaries for permanent or temporary posts. 5. **A Musical Society**, which arranges concerts and re-unions, and is prepared to send out concert parties both for philanthropic and professional purposes. 6. **A Recreation and Games Department**, which includes clubs for boating, cycling, swimming, whist, chess, etc. To these non-members are admitted on special terms. 7. **An Art Society**, the members of which have the privilege of exhibiting their work in the Institute. In connection with this society is a sketching club, which meets fortnightly within the Institute.

A Register is kept of members' requirements, and the Institute acts as an employment bureau for its own members only. Shopping and other commissions are undertaken on advantageous terms.

All departments of the Institute are governed by Committees, subject to an Executive Committee, which meets weekly for the election of members and the transaction of business.

The Executive Committee holds a weekly "At Home" for Institute members, with a view to promoting social intercourse, and of giving information on subjects connected with women's work and interests.

Terms of Membership.—General members (men and women). Town: entrance fee, £1:1s.; annual subscription, £1:1s. Country: no entrance fee.

Women engaged professionally, or holding posts under Government or by public election—Town: entrance fee, 10s. 6d.; annual subscription, 10s. 6d. Country: no entrance fee.

American, colonial, and foreign members (men and women). Annual subscription, 10s. 6d.

Metropolitan Association of Women in Council (inaugurated in 1897).—Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Jacob Bright, Mrs. Francis Warner, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Mrs. Sibthorpe. Hon. Sec., Miss Otter, 2 Hyde Park Mansions, W. Objects—(a) To get in touch with local women for the purpose of mutual education. (b) To support, by every means in our power, measures which will secure to women the same Parliamentary and other rights as men. (c) To discourage class prejudice. (d) To educate public opinion as to the importance of the economic independence of women. (e) To support co-education and to encourage the combined action of men and women in all public work. Number of members, 180.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY

Central Offices, 15 Buckingham Street, W.C.; Sec., C. S. Loch, Esq.

Object: To improve the condition of the poor.

I.—On the part of the Council of the Society:

(1) By propagating sound principles and views in regard to the administration of charity; (2) By promoting the co-operation of charitable institutions for the furtherance of their common work; (3) By suggesting and initiating the establishment, in accordance with just principles, of new institutions for which there is a proved need; (4) By discussing practical questions connected with the work of the society, the reform of charitable administration generally, and methods of promoting thrift and self-dependence; (5) By convening special committees to inquire into, and report on, comparatively technical questions connected with the administration of charity, such as the education of the blind, the legal provision for the afflicted, convalescent homes, artisans' dwellings, etc.; (6) By collecting information regarding the objects of charitable institutions, the mode of admission, and other matters, and furnishing it to the public at large; (7) By making inquiries for persons legitimately interested, regarding the utility, objects, and mode of working of charitable institutions; (8) By investigating, on behalf of persons legitimately interested, and reporting on, the appeals of begging-letter writers, whose operations are of a metropolitan, or general, rather than a local character; (9) By suppressing, by prosecution or otherwise, improper or *mala fide* claims on the charity of the benevolent, and thus preventing the misapplication of charitable funds; (10) By supplementing the resources of the district committees of the society, by the personal assistance of officers appointed and paid, in all or part, by the council, by grants for general purposes, and by obtaining adequate help in cases of difficulty.

II.—On the part of district committees: (1) By careful inquiry regarding all applicants for assistance (whether they be referred to the district offices or apply of their own accord), in order to ascertain how and by whom they should be helped, and to test the truth of their statements; (2) By applying to each case, susceptible of permanent benefit and suitable for assistance by charity rather than by the Poor Law, such remedies as are likely to make the applicant self-dependent; (3) By obtaining the various kinds of help required from those interested in the applicants, and their relatives, from charitable institutions, and from private persons; (4) By making loans without interest; (5) By making grants, when the help required cannot be obtained from other quarters; (6) By endeavouring to procure pensions from charities and from private persons for chronic cases in which there has been evidence of good character, of thrift, and of reasonable efforts to provide for the future; (7) By sending (gratuitously) to legitimate inquirers, whether charitable agencies or private persons, reports on cases of distress; (8) By bringing into co-operation with each other, and with the Poor Law authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus preventing the misapplication of relief and the evils of "over-lapping"; (9) By making the district committees representative of local charities and a centre of reference for all interested in charitable work, and promoting local schemes for the aid of the poor, and the spread of provident habits; (10) By repressing local men-

dicity by means of investigation tickets, and otherwise.

District Committees of the Society

West—

1. Kensington—42 Church Street, Kensington, W.
2. Fulham Union—83 Bridge Road, Hammer-smith, W.
3. Paddington—87 Sutherland Avenue, W.
4. Chelsea—278 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
5. St. George's Union—48 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
6. St. James's, Soho, and West Strand—40 Gerard Street, W.

North—

7. St. Marylebone—51 Upper Baker Street, N.W.
8. Hampstead—48 Heath Street, N.W.
9. North St. Pancras and Highgate—120 High-gate Road, N.W.
10. South St. Pancras—164 Euston Road, N.W.
11. Islington—268 St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.
12. Holloway and North Islington—2 Tavistock Terrace, Holloway Road, N.
13. Hackney Union—4 High Street, Homerton, N.E.

Central—

14. St. Giles's, Bloomsbury, and East Strand—27 Coptic Street, New Oxford Street, W.C.
15. Holborn Union—5 Upper Charles Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
16. City of London Union—25 College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

East—

17. Shoreditch—19 New North Road, Hoxton, N.
18. Bethnal Green—113 Mansford Street, Bethnal Green Road, E.
19. Whitechapel Union—64 Leman Street, White-chapel, E.
20. St. George-in-the-East—194 Commercial Road, E.
21. Stepney Union—270 Burdett Road, E.
22. Mile End Old Town—27 East Arbour Street, Commercial Road, E.
23. Poplar and South Bromley—184 High Street, Poplar, E.
24. Bow and North Bromley—40 Addington Road, Bow, E.

South—

25. St. Saviour's, Southwark—100 Borough Road, Southwark.
26. Newington—80 Draper Street, Walworth Road, S.E.
27. St. Olave's Union, Southwark—89 St. James's Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
28. North Lambeth—85 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
29. Vauxhall—86 Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
30. Brixton—1 Electric Avenue, Brixton, S.E.
31. Wandsworth and Putney—The Plain, Wandsworth, S.W.
32. Battersea—185 High Street, Battersea, S.W.
33. Clapham—46 North Street, Clapham, S.W.
34. Dulwich—10 Commerce Place, Dulwich, S.E.
35. Camberwell—1 Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.
36. Greenwich—8 King William Street, Greenwich, S.E.
37. Deptford—The Temperance Hall, St. John's Road, Deptford, S.E.
38. Woolwich Union—1 Brewer Street, Woolwich.
39. Lewisham—29 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.

A list of corresponding Societies in provincial towns, and in other countries, is to be found in the

Annual Charities Register and Digest, price 4s., published at the central office; or information can be obtained from the Secretary, C. S. Loch, Esq.

WOMEN'S SETTLEMENTS

The Settlement movement among women in England dates from the year 1887, when the Women's Colleges started their University Settlement in South-East London, and it has spread with remarkable steadiness in the eleven years which have passed since then. Women's Settlements are now scattered over the various districts of London, and are taking root in the chief provincial towns. The variety among them is considerable—variety of views, of organisation, of programme; but it is possible to generalise more or less as to the Settlement idea from which they spring. A growing consciousness of the unsatisfactoriness of the artificial separation into rich and poor districts in our great cities, whereby each class loses the sense of common interests and of possibilities for helpfulness, has given rise to this effort towards a restoration of more natural relations. It would be difficult to say whether the motive at the root of Settlements was rather one of sympathy, the desire to share in a measure the lot of the less fortunate, to promote understanding, and develop friendliness between members of different classes, or on the other hand the more defined one of being useful in neighbourhoods where there are few able to do social service, and supplying leisured and cultivated citizens who may help to lead where initiative is needed. Probably the two objects are inextricably mixed up in the case of each Settlement and each member of it, but the proportions in which they are mixed help to give to each its particular bent. Which-ever preponderates, the recognition is present that for the carrying out of the Settlement idea real acquaintance with the people and their mode of life and the neighbourhood is essential.

The lines on which Settlement work may develop may perhaps be roughly classified as social, educational, religious, and remedial, though many branches of work combine the different sides, and there is no possibility of exactly marking off the share of each.

Under social work in connection with Settlements would be put schemes for brightening the lives of the poor, for providing recreation and entertainments, the visiting of them in their homes in a friendly way, the welcoming of them to social gatherings, and perhaps one of the most important features of Settlement work—the carrying on of clubs where wholesome interests and amusements are supplied, and, with them, the opportunity for personal influence and friendship.

Educational work includes the organisation of lectures and classes (in many cases in connection with the clubs just mentioned), the teaching of invalid and crippled children, either in their own homes or gathered together into such small groups as can be arranged; and perhaps under the head of education might come the founding of lending libraries and the holding of picture exhibitions.

The amount of definitely religious work undertaken varies, naturally, according to the basis upon which any given Settlement is founded. Some are worked in close connection with religious bodies, and supply workers for parochial matters, Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, etc., while in others no corporate responsibility for such work is undertaken, and the individual members are left free to

take up distinctively religious work or not, as they choose.

And then, out of the desire to cope in some measure with the ills, the distress, the difficulties, and the disadvantages visible on every hand, comes the kind of work which may be called, comprehensively, alleviative and remedial. But comparatively little of this is attempted by Settlements in an independent capacity. Small centres for friendliness and the spread of knowledge and civilising influences may hope that their work in these directions is, if not great in amount, still all to the good; but when it comes to aiming at dealing with wide-reaching problems, and taking action of which the effect goes far beyond the individuals dealt with, co-operation is found to be the safest, the most effective, and the least wasteful method. Not to start rival agencies, but to find out what is already being done in the desired directions, and to strengthen the hands of those who are doing it, is in general the line taken by Settlements in kinds of work where an organised machinery is needed. Thus it comes about that among residents in London Settlements are to be found numbers of workers for the Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, and the Children's Country Holiday Fund. In one instance a Settlement some way distant from the Hospitals has found it desirable to make medical help a special side of its work; but in most quarters this is unnecessary. The claims of local government have perhaps, so far, been less responded to in women's Settlements than in men's; but it may at any rate be claimed that Settlement work and surroundings are providing the experience out of which efficient guardians and members of vestries may be made. The promotion of thrift is a line of effort to which much attention is given, by urging the advantages of Benefit Clubs and Provident Dispensaries, by the collecting of savings from house to house, and the establishment of banks in connection with the day schools, as well as by more indirect endeavours to encourage foresight and a sense of responsibility in general.

Which of these numerous branches of work is emphasised in any particular Settlement will depend upon the lines laid down by founders, or the needs of the neighbourhood, or the characters of individual residents; it is obvious that out of so wide a field only a selection can be made.

One function of Settlements that is coming to be more and more widely recognised as important is that of training workers for charitable and social work; one Settlement indeed explicitly assigns a place to this business in its scheme, and gives one or more scholarships annually for the purpose; and in any case the experience gained by residence for a time at one of these centres is a valuable help in a line of work which is at best complex and far from easy.

LIST OF SETTLEMENTS

- (1) LONDON.
- (2) GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, AND MIDDLESBROUGH.
- (3) BOMBAY.

Bermondsey—Women's Branch of Bermondsey Settlement, 149 Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E. Connected with the Bermondsey Settlement. Undenominational. Founded 1891. Number of residents, 11. Chief lines of

work: Clubs for boys and girls; Guild of Play; Children's Country Holiday Fund; visiting in Workhouses and Infirmarys; educational classes; lectures and concerts.

Head—Miss Mary Simmons.

Hon. Treasurers—Miss A. Barlow, Greenthorne, Edgworth, near Bolton, and the Rev. J. S. Lidgett. *Secretary*—Miss Knowles.

Bethnal Green—St. Hilda's East, Old Nicholl Street, Bethnal Green, E. Teaching is Church of England, but residents of any denomination admitted. Started at Mayfield House, Bethnal Green, in 1889, in connection with the Ladies' College, Cheltenham. Transferred to St. Hilda's, which was formally opened by the Bishop of London in 1898. Accommodation for 18 residents. Supplies workers in connection with Country Holiday Funds, C.O.S., M.A.B.Y.S., and other societies, and in connection with the Board Schools.

Warden—Mrs. Reynolds.

Bethnal Green—St. Margaret's House, Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green, E. The Women's Branch of Oxford House, Church of England. The Settlement was started in 1889 for a 3 years' trial, with 4 workers, and established as above in 1892. Total number of workers, 22. Several non-resident workers. Chief lines of work: Girls' clubs and children's guilds; Workhouse, Infirmary, and Hospital visiting; work in connection with M.A.B.Y.S., C.O.S., and other societies; parochial work under the clergy in 7 parishes, in Bible Classes, Sunday Schools, Mothers' Meetings, etc. *Head*—Miss Harington. Branches, St. Mildred's House, Millwall, Isle of Dogs, E., under Miss A. M. Harington; St. Helen's House, 98 The Grove, Stratford, E., under Mrs. Crossley.

Blackheath—College of Women Workers, "Gray Ladies," Blackheath Hill, S.E. Church of England. Founded 2nd February 1898. Number of members, 33, including those at the Branch House. Members work among the poor in the parishes of S. London on Church lines. One branch at All Saints' House, Lorrimer Square, Walworth, S.E.

Warden—The Bishop of Southwark.

Head of the College—Miss Yeatman.

Canning Town Women's Settlement, 461 Barking Road, E. Founded 1892. *Head*—Miss Cheetham. In connection with Mansfield House Settlement. Clubs are held for women and girls, and all kinds of district work is done; a medical mission and a hospital, with resident woman doctor and trained nurses, are a special feature.

East London—St. Cecilia's Settlement, 10 Albert Square, E. Roman Catholic. This is one of the settlements in connection with the Catholic Social Union, started by Cardinal Vaughan in 1898. Founded December 1897, but the Club dates from 1894. Number of residents, 4. Chief lines of work, Religious classes, district visiting, mothers' meetings, boys' guilds and girls' clubs, with a view to providing both instruction and amusements.

Foundress—Lady Edmund Talbot.

Lady Superintendent—Miss Ashton.

East London—St. Philip's House, Tredegar Square, E. Roman Catholic. Founded

in connection with the Catholic Social Union, and working on the same lines as St. Cecilia's.

Foundress—Lady Margaret Howard.

Lady Superintendent—Miss Lowe.

Greenwich Settlement, Hughenden, Cole-raine Road, Westcombe Park, S.E. Undenominational. Founded March 1898. Aims specially at educational work. Organises high-class Sunday concerts and lectures. Works in conjunction with the Board Schools and with existing agencies. Carries on clubs for men and women, boys and girls. A students' lending and reference library has been formed. Among the supporters of the movement are Lady Warwick, Mrs. Wynford Philipps, Dr. Stanton Coit, and the Rev. G. Page Hopps.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. R. MacDonald, 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Secretary—Mrs. Bridges Adams, M.L.S.B.

Highbury—North London Ladies' Settlement for Parochial Church Workers, York House, 87 Highbury New Park, N. Church of England. Founded in 1898. Eight residents. The members work under the direction of the different vicars, and the work varies with the needs of each parish. It includes visiting, Sunday and week-day classes, girls' and boys' clubs, Bands of Hope, etc.

Warden—The Bishop of Islington.

Head—Miss J. E. Magee.

The Hoxton Settlement, 280 Bleyton Buildings, Nile Street, N. Undenominational. Founded in 1897. To provide workers to existing organisations. There are 6 members, of whom at least 2 are always in residence, and 50 associates. Works in connection with Children's Country Holiday Fund and other societies, and supplies managers to local schools, etc. There is no servant at the Settlement, and residents are expected to do their own work, including scrubbing.

Warden—Miss Honnor Morten, M.L.S.B.

Hoxton—Maurice Hostel, Women's House, 90 Shepherdess Walk, City Road, N. Church of England. Founded 3rd June 1898 in connection with the Christian Social Union. Principal lines of work: to carry on social and religious work on the lines of the Christian Social Union, to assist in working existing agencies in Hoxton, such as the C.O.S., Country Holiday Funds, etc., and to take, if possible, a share in local administrative work.

President—The Bishop of Durham.

Head of the Women's House—Miss Florence Eves.

Kennington—Lady Margaret Hall Settlement, 129 Kennington Road, S.E. Church of England. Founded April 1897 in connection with Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Resident and non-resident workers, not necessarily Lady Margaret Hall students. Principal lines of work: parochial, such as district visiting, Sunday School teaching, clubs, etc.; non-parochial, in connection with the C.O.S., the M.A.B.Y.S., and other societies; provident, collecting, and work-house visiting.

Visitor—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

President—Miss Wordsworth. Principal of the Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Head of the Settlement—Miss Edith Langridge.

Hon. Treasurers—F. H. Rivington, Esq. Miss A. L. Hodson.

Hon. Secretary—Miss A. W. Baker.

Millwall—St. Mildred's House, Mill-wall, Isle of Dogs, E., in connection with St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green. Church of England. Founded Oct. 1897. Accommodation for seven residents. Work is carried on in connection with the Charity Org. Soc., Invalid Children's Aid Association, and other existing agencies. Girls' clubs are started, open to all irrespective of creed. Social and educational classes held.

Warden—Miss A. M. Harrington.

Hon. Secretary—Miss Lillian Lambert, 64 Victoria Street, S.W.

Ratcliff Settlement, 6 London Gardens, Ratcliff, E. Connected with St. James's Church, Ratcliff, and was started to help in parish work. Work is carried on with all denominations. Principal lines: Board School managing, Sunday Schools, charity organisation, savings banks, girls' and boys' clubs, district visiting, social evenings, concerts and dances. Employment found for boys leaving school, and for men and women out of work.

Warden—Miss Alice Keightley.

Southwark—Women's University Settlement for work in the poorer districts of London, 44 Nelson Square, Southwark, S.E. Undenominational. Founded in 1887 by Women's Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Governed by representatives of these and of London University, and of Royal Holloway College, and certain co-opted persons. Residents, 16; not necessarily connected with Colleges. Large number of non-resident workers. Members, 860; these subscribe not less than 5s. per annum, or give not less than £8. Principal lines of work: co-operation with existing agencies for promotion of welfare of the poor, especially women and children, and training of workers by lectures on social and economic subjects, and practical work. Pfeiffer scholarships tenable at the Settlement.

Warden—Miss Margaret A. Sewell.

Treasurer—Miss E. G. Powell, Piccadilly, Guildford.

Stratford—St. Helen's House, 93 The Grove, Stratford, E. In connection with St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green. Church of England. Founded Oct. 1896. Ten residents. Chief lines of work: parochial, girls' clubs and guilds, charity organisation, country holidays, etc.

Warden—Mrs. Crossley.

Tower Hill—St. Antony's, 17 Great Prescott Street, Tower Hill, E. Roman Catholic. One of the Settlements of the Catholic Social Union, founded by Cardinal Manning in 1893, with the object of safeguarding the Catholic youth of the poorer classes in London. The Settlement, founded by the Dowager-Duchess of Newcastle, was opened at Gertrude House, St. Mark's Street, Oct. 1894, and removed in Dec. 1896 to a larger house, St. Antony's. The club, worked by the Settlement, dates from 1893. Accommodation for six residents, including the lady superintendent. Chief lines of work: visiting and assisting the Catholic poor of Tower Hill, protecting the religion and the morals of the working boys and girls by the provision of clubs. Recreative and educational classes are held, mothers' meetings, etc. Efforts are made to reach and befriend the extremely poor.

Foundress and Head Worker—The Dowager-Duchess of Newcastle.

Lady Superintendent—Miss Fortescue.

Walworth—All Saints' House, Lovie-more Square, Walworth. Branch house of the Grey Ladies' College of Women Workers at Blackheath. Church of England. Founded Feb. 1893. Number of residents, 8. Chief lines of work: diocesan and parochial. The clergy apply to the Bishop of Southwark, who appoints the workers to the different parishes. They work entirely under the clergy. The life is very simple and the rules as few as possible. A free day in the week is obligatory, and reading and healthy interests are encouraged.

Warden—The Bishop of Southwark.

Deputy Head—Miss Utterton.

Glasgow—Queen Margaret College Settlement Association, Glasgow, in connection with Queen Margaret College. Founded May 1897. Non-residential. Chief lines of work: in connection with the C.O.S., collecting, savings banks for children in the schools, etc. It is hoped soon to have a residence.

Hon. Secretary—Miss A. Lillian Cumming, M.D., 20 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

Liverpool.—Victoria Women's Settlement, 322 Netherfield Road, N. Liverpool. Undenominational. Founded Oct. 1897. Number of residents three to five, and a large number of outside workers. Chief lines of work: Invalid Children's Aid, country holidays, girls' clubs, Board School management, and a dispensary.

Heads of the Settlement.—Dr. Lillias Hamilton, and Miss Edith M. Sing.

Manchester—The University Settlement Women's House, 17 Manor Street, Ardwick, Manchester. *Head*—Miss Alice Crompton, M.A. Undenominational. In 1897-98 there were four women residents at the Settlement taking an active part in the work carried on there. The ladies took a reading class in Mazzini, a circle of the National Home Reading Union, gave classes in the Ancients Museum to children from the elementary schools, helped in concerts and entertainments, arranged a fortnightly cripples' party, social evenings for girls and women, at homes, a girls' club, games for the lads of the Ardwick Green Industrial School in winter evenings, and for the children of the Mill Street Industrial School in the dinner hour, etc. They have also helped in the management of penny banks, and have done much to promote friendship and goodwill in the neighbourhood of the Settlement.

Middlesbrough—New Congregational Women's Settlement, 158 Newport Road, Middlesbrough. Established in 1898. Carries on women's and girls' clubs, holds Bible Classes and Sunday Schools, sends visitors to the sick, etc. *President*, Mrs. Armitage; *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Harris.

Bombay—The Missionary Settlement for University Women, Kamballa Hill, Bombay. Undenominational. Founded Nov. 1896. Number of residents, 5. Chief lines of work: educational classes for Indian ladies, and Bible Classes; visiting among the Indian ladies, and work among the Christian women-students in the colleges. The missionaries are all students from the women's colleges in the United Kingdom. Students in these colleges and school girls are banded together as home members and home

associates to help the Settlement. Home members, 329; Colleges represented, 52; Home Associates, 127; Schools, 11. There is a S. African branch of Home Associates.

Missionaries—Miss Boyland, Alexandra College, Dublin; Miss L. M. Cooke, Newnham College, Cambridge; Miss A. M. R. Dobson, Mus. Bac., London; Miss C. R. Rouse, Girton College, Cambridge; Miss H. de Selincourt, Girton College, Cambridge; Miss Una Saunders, Somerville College, Oxford.

Hon. Representative in India—Rev. W. G. Peel, Bombay.

President—Rev. G. A. Stuart, M.A., Vicar of St. Matthews, Bayswater.

Hon. Treasurer.—Lord Kinnaird.

Hon. Gen. Secretary.—Miss E. Anderson, 6 Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

EMIGRATION

I. INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE

II. LIST OF SOCIETIES AND HOMES

Emigration.—A great inducement to emigrate is the advantage of a drier or warmer climate, as well as better prospect of employment, and generally higher pay than in the British Isles.

Women of all classes who are prepared to work hard and adapt themselves to circumstances are welcomed in the Colonies, but it is for domestic work they are most needed. With the good education now universal in the British Colonies, the posts for teachers, typists, etc., are generally filled by those brought up on the spot, but the demand for domestic servants cannot be met from the local supply. Strong, steady women of the general servant class find themselves valued, and obtain better wages than in England, but they must be ready to undertake washing besides the other work of the house. It is imperative that only well-principled and well-conducted girls should be encouraged to emigrate, as they get more liberty in the Colonies, as well as more wages.

The only Colony granting free passages to domestic servants is **Western Australia**. Parties of fifty, between the ages of eighteen and forty, are sent out about twice a year by direct steamer to Fremantle, under the care of a matron. Each emigrant pays £1 for ship's outfit (bedding, etc.) Application to be made to the office of the Agent-General for W. Australia, 15 Victoria Street, Westminster. Persons residing in **Queensland** can apply in Brisbane for "nominated" passages for their friends in England, at from £2 to £8. Wages for servants in Australia are from 10s. a week to £36 a year.

In **South Africa** good situations for superior servants can be obtained, but great caution is needed if these are only heard of through advertisements. Employers in Cape Colony and Natal can obtain assisted passages for their servants. Nurses and school teachers can find employment in S. Africa. Nurses should have had three years' Hospital training and the L.O.S. certificate. In New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, as well as in Cape Colony, nurses can obtain local training and certificates. There are hospitals in all the principal towns, and openings for private nursing. Teachers are needed for the Government Elementary Schools in Cape Colony, especially in up-country districts. There is occasionally well-paid employment in large elementary schools, and in High Schools in general and special subjects. The examinations for Government cer-

tificates are held in Cape Town and Grahamstown. To obtain the vacant appointments teachers should have arrived in the Colony. In the "Farm Schools," in newly-settled districts, the teacher resides in the family of a settler, who allows the children in the neighbourhood to assemble at his house for instruction; the Government Grant is paid to him, and the teacher's salary is from £30 with board and lodging. Nursery Governesses have to occupy the position of a nurse ready to teach. Outside the profession there is no employment for persons who cannot make themselves really useful in household duties. "Companions" are not required, but there are busy wives and mothers who are glad of the help of an active, willing, capable woman of their own class, to share the work of the house, and to share also in the family life and interests. In clerical households or farm stations, where a servant, if one were to be had, would expect to be treated as one of the family, a person of culture is preferred. In country stations in Canada there are such situations; but chiefly in S. Africa, where native servants are employed, settlers of the upper class like to have a lady to take charge of their children. It is an advantage that the rougher work is done by natives, but it is necessary to be able to teach them, and to be willing to make up for their deficiencies. Training in practical details of manual work is very essential for those who are to be happy or successful emigrants. Even for such as have been accustomed to household duties in their own homes, it is better to have a course of special teaching and practice before taking a situation abroad. The employers should not have to teach as well as pay fair salaries to newcomers, and in any case there is much to be learnt, and those who know most will learn more. The Colonial Training College, Leaton, Wrockwardine, Wellington, Shropshire, receives ladies at 10s. and 15s. a week for a thorough course of instruction by well-qualified teachers in Cooking, Dairy, House, Laundry, and Needlework, and the care of Poultry and Bees. Certificates can be gained at the end of three months.

It has been the experience of all persons engaged in emigration work that the most successful emigrants are those who have themselves exercised self-denial and thrift to meet the expenses of passage and kit, and who, impressed with the difficulties before them, have strained every nerve to prepare themselves by training and experience to cope with them. For both sexes emigration should be preceded by special preparation.

For women to obtain this is also now possible to a degree that has hitherto been impracticable. In the Cookery and Domestic Economy Classes, which are constantly held in all our great towns, as well as in the Technical Colleges which are also springing up, and in which laundry and other domestic arts may be not only learned but practised, women may learn much that they should have at their fingers' ends when they emigrate. The Colonial Training College at Leaton, Wrockwardine, Wellington, Salop, gives good training for farm and country life at moderate charges. Happy as have been the experiences of many who have left England for the Colonies in former years, the lady emigrants of the future will be more prosperous still if, taking the matter up in good time, they do not shrink from learning to be good servants here in order to know how to be not only servants but mistresses in the Colonies. But strongly as we advise intend-

ing emigrants to take their affairs into their own hands and to be beholden to themselves or their friends alone, and not to charitable societies, for pecuniary assistance, we must not omit a word of earnest warning against many of the advertisements appearing even in first-class newspapers. It is impossible for the most scrupulous editor to exercise censorship over the advertising columns of his paper, or be in the least responsible for the trustworthiness of the advertiser. Even advertisements offering free passages for services rendered to ladies or children should only be either answered or inserted with the greatest caution. In the latter case there is danger that the advertiser may be answered by impostors wishing to pass as agents, and in the former the most careful inquiry into references should be made before any one places herself in the delicate position of going abroad at the mercy of people of whom she knows nothing.

The great Women's Emigration Society, "The United British Women," is established in a room at the Imperial Institute. Although no Government or other subsidy is attached to this arrangement, and the Society still as much as ever depends upon the devoted energy of its voluntary officers, yet this degree of public recognition is a matter for congratulation.

Women who desire escort to the Colonies should apply to the United British Women's Emigration Association, which was specially founded to further emigration upon the wisest and most careful lines. It is ready to make all the necessary arrangements, to provide protection on the voyage, and reception and introduction and employment on arrival, for persons who can give satisfactory references. *Organising Referee*, The Hon. Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester. Miss Lefroy, *Hon. Sec.*, will give information at the London Office, Room 1, First Floor, Imperial Institute, S.W., by letter or personally, hours 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1, or at other times by appointment. Applicants should enclose a stamp for reply—Registry fee, 1s.

Mrs. E. L. Blanchard, *Hon. Sec.* of the Colonial Emigration Society, who has laboured for more than thirty-five years, both in the Colonies and at home, in the emigration of women, wishes it to be understood that she is unable any longer to take an active share in the work. Her contributions to *Work and Leisure*, signed "Carina," did much in the early days of organised female emigration to disseminate information, and many individuals were assisted from her "Loan Fund for Educated Gentlewomen."

Miss J. E. Lewin, Treasurer of the Female Middle-class Emigration Society, founded in 1861, kindly grants help from its Loan Fund to such ladies, recommended to her by Miss Lefroy, U.B.E.A., as can give securities for the repayment in two years of the sums advanced to them.

Miss Rye has given up her work for the emigration of children, and it is now in the hands of the Church of England Society for the Care of Waifs and Strays.

The office of the Church Emigration Society is under the same roof as those of the East End Emigration Society and the Emigration Committee of the Charity Organisation Society. The object of the National Union of Women Workers will be greatly helped by different societies, engaged in similar work, co-operating among themselves to ensure the advantages of the division of labour, by the union of the labourers.

Hints on Outfit.—Servants for West

Australia are required to have a good supply of underclothing, two pairs of shoes, two stuff dresses, two cotton dresses, one broad-brimmed hat, one pair of slippers, four towels, 2 lbs. of marine soap, and brush and comb; an ulster or water-proof, and tight-fitting hood for rough weather; warm shawl, or other wraps. All money should be carried in a washleather or other bag slung round the neck and worn under the clothes day and night, and securely fastened by drawing tapes or buttons. If it can be afforded, a pot or so of marmalade, jam, or potted meat, and Liebig's extract of beef would be desirable; also a little permanganate of potash (easily got at any chemist's) to make Condy's fluid for cleansing purposes, gargling, etc., will be a great comfort. Two tidy dresses and a hat should be kept to go to place in after landing. These should be packed in the box in the hold with any new things not wanted for the voyage. All luggage should have the emigrant's name, name of the ship, and port of arrival clearly painted on it, and "Wanted," or "Not Wanted," on the voyage.

For Canada less linen will be necessary for the voyage; otherwise the same things are desirable, paying special attention to the hood, ulster, and wraps; thick woollen jerseys and stockings for the winter, and as much extra new flannel as possible, as well as a good supply of underclothing. A good rug or blanket must on no account be forgotten.

Grants of land, on certain conditions, to persons who pay their own passage, are made in Canada, Queensland, West Australia, and New Zealand. The following particulars are quoted from the latest circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office, 81 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Canada—CLIMATE.—Healthy, hot summer; cold winter, dry.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—2nd class, £7; 3rd class, £5. Luggage: Fifteen cubic feet to 2nd class, ten to 3rd class passengers, allowed free; 1s. per cubic foot extra.

WAGES.—£1 to £2:10s. per month.

Well-recommended women and children can travel under the escort of matrons, who are sent out regularly during the summer months in specially reserved compartments.

There are Reception Homes at Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver connected with "The National Council of the Women of Canada," and for children at Sherbrooke. These receive girls back from their places, provided they have maintained a good character. The Immigration Hall at Quebec is specially provided for accommodation on arrival, but immigrants can remain a few days at a small payment. There is a post and telegraph office within the building, and provisions for the inland journey can be purchased there at moderate cost. 2s. 6d. a day provided for food on the rail-journey up-country.

South Africa (Capetown)—CLIMATE.—Healthy, warm; good for delicate lungs.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—2nd class, £24:3s.; 3rd class, £18:18s. Occasionally there are opportunities of cheaper berths. Nominated passages for domestic servants, £5:10s. Luggage: Twenty cubic feet for 2nd class, ten for 3rd class passengers, allowed free; 2s. per cubic foot extra.

WAGES.—£1 to £3 a month.

Prices are very high in the Transvaal, and no young woman should go to Johannesburg unless she has friends there to receive her.

Natal—CLIMATE.—Healthy, hot on the coast, temperate inland on higher ground.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—2nd class, £28:7s.; 3rd class, £16:16s. Assisted passage for female relatives and domestic servants nominated by resident Colonists, and for agriculturists with capital. Luggage: Same allowance free as for Cape Colony.

WAGES.—£18 to £36 per year.

Australasia and New Zealand

NEW SOUTH WALES—Capital, SYDNEY.

VICTORIA—Capital, MELBOURNE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Capital, ADELAIDE.

TASMANIA—Capital, HOBART.

CLIMATE.—Healthy; generally hot and dry.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—From £15:15s., 3rd class. Luggage: Ten to fifteen cubic feet allowed free. No free, assisted, or nominated passages.

WAGES.—£18 to £30 a year. Good female domestic servants are always in demand in these Colonies; but, owing to the financial depressions, wages are not high.

Queensland (Capital, Brisbane)—

RATES OF PASSAGE.—From £18:18s. Nominated passages for relatives and personal friends of persons resident in the Colony granted for domestic servants and labourers under forty-five years of age, £1 to £8.

WAGES.—£20 to £40.

Western Australia (Capital, Perth)—

—Free passages occasionally granted to female domestic servants of good character, between the ages of eighteen and forty, recommended by the United British Women's Emigration Association. Ship kit, £1.

WAGES.—£18 to £40. Nominated passages for relatives of Colonists from £8:5s. Assisted passages for agriculturists with some capital.

The young women are under the care of an experienced matron for the voyage, are safely lodged on landing, and placed in suitable situations.

Some of the Orient Line ships have deck cabins for 3rd class, by which the necessity of going below can be avoided. Although there are, of course, stewardesses for the first and second-class passengers upon every ship that carries women, none of the vessels for Australia or Africa carry any stewardess for steerage passengers, excepting certain ships to New Zealand. The Canadian and American Liners carry 3rd class stewardesses.

EMIGRATION SOCIETIES

The United British Women's Emigration Association.—

Patroness, H.R.H. The Princess of Wales. *President*, Hon. Mrs. J. Stuart Wortley. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Chaloner Chute. *Hon. Secretaries*, Miss Lefroy, U.B.E.A., Central Office, The Imperial Institute, London, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5; Saturday, 10 to 1. Miss Bromfield (for country cases), Friary Cottage, Winchester; Miss Parker (for children's cases), Old Park, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex; Miss Denison (for teachers), 16 Chesham Place, S.W. *Organising Secretary*, Miss Vernon, Hanbury Hall, Droitwich. *Organising Referee*, Hon. Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester.

Object.—The protected emigration and employment of persons of good character.

Young Women's Christian Association—

tion.—*Emigration Department, Hon. Secretary, Miss C. Hope (U.B.E.A.), 7 Ovington Gardens, London, S.W.*

The Girls' Friendly Society.—*Head of Emigration Department—Hon. Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester.*

Colonial Nursing Association.—*Patroness, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg; President, Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. A. Satow; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Francis T. Piggett, Imperial Institute, S.W.*
Objects.—To provide trained hospital and private nurses for the Crown Colonies and small British communities in foreign countries; to guarantee their salary and passage money; to assist financially colonies and communities abroad, which are unable to bear the entire expenses of the maintenance, etc., of nurses of which they are in need. The Association is not intended to supersede the efforts of Colonies, etc., to provide for the expenses incident to the supply of nurses, but to supplement those efforts in cases of real need. Matrons and nurses are also selected by the Committee of Management for Government hospitals and nursing institutions in the Colonies on requisition of the Colonial Office or Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Apply to the Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool. This Society provides chaplains to meet emigrants both at British and Colonial ports. Chaplains also accompany parties of emigrants on board ship (weekly to Canada during spring and summer) with a view to protecting them en route, and helping them to find work after landing; children emigrated by Boards of Guardians will be taken charge of in such parties. Persons wishing to join these parties should apply as above. Mr. Bridger will also give information respecting emigration generally.

The Church Emigration Society, 34 Newark Street, Stepney, E.—*Ladies' Auxiliary, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Cheyne, 14 Sinclair Gardens, Kensington.* This Society works with the Charity Organisation Society and the East End Emigration Fund. Pecuniary help, when given, is generally restricted to members of the Church of England about to emigrate to one of the British Colonies.

Charity Organisation Society.—*Chairman of Emigration Sub-Committee, John Martineau; Hon. Secretaries, Major Le M. Gretton, and C. G. Sclater.* Office address, 34 Newark Street, Stepney, E. Suitable persons in London are assisted to emigrate, mainly to British Colonies.

East End Emigration Fund.—*Chairman of Committee, The Rev. John F. Kitto; Hon. Secretaries, Major G. Le M. Gretton, and C. G. Sclater,* 34 Newark Street, Stepney, E. (back of the London Hospital.) Office hours, 11 to 3 daily (except Saturdays).

Self-Help Emigration Society.—*Secretary, E. Wilson Gates, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, E.C.* Office hours, 10 to 6.

Tower Hamlets Mission Emigration and Colonisation Fund.—*Hon. Treasurer, Frederick N. Charrington; Hon. Secretary, Edwin H. Kerwin, J.P.* Emigrants can obtain all information, and should apply at the Mission Office, Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E.,

any day, except Saturday, from 12 to 4, or by letter to Hon. Secretary. The Society assists suitable persons to the British Colonies by providing outfits, and payment of generally not more than half the passage money. They are visited periodically in Canada by the Hon. Secretary.

Also local Emigration Societies at—

Aberdeen, 7 Queen's Terrace.

Brighton, 47 Market Street.

Bristol, 27 Queen's Square. Women's Department. *Secretary, Mrs. Forster.*

Crystal Palace, Rollright House, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood.

Jews' Emigration Society, 27 Eldon Street, E.C.

Liverpool, 5 Tower Gardens, Water Street.

Wellington, Mr. J. Birch, Regent Street.

Winchester, St. John's Croft. *Hon. Secretary, Rev. A. G. Joyce.*

Emigration Training Homes for Girls and Children

Miss MACPHERSON, 29 Bethnal Green Road, E., and Training Homes, 4 Tower Street, Hackney, and at Stratford, Ontario, Canada; and Farm Home, Barnsley, Manitoba.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR WAIFS AND STRAYS. Office: The Church House, Westminster, S.W.; Avenue House, High Street, Peckham; Niagara, Ontario, Canada; and GIBBS' HOME, Sherbrooke, P. Quebec, Canada.

Dr. BARNARDO, Stepney Causeway, E.; and at Peterborough, Ontario, for girls, and Toronto for boys; a centre also in Winnipeg, and farm at Russell, Manitoba.

Mr. FAGAN, 95 Southwark Street, S.E., for boys; and at Toronto, Canada.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Arthur J. S. Maddison, Secretary, 32 Charing Cross, S.W.; and at Shaftesbury House, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. STEPHENSON'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, Bonner Road, E.; and at Hamilton, Ontario.

FOR R.C. CHILDREN. Apply to Rev. Thomas Seddon, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W., and to the Rev. Edward St. John, St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, S.E.

Mr. MIDDLEMORE, St. Luke's Road, Birmingham; and The Middlemore Home, Rockingham, near Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SHELTERING AND TRAINING HOMES, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. Sec. Mrs. Birt.

THE R.C. CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY. Hon. Sec., Mr. J. A. Doughan, 99 Shaw Street, Liverpool; with an agency in Montreal, Canada.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. Hon. Sec., Leonard K. Shaw. Boys, Francis Street, Strangeways, Manchester; girls, "Rosen Hallas," Cheetham Hill, Manchester. Sent to Mr. and Mrs. Billborough-Wallace, Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ontario, and to a Receiving Home in Manitoba.

SALFORD R.C. PROTECTION SOCIETY. Sec., James Corrigan, Bishop's House, Salford. Children placed out with farmers in the Province of Quebec.

CHILDREN'S HOME, 3 Aberdeen Road, Clifton, Bristol. Sent to Belleville, Ontario.

COLONIAL TRAINING HOME FOR LADIES, Leaton, Wrockwardine, Wellington, Shropshire.

Mr. QUABRIER, Orphan Cottage Homes, Bridge

of Weir, Glasgow, Renfrewshire; and at Brockville, Ontario.

Rev. R. BILLBOROUGH-WALLACE, Belleville, Ontario. Home address, Miss Billborough, 92 Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF ONTARIO. Local Secretaries in all the larger towns. *Superintendent*, Mr. J. J. Kelso, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Boarding Homes

London, 58 Horseferry Road, Westminster. Apply to the *Matron*.

Liverpool, Bromboro House (Y.W.C.A.), 10 Gt. George Square.

Southampton, Albert Road. *Proprietor*, Mr. T. Doling.

Montreal, The Women's National Immigration Society's Home, 87 Osborne Street.

Montreal, The Andrew's Home (Ch. of Eng.), 46 Belmont Park.

Montreal, St. George's Home, St. Antoine Street.

Winnipeg, "Girls' Home of Welcome." *Hon. Superintendent and Sec.*, Miss Fowler, 272 Assiniboine Avenue.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Y.W.C.A. Home, 1223 Georgia Street.

Brisbane, The Lady Musgrave Lodge, Herbert Street.

Perth, W. Australia, The Lady Smith Lodge and St. George's Lodge.

Maritzburg, Natal, Young Women's Institute in Pietermaritz Street.

And Y.W.C.A. and G.F.S. HOMES in the principal towns in the Colonies; also Government Dépôts for Immigrants at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, and Regina in Canada; Fremantle, West Australia; Brisbane, and other ports in Queensland.

THE EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE, 81 Broadway, Westminster, publishes Quarterly Circulars, to be had gratis; and Pamphlets on each Colony, with Maps, at 1d. each.

Offices in London of the Agents-General for the Colonies

N. S. Wales, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.

N. Zealand, 18 Victoria Street, S.W.

Queensland, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.

S. Australia, 1 Crosby Square, E.C.

Tasmania, 5 Victoria Street, S.W.

W. Australia, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.

Cape Colony, 112 Victoria Street, S.W.

Natal, 26 Victoria Street, S.W.

Canada, The High Commissioner, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE CARE OF FRIENDLESS GIRLS

owe their origin to the crusade undertaken by Miss Ellice Hopkins on behalf of the young some

twenty years since. They exist to help girls who are in dangerous circumstances, from poverty or other causes, to attain to a position of honest independence, and their main work is "preventive" in its character, although many of the branches have established temporary shelters for young girls who have unhappily fallen into sin. A Ladies' Association is an autonomous body, making its own rules, to suit the circumstances of the neighbourhood. A Yearly Conference of Workers is arranged by the Preventive and Rescue Committee of the National Union of Women Workers, 59 Berners Street, W., to which representatives of these Associations are invited. Miss Jones, the Secretary of the National Union of Women Workers, can be consulted upon the formation of new associations, or by the Committees of existing Associations. Each Association has the right to appoint a representative to serve in the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland.

The objects of the Associations are:—

1. Systematic Preventive Work among our rough girls just leaving school, by establishing Free Registry Offices, with Clothing Clubs, careful Visitation, and Training Home, on the Bristol Plan.
2. The Rescue of Children in dangerous circumstances.
3. Emigration of respectable young women.
4. Factory Girls' Clubs.
5. The formation of Workhouse Girls' Aid Committees, and holding out a helping hand to girls after their first fall.
6. Visitation of Outcast Girls, and earnest endeavour to rescue, especially the very young girls.
7. Addresses to working mothers on the subject of the early training of girls and boys. Promoting the work of the Mothers' Union, and other efforts to raise their standard.
8. Distributing suitable publications to school mistresses, parents, Christian workers, etc.
9. The education of public opinion, the raising of the tone of society, and the training of boys to protect all women and children from degradation, and to recognise the equal obligation of the law of purity on men and women alike.

GIRLS' CLUBS

By the Hon. S. Lyttelton

The aim and object of the various institutions enumerated below, especially of the London Girls' Club Union, the Factory Helpers' Union, and the Girls' Evening Homes Association, is that of providing opportunities for healthy amusement and instruction for the girls of our working classes. It should always be remembered that all classes of working girls alike, whether shop girls, barmaids, factory hands, or "general" servants, are practically forced to seek their amusement in the streets, the music-hall, or the public-house. After a hard day's work, the natural impulse in favour of some change and excitement is too strong to be resisted, and though the better-class girls may, in some cases, be ready to stay quietly at home, there are many others to whom an evening spent in a stuffy, overcrowded room offers very few attractions. Nor will it often, if ever, be found that the mothers of the girls object to their spending their evenings at a club—on the contrary, they are glad that they should be

in a place where they know they will be well looked after.

Girls' clubs, then, have been formed as a counter-attraction to the streets and the music-hall. The Club should therefore, if possible, be open every night in the week, as it is important for the girls to know that it is always there for them to come to, though the same girls may not be able to come every time. One night should be devoted to recreation only, and there should be dancing or acting, if these are approved of, if not, there might be singing and games of various kinds. The different classes with which the other nights a week will be filled, must necessarily vary with the circumstances of each particular neighbourhood, and with the class and age of the girls who attend the club. Musical drill, home arts of various kinds, needlework, text-painting, dictation, have all been found successful. If girls of different ages attend the club, it is best to split it up into a junior and senior club, for girls under and over 14 or 16, so that they can be passed on from one to the other. A Bible Class should be held in connection with the club, if possible, as the moral and religious side of the work is ultimately the most important. It is desirable to have a lending-library, to provide the girls with good books, instead of the trash they are apt to read; and a refreshment bar, at which coffee or cocoa and cakes, etc., can be sold at a cheap rate, will be found very popular. Mixed social evenings, for girls and young men both, have succeeded very well in some cases. They require, however, very careful supervision, and should not be of too frequent occurrence; nor is it advisable to introduce them at all till the club has been in existence for some time.

All these points are really matters of detail, which can be left to the judgment of each set of workers. The general principles on which success in club work in the main depends are these: to provide a sufficient variety of amusement and occupation both, without being too easily discouraged if attendance at the classes is irregular at first; and to keep up a high standard of order, manners, and behaviour in the club itself. The same lady should be regular in attendance on her night as far as she can, as the girls get to know whom to expect, and are ready to make friends with her.

The club-worker should also try and get to know her girls in every relation of life, and for this a systematic plan of visiting their homes will be found most useful. The girls will probably be out at work, but there will be an opportunity for a talk with the mother and the other sisters at any rate. It is also a good thing for the worker to acquaint herself with the industrial conditions under which the girls live and work, their place of employment, hours, wages, etc.

Country holidays can be arranged for the girls, through the medium of the Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund, and other excursions and "days out" into the country will naturally take their place in the summer programme of the club.

A Sub-Committee of the National Union of Women Workers has been formed for the express purpose of considering girls' club work in all its branches. The Secretary, Hon. S. Lyttelton, The Chantry, Ross, Herefordshire, will always be ready to give any information on the subject

at her disposal. The Committee is very representative, and includes many of those who have devoted their lives to the work, and whose experience is therefore very valuable.

The National Union of Women Workers has published a tract on Girls' Clubs, which can be had from its office, 59 Berners Street, W., price one penny, post free three halfpence. Any one who is anxious for still further information on the subject should read *Clubs for Working Girls*, by the Hon. Maude Stanley (Macmillan and Co.).

The leading Societies organising Girls' Clubs are **The London Girls' Club Union**, 59 Greek Street, Soho; **The Factory Helpers' Union**, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W., with branches at Birmingham, Eastbourne, Manchester, Ipswich, Derby, Leicester, etc.; **The Girls' Evening Homes Association**, Hon. Sec., Miss M. White, 170 Queen's Gate, S.W.; **The Church of England Women's Help Society**, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.; **The Girls' Friendly Society**, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; and **The Women's Industrial Council**, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Girls' Letter Guild, 1897.—Working girls and women living in London, Birmingham, and Leeds are written to by ladies on subjects such as religion, work, worries, clothes, marriage, etc. Hon. Sec., Miss Kenward, 43 Streatham High Road, London, S.W.

Home Arts and Industries Association promotes the teaching of wood-carving, leather-work, and other minor arts to classes of boys and girls in town and country, and holds an annual exhibition at the Royal Albert Hall, at which place is its office.

The Snowdrop Band publishes booklets on friendship, love, marriage, etc. These have been found useful for members of girls' clubs, factory, and other workers. Publishers, John Fillingham, Sheffield. Price 9d. per dozen.

The following is a list of songs, plays, dialogues, etc., which have been found popular in Girls' Clubs:—

Services of Song, Musical Recitations, Part Songs, Cantatas. Published by Weekes and Co., 14 Hanover Street, Regent Street, W.

Rounds and Catches. Published by Boosey and Co., 295 Regent Street, W.

Part Songs. Published by F. Pitman, 20 Paternoster Row, E.C.

Calisthenic Song-Book. By George Gill. Published by G. Gill and Co., Renshaw Street, Liverpool.

Morley's School Songs. Published by Morley, 127 Regent Street, W.

Song Book for Schools. By C. V. Stanford. Published by the National Society, Westminster.

Part Songs, Glees, and Madrigals. Published by Novello, Ewer and Co., Berners Street, W.

Cantatas, Services of Song, etc. Published by John Curwen and Sons, 8 and 9 Warwick Lane, E.C.

Home Plays for Ladies. Published by Samuel French, 89 Strand.

Froebel's Easy Course of Drawing. Published by A. M. Myers and Co.

Factory Girls' Country Holiday

Fund.—Homes are found for the girls in villages with cottagers or in seaside towns.

One of the local clergy or some resident lady is responsible for the homes to which the girls are sent, and for their conduct whilst there.

The sum of 7s. or 8s. a week, free of fares, is paid for each girl. Hon. Secretary, Miss Canney, St. Peter's Rectory, Saffron Hill, London, E.C.

Lending Libraries for Girls' Clubs.—Grants of books can be obtained from the Pure Literature Society, office, Buckingham Street, Strand; from the *Review of Reviews* Circulating Library, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand; from the Women's Industrial Council, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand; and from Rebecca Hussey's Book Charity, 21 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

See note on **Evening Schools** in Education Section.

RENT-COLLECTING

This is a line of London work now being carried on by women with happy results to those under their control, and affording vigorous and remunerative employment.

The collecting of the rents represents a small part of the system of management. Indeed, the position of landlord is only held in order to obtain complete control over the inmates with regard to their surroundings and general conditions, and also to ensure access to them at all times. The end in view is a pure, high standard of life, and opportunity of bringing up children in a good moral atmosphere. The work is more truly a vocation than an employment. The requirements are strong personal influence and entire devotion to the good of the tenants, in whose surroundings those who would succeed must be content to make themselves at home. Further requirements are great firmness, joined with equal sympathy, also good business habits.

In this system of management is the best hope for the London poor. Training can only be acquired by voluntary work under an experienced and successful worker.

This work should be remunerative to the worker since it is proved to be financially successful from the landlord's point of view.

DISTRICT-VISITING By Miss Sharpley

District-visiting is one of the commonest forms of "good works," and one of the most difficult to make satisfactory. Personal help, friendship, and influence are the essence of it, but the absence of any more ostensible object is apt to embarrass the visitor, and an escape from the situation is not infrequently sought in the distribution of money or tickets on the weekly rounds. To prevent this ruination of genuine relations between visitor and visited, it is most desirable to have some definite business as a basis for the call. The collection of savings answers this purpose, and is at the same time a valuable aid to the education of the poor in habits of thrift. But, whatever be the starting-point, the rationale of house-to-house visiting is that the leisure and knowledge and sympathy of the visitor shall be at the service of those whose circles are narrow and whose circumstances often present difficulties with regard to which intelligent advice and information may be of more value than material assistance. If the visitor is to fulfil this part she must have a thorough acquaintance with

the circumstances of those whom she visits, and of the neighbourhood in which they live. A knowledge of everyday matters relating to the incomes and expenditure of the working classes, and kindred subjects, is perhaps most important. The resources of the neighbourhood in respect of baths, washhouses, clubs, libraries, etc. etc., should be familiar to her; also the various societies and agencies which may be appealed to in special cases; associations for befriending girls, lodging homes for them, and the different kinds of medical aid are particularly likely to be needed.

Where distress seems to call for pecuniary relief, the visitor who is well acquainted with the circumstances of the case can be of the greatest use in acting as a link between the need and the help, by supplying accurate information, whether to a Charitable Relief Committee or to the Poor Law Relieving Officer. It is desirable that she should have a clear idea as to the separate provinces of voluntary relief and State relief, that she may know to which department a given case had best be referred. She may usefully be in touch with other officials besides the Poor Law ones: a knowledge of what may be expected of the Sanitary Authorities, and of what is required by the School Board is needed, and then her work as District Visitor may effectually second that of more official persons.

A knowledge of where a particular piece of information may be promptly acquired is often important; most valuable in this connection is the *Charities Register and Digest*, published annually by the Charity Organisation Society, 15 Buckingham Street. The *Occasional Papers* of the same Society contain much interesting matter with reference to questions affecting charitable work; and there is a series of "Tracts," published by the National Union of Women Workers, 59 Berners Street, W., on Sanitation, Legal Difficulties of the Poor, and other points. District Visitors' Record Books, arranged for entering particulars of families and visits (to be had from the Charity Organisation Society), are found by visitors who use them to be a great assistance.

Collecting Savings.—It is found among the very poorest classes that women will spare small sums weekly if called for, when they will not take them to an office. This affords an opportunity for a district visitor to call at houses where she might otherwise not obtain admission, to make friends with the people, and at the same time to encourage habits of thrift in the most thriftless. Information as to the management of a Collecting Savings Bank is given in a paper published by the Charity Organisation Society, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

By C. S. Loch, Esq.

When a society is established, those who join it do so under two obligations. As members or supporters of it they are bound to see that its money is spent in such a way as to promote its objects and is properly accounted for. As members of the community they are bound to see that clear and intelligible accounts are published, as evidence of honest and competent management.

We propose to take a very simple instance and to sketch what arrangements should be made in

regard to accounts on the establishment of a new society.

When it is suggested that a new society should be formed, it is usual to convene a meeting of those who are likely to be interested in its work. The expense of this, the preliminary meeting, would probably be met privately, and this is the best course. It would be usual at this meeting to settle provisionally the object of the society, and to appoint a provisional committee and a temporary hon. secretary and hon. treasurer.

We have first to deal with this provisional period. The object of the provisional committee is to establish the society. They would no doubt ask for and receive promises of support. In some cases contributions would actually be paid to them for the use of the new society. Other contributions might be received for the immediate purpose of establishing the society. All these contributions should be entered by the hon. secretary or treasurer as received, in sufficient detail in a cash book. At this stage no other account book would be necessary.

It is essential that all contributors should receive receipts for their contributions without delay. For this purpose a receipt book with numbered counterfoils should be purchased; the receipts should be signed by the hon. secretary or hon. treasurer as may be arranged. The name of the society, as provisionally arranged, and its address should be entered on the receipt form, and the receipt should state definitely whether the money is sent for provisional or for general purposes or what.

The provisional committee may open an account at a bank. In that case, all receipts should be paid into the bank, and as a rule the sooner they are paid in the better.

There will be an agenda and minute book for the use of the provisional committee. All expenditure will be incurred upon their order.

In due course the provisional committee would convene a final meeting of members and supporters, report the promises of support, arrange for the submission of a motion (a) for the adoption of the report of the provisional committee and its statement of accounts, and of further motions (b) stating the object of the society, (c) setting forth the rules under which it should work—if these have been elaborated by the provisional committee, and (d) appointing a permanent committee, honorary or other secretary, and a treasurer. At this final or constituent meeting of members and supporters a resolution appointing an auditor or providing for the audit of the accounts should also be passed.

The statement of accounts furnished by the provisional committee will have been prepared by the temporary hon. treasurer, and audited by some independent and competent person before submission to this final meeting. In this statement of accounts there should be entered the total of the receipts from contributions, for provisional purposes, for general purposes, etc. With the statement should be printed lists of the contributions for each purpose, and each list should be totalled, so as to show that the total agrees with a corresponding total in the statement.

On the expenditure side of the statement the entries should be definite. Thus, not "wages, rates, etc." or "rent, less rooms sub-let, £" but each entry should be made in accordance with a proper classification, so that the actual wages paid, rent, amount received by sub-letting, rates, etc., can be seen at a glance. For every item a voucher

would be produced to the auditor. Thus, if stamps are bought, a voucher would be produced signed by the person who bought them—as in that case no actual receipt can be forthcoming.

Forms for statements of account for various classes of societies will be found in the report of the special committee of the Charity Organisation Society. The simplest of these would serve, with modifications, for the statement of account furnished by the provisional committee.

Next we suppose the society established.

1. There should be a receipt book for contributions (as suggested above); but if there is a collector—a bad method—there should be some further check. The collector should have a counterfoil receipt book, and should give to the contributor a receipt for every item, no matter how small it may be. And on his receipt forms should be printed, in large, prominent type, a note that his receipt is an interim acknowledgment only, and that it will be followed by a further receipt from the hon. secretary or treasurer.

2. There should be a contributor's book. In this all contributions should be entered year by year in columns. From this it will be possible to ascertain quickly at any time what subscriptions have been paid at the usual time, and what remain due.

3. There should be a cash book, and it may be convenient to have a rough day book for the use of the secretary or other persons in charge, items in it being written into the cash book later.

4. At each ordinary meeting of the committee an abstract of the society's financial position should be submitted in the agenda book of the committee.

5. It should be arranged that one or two members of the committee should pass the accounts on the committee's behalf, made up and balanced to some convenient date; for instance, the Saturday preceding the date of their meeting.

To these members of committee all vouchers should be submitted from the date of the previous meeting, and by them they should be initialised. These arrangements will ensure that the society's accounts are kept up to date and regularly.

6. It will be convenient to have all the vouchers of the same size and in the same form as far as possible; and they should be carefully kept in the order of entry in the cash book. Vouchers, like the counterfoils of receipts, will thus be in order ready for the auditor.

7. If the work of the society requires it, a ledger should be used; but particulars on this and other points will be found in the report of the special committee of the Charity Organisation Society on the preparation and audit of the accounts of charitable institutions. Here reference is made to the simplest necessary arrangements.

8. The safeguards above mentioned in regard to the publication of lists of contributions totalled and agreeing with corresponding items in the published statement of accounts and other matters should be adhered to. Both fraud and error may thus be prevented.

9. To meet the ordinary weekly, fortnightly, or monthly expenditure it is well that a cheque should be drawn so as to leave in the secretary's hands a certain fixed amount. Thus, suppose it is agreed that he should have £10 to cover ordinary weekly expenditure of about £8, each week a cheque for about £8 would be drawn, thus leaving him £10 at the commencement of each week, with a balance of about £2 for any contingent expenses.

10. All ordinary weekly expenditure would thus be made good by a weekly cheque, and it is con-

venient that as far as possible all other expenditures should be met by cheque.

11. To prevent any chance of misuse of cheque books, it is well that the treasurer should keep them. He would then sign the necessary cheques on the order of the committee, as set down in their agenda, and signed by the chairman. The cheques should be countersigned by the secretary.

12. Care should be taken to order only as many receipt books as are actually required, and to keep all such books, especially such as are not yet in use, under lock and key.

13. For forms of statements of accounts see the report of the special committee of the Charity Organisation Society referred to at paragraph 7.

C. S. L.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF SOCIETIES

President, duties of a.—The President of an association generally presides at the meetings of the Executive Committee. If unable to be present, her place is taken by the Vice-President or any member of the committee duly appointed by the meeting. The chairwoman (i.e. the member presiding at any meeting) signs the minutes of the previous meeting, after they have been approved by the members present; submits the business to the meeting; declares the result of the voting, and usually only votes herself in the event of a tie. The ruling of the chair is absolute. All remarks must be addressed to the chairwoman, who is expected to keep the discussion to the question under consideration.

Secretary, duties of a.—The Secretary issues notices of committee meetings to each member, usually not less than five days before the meeting. It is desirable to state on the notices the special business to be discussed. The proceedings of the meeting are not valid unless all the members have been called and a quorum attends. The Secretary also takes the minutes of committee meetings. The minutes should contain (a) the date and place of meeting; (b) the names of the chairwoman and those present; (c) the approval of previous minutes; (d) a record of important correspondence; (e) the exact wording of any resolution or amendment moved, together with the names of proposer and seconder and the numbers voting for and against; (f) instructions given or requests made to any members of the committee. The Secretary prepares the agenda of the business for the use of the chairwoman and committee, and lays all correspondence before them. The order of business is generally as follows:—1. Minutes of last meeting. 2. Treasurer's report. 3. Correspondence. 4. Reports of sub-committees. 5. Adjourned business. 6. Resolutions of which notice has been given. 7. Other business. 8. Date of next meeting.

Members of the Executive Committee can bring business before the committee by asking the Secretary to place a motion or resolution on the agenda in their names.

The Secretary is expected to keep the committee informed upon all questions connected with the business of the association.

The Secretary also writes the Annual Report, which is submitted to the committee for approval and afterwards laid before the annual meeting. She also keeps the list of members and their addresses, and conducts the correspondence of the committee.

Treasurer, duties of a.—The Treasurer receives subscriptions, sends receipts, and pays accounts after they have been passed and ordered to be paid by the finance committee. She also makes up the statement of accounts for the year, and after submitting it to the committee and auditors, presents it at the annual meeting.

NOTES ON LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CHILDREN

1. **Baby Farming.**—No person may retain or receive for hire more than one infant, or in the case of twins, more than two infants, under the age of two years, for the purpose of nursing or maintaining them apart from their parents for a longer period than twenty-four hours, except in a registered house.

This Act does not extend to relations, guardians, public institutions, etc. The local authority, after inquiry, may register houses and persons (registration gratis, renewable annually) and make bye-laws as to the number of infants that may be received.

2. **The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894**, punishes cruelty and neglect, prohibits those who have the custody of children from allowing them to be in any street for the purpose of singing, offering for sale, etc., between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. A petty sessions court, or in Scotland the School Board, may grant licenses for the employment of children over seven. The children of persons convicted under the Act may be committed by the court to the custody of other persons until sixteen, and the court may order the parents to contribute to their maintenance.

By the Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879, persons causing children under fourteen to take part in any dangerous performance in public can be fined; and if an accident causing bodily harm takes place, the employer can be prosecuted for assault, and compensation may be awarded.

YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS

Masters and Servants.—Masters and mistresses legally liable to provide food, clothing, etc., for servants and apprentices and neglecting to do so can be prosecuted.

The following are provisions of the **Criminal Law Amendment Act**, passed in 1885, for the moral protection of young women:—

The Act provides that in the event of any child being injured by any man, the man responsible for the wrong is deemed to have committed a felony, and can be sent to penal servitude for ten years, or a longer period. The law does not admit of any justification as a defence against such a charge.

Any man injuring a girl between the ages of 13 and 16 years, is legally guilty of a misdemeanour. The fact that it can be shown that the girl consented makes no difference, as this law makes it impossible under any circumstances for her to consent to her own ruin.

Exceptions: (1) He can plead that he had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of 16; (2) Another proviso states that unless complaint is made and legal proceedings commenced within three months of the time the last offence was committed, no action can be taken against the man.

After the age of 16 a girl can consent to her own ruin. But between the ages of 16 and 18 it is a crime to take a young woman out of the custody of her parents, and any man inducing such a girl to leave her home against the will of her parents, or of any one holding the position of guardian towards her, can be prosecuted under this Act, and on conviction he would be liable, as a maximum punishment, to two years' imprisonment.

Exception: It is held however that if the man had reasonable cause to believe the girl was "of or above" the age of 18, it shall be a legal defence for him, and in the event of the jury before whom he is tried thinking the same, he will be acquitted, even though the girl is proved to be only 16. Under this section there is no limit as to the length of time within which a prosecution can be commenced.

The Act also makes it a crime for any one to "procure," that is to induce a girl to lead a life of prostitution, and the person, either man or woman, found guilty of procuring a girl for immoral purposes, can be sent to prison for two years, with hard labour.

Should any one induce a woman under any pretence whatever, even though she be already a prostitute, to leave England to enter a house of ill-fame abroad, the person who induced her to do so can be sent to prison for two years, with hard labour.

A married man, courting a respectable young woman, and under a promise of marriage seducing her, may, under this Act, be sent to prison for two years, with hard labour.

Where a young woman is kept in a bad house against her will a warrant can be obtained enabling the police to search the house, and if the girl is found, she can be taken away, and the owners of the place brought before the magistrate and punished for detaining the girl against her will.

The above are the chief legal points of the C.L.A. Act, but it is as well to mention that a Bill entitled "An Amendment of the Vagrancy Act" has been passed this session, which provides that men who live on the immoral earnings of unfortunate women can be prosecuted and sent to prison. This is a very important point for workers to make a note of, especially those who are brought in contact with the women on the streets.

The National Vigilance Association takes up prosecutions under this Act, free of charge, and it would be well for workers before taking steps in connection with any case, to apply for advice to the Secretary, 267 Strand, London, W.C.

MARRIED WOMEN

1. Property.—By the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vict. c. 75), a married woman is capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing by will or otherwise of any real or personal property as if she were a *feme sole* without the intervention of a trustee, and may enter into any contract and carry on a trade. A woman married after 1st January 1883 is entitled to keep the whole of her property, present and future, as her separate property.

She has the same remedies, civil and criminal, for the protection of her property as a *feme sole*, but she cannot take criminal proceedings against her husband whilst they are living together, nor for any act done by him when they were living together, except with regard to property taken by him when deserting her. Her liabilities in

respect of his property are the same. If her husband become chargeable to the parish, she is liable to support him out of her separate property, and has the same liability to her children and grand-children as her husband.

The Act does not extend to Scotland.

In Scotland, the Married Women's Property Act, 1881, provides that in marriages contracted after the passing of the Act, all the movable or personal estate of the wife, acquired before or after marriage, shall be vested in the wife as her separate estate, and shall not become the property of the husband, nor liable for his debts, provided it is invested in the name of the wife herself or in such terms as to distinguish it from the money of the husband. The income shall belong to the wife alone; but she cannot spend or dispose of the principal without his consent.

2. Remedies against Ill-Treatment or Neglect.—A married woman can use any of the following remedies:—

(a) A **summons** in case of personal violence, threatened or offered, by which her husband can be bound over to keep the peace.

(b) A **summons** with a view to his being imprisoned or fined (24 and 25 Vict. c. 100 s. 42). Contrary to the usual rule, the wife and husband can then give evidence against each other. A warrant can be issued instead of a summons if there be danger of immediate violence to the wife both in the case of (a) and (b).

(c) A **summons** under the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895.

Orders equivalent to decrees for judicial separation, with maintenance and custody of the children up to 16, can be obtained under the Act. There is an appeal from the magistrates to the High Court. The order can be obtained only in cases of aggravated assault, desertion, persistent cruelty, and wilful neglect, compelling the wife to live apart from her husband.

Proof of adultery by wife, not condoned by the husband, precludes all relief under the Act.

(d) **Protection Order.**—This gives no further protection to the wife, but is sometimes useful. Without such order a wife living apart has a right to protect herself against invasion by her husband by calling in the police. She should apply to the inspector at the nearest police station.

(e) **Poor Law.**—If the wife becomes chargeable to the rates, the Guardians can proceed against the husband, either for the cost of the relief or for neglecting to maintain his family. In the second case the wife cannot give evidence. Uncondoned adultery by the wife is a defence.

(f) **Separation Agreement.**—These have long been valid, and now that a husband and wife may contract with each other, a trustee is not required. A verbal agreement, with good evidence, is operative. If a separation agreement is not stamped, a penalty of £10 and double the duty is payable before it can be produced as evidence in court. To enforce an agreement, proceedings should be taken in the County Court.

(g) **Divorce.**—A divorce is granted to the husband on proof of his wife's adultery; to a wife on proof of her husband's adultery, coupled with cruelty or desertion.

3. Custody of Children.—(a) Under the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, the wife may be given the custody of the children up to 16.

(b) By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886 (49 and 50 Vict. c. 27):—(1) On the death of the father, the mother shall be guardian alone, or with any guardian appointed by the father. The court may appoint a guardian to act with the mother.

(2) The mother may by deed or will appoint a guardian after the death of herself and the guardian; if guardians are appointed by both parents, they act jointly.

The mother may provisionally nominate a guardian to act after her death jointly with the father, and the court may then confirm the appointment, if it be shown that the father is unfitted to be sole guardian.

(3) If the guardians are unable to agree, they may apply to the court for direction.

(4) The court may, on the application of the mother, make an order respecting the custody of the child and the right of access thereto of any parent.

(5) The court, in pronouncing a decree for judicial separation or a divorce, *vis* or absolute, may declare the parent unfit to have the custody of the children; and such parent shall not, on the death of the other parent, be entitled as of right to the guardianship of the children. The court includes the County Court of the district in which the respondent resides.

THE POOR LAW—RESPONSIBILITY OF RELATIONS

1. Parents, Grandparents, Children.

—All related within these degrees are under Q. Eliz. 48 c. 2 s. 6, on an order by justices in petty sessions, liable for the maintenance of the others; conditionally (1) that the person maintained is unable to work; (2) that the relation, in the opinion of the justices, is of ability to pay.

This rule only extends to lawful blood relations.

2. Husbands, their Wives and Children.

—Relief given by Guardians to wife or children, not being deaf, dumb, or blind, until they reach the age of 16, is considered as given to the husband. A husband is liable to maintain his wife's children, legitimate or illegitimate, born before marriage, until the age of 16 or the death of their mother. Persons refusing to maintain, or seriously neglecting or deserting their wives and children, can be prosecuted. If the husband is beyond seas, in the custody of the law, or a lunatic or idiot, relief is given to the wife and children as if she were a widow, and she is considered responsible for the maintenance of her family, but the husband's liabilities are not diminished. A woman living apart from her husband is similarly responsible, but the husband is not relieved from liability. If a married woman applies for relief apart from her husband, he may be required to pay; also a wife is liable for the support of her husband, and, having separate property, for her children. Widows are liable for relief given to their children up to the age of 16 years.

3. Illegitimate Children.—The Guardians can summon the father and obtain an affiliation order from the justices charging him with certain payments. The mother of an illegitimate child is bound to maintain it till 16, or until she marries, when her husband becomes responsible.

4. Deserted Children.—These may be adopted and maintained by the Guardians up to the age of 16. The liability of the parents remains intact.

5. The Custody of Children Act, 1891, applies to deserted children maintained either by the Guardians or in other institutions. By this Act, should the parent apply for the child to the High Court or the Court of Session, the Court has power to refuse to give it up, if they are of opinion (1) that he had deserted the child, (2) that he had so conducted himself as to be unfit to have the care of the child. Further, if the Court orders the child to be given up, it has the power to compel the parent to refund the whole or part of the cost incurred by the Guardians or other institution in bringing up the child.

HABITUAL INEBRIATES

The Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, amended 1888, established a system of "retreats." Justices of the Peace in special or quarter sessions can give licenses to keep retreats for 18 months at a time. There is an Inspector of Retreats who visits them twice a year and reports. Any habitual drunkard may apply for admission, and must sign a statement that he will conform to the regulations and remain in the retreat a certain time. This must be accompanied by a declaration from two persons that the applicant is an habitual drunkard and understands the effect of the application, and the signature must be attested by two Justices of the Peace on the same two conditions. The applicant cannot then leave the retreat till the time fixed has elapsed, unless discharged by an order of a justice.

There are 8 homes certificated under the Act, and admissions are not numerous.

Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, an habitual drunkard convicted of cruelty or neglect may be sent to a retreat for a period not exceeding 12 months. But the person must consent; any objections on the part of the wife or husband must be considered, and the Court must be satisfied that there is some provision for paying the necessary expenses.

On January 1, 1899, **The Habitual Inebriates Act, 1898,** comes into force. By this Act, where a person is convicted on indictment of an offence punishable with imprisonment or penal servitude, and is proved to be an habitual drunkard, the Court may, in addition to or in substitution for any other sentence, order that he be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any State inebriate reformatory, or in any certified inebriate reformatory. Also any person who is convicted of any offences named in a schedule to the Act, and who within 12 months preceding the commission of the offence has been convicted summarily of such offences, and who is an habitual drunkard, shall be liable, on conviction or indictment, or if he consents to be dealt with summarily, on summary conviction, to be ordered to be detained in the same way. The Act of 1879 is also amended, so that only one Justice of the Peace is required to attest the signature of a voluntary applicant for admission to a retreat, and the period of detention has been extended from one to two years. The Secretary of State may establish State Reformatories, or may certify other reformatories, which may then receive grants, and will be under Government inspection and regulation.

LUNATICS

Patients may be found lunatic by judicial inquiry, or by a petition for a reception order.

In the first case the Judge in Lunacy may, upon application by order, direct an inquiry, which is in some circumstances made before a jury. In the second case the granting of a reception order is in the hands of the magistrate or county court judge. A petition, accompanied by a statement of particulars and two medical certificates, must be made by a near relative, if possible, who must be over twenty-one years of age. In cases of great urgency the patient may be received in an asylum on an urgency order, signed by a near relative, and with one medical certificate. Lunatics wandering about and destitute must be dealt with by the relieving officer or overseer of the parish.

PAWNBROKERS must have a certificate from a magistrate.

Charges.—Loans under 40s., $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a month on every 2s. or fraction of 2s. Half a month's charge if the pledge is redeemed within the first 14 days of any month except the first. Loans over 40s., $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a month upon every 2s. 6d. or fraction of 2s. 6d. The charge for the ticket is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. if the loan is under 10s., 1d. if above. Upon loans between 40s. and £10 the parties may make their own bargain. All pledges are redeemable within 12 months and 7 days.

BOOKS

The following books will be found of special interest to those engaged in **Philanthropic Work** :—

Woman's Mission, a Series of Congress Papers on the Philanthropic Work of Women, edited by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. London, 1898. 485 pages.

Aspects of the Social Problem. Macmillan.

Reports of the National Union of Women Workers from 1890.

The Conditions of Effectual Work amongst the Poor, by Miss Margaret Sewell. 16 pages. Bristol.

Charity Organisation, by C. S. Loch. 106 pages. Swan Sonnenschein.

Rich and Poor, by Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet. 216 pages. 8s. 6d. Macmillan.

How to Help Cases of Distress, by C. S. Loch. 200 pages. Ch. Org. Soc., 15 Buckingham Street, and Longmans.

Papers and leaflets issued by **Charity Organisation Society**, including the Charities Register and Digest (4s.), being a classified register of charities, and a digest of useful information for workers among the poor, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Booth's Life and Labour of the People of London. 9 vols. 7s. 6d. a vol. Macmillan.

SOCIETIES

GENERAL LIST OF SOCIETIES

Aborigines' Protection Society, to promote just treatment of native races placed under European control, especially within the British dominions; Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W. Hon. Secretary, H. R. Fox Bourne.

Actors' Association, 36 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Secretary, G. W. Baynam.

The After-Care Association for poor persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane. Secretary, H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. **The After-Care Ladies' Working Society** assists poor female convalescents on leaving asylums with gifts of clothing. Communications should be addressed to Rev. H. Hawkins, Chaplain's House, Colney Hatch, N.

Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, National Society for (British Red Cross Society), 5 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

Alexandra Guild Tenements Company (Limited), Ireland. Hon. Secretary, Miss H. Walsh.

Ancient Buildings, Society for Protection of. Secretary, Thackeray Turner, 10 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Anti-Gambling League, National. Secretary, E. O. Fold, 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Anti-Slavery Society, British and Foreign. Hon. Secretary, Charles H. Allen, 55 New Broad Street, E.C.

Arbitration and Peace Association, International, 40 and 41 Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.

Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society: London, 20 Charing Cross, S.W.; Dublin, 58 York Street; Glasgow, 75 Jamaica Street.

Befriending Boys, Association for. Object:—To find friends for the boys discharged from the Metropolitan Poor Law Schools, and to assist them in various ways. Chairman, the Rev. Brooke Lambert. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Eaton Lascelles, 5 Eldon Road, Kensington, W.

Blues, Benevolent Society of, for the relief of persons educated at Christ's Hospital, their widows and orphans. Secretary, G. Wilkins, Lyndhurst, Greenhill Park, Harlesden.

Brabazon Employment Scheme. Founded in 1882 by the Countess of Meath. Object:—To bring interest and change into the lives of non-able-bodied paupers by teaching them light and amusing employments. Adopted in 61 work-houses in London and provinces. Hon. Treasurer, F. Q. Nott Bower, Town's End, Richmond, Surrey. Central Organising Secretary, Miss Bellson, 33 Lancaster Park, Richmond, Surrey.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund, 47 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Association, 47 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Commissionaires, Corps of, Exchange Court, 419 Strand, W.C.

Commons' Preservation Society. L. W. Chubb, 1 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. Agent, R. W. E. Middleton.

Cremation Society of England. Mr. T. Duggan, 524 Regent Street, W.

Early Closing Association, 21 New Bridge Street, E.C.

English Land Restoration League, Fred. Verinder, 376 and 377 Strand, W.C.

Fabian Society. E. R. Pease, 276 Strand, W.C. Object:—The re-organisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership, and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit.

Footpath Preservation Society, National, 42 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Guild of Handicraft, Essex House, 401 Mile End Road, E.

Hospital Saturday Fund, 54 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Hospital Sunday Fund, Metropolitan. Headquarters, The Mansion House, E.C.; office, 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

House of Charity, 1 Greek Street, Soho; temporary home for persons of either sex of the better classes, and of good character. Church of England.

House-Boy Brigade, 148 Marylebone Road, N.W.

Howard Association. Secretary, William Tallack, 5 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.; for the promotion of the best methods of the treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism.

Humane Society, Royal. Major F. A. C. Cloughton, 4 Trafalgar Square, W.C.; for saving of life from drowning.

Humanitarian League. H. S. Salt, 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.; advocates a thorough revision and more equitable administration of the criminal law and prison system; deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare; urges better treatment of animals, and denounces the practice of vivisection.

Individualist Club. Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Paget. "To uphold Individual Liberty and Private Rights against State and Municipal Aggression." Meets every Wednesday at 7 Victoria Street, S.W., with the exception of the first Wednesday in the month, when a public dinner and discussion is held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Ladies are admitted as members.

The International Brotherhood. Open to persons of both sexes and of any nation. No. of members 89, representing 19 different countries. Object:—Mutual assistance. Special departments for students, teachers, officials, travellers, etc. Minimum annual subscription, 1s. Hon. Secretary, Miss Bertha Skeat, Ph.D., County Girls' School, Llandovery, S. Wales.

Irish Society, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.

Ladies' Equipment Association, National. President, Sir William Richmond; office, 154 Holland Park Avenue, W.; registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, to assist with training and the obtaining of employment, ladies of the upper and middle classes who have no means of livelihood.

Lady Guide Association, 20 Haymarket, S.W. International bureau for shopping, information, and services of every kind. Supplies lady

guides in London, provinces, and abroad. Provides teachers and entertainers, engages rooms and houses, etc. Reading, writing, dressing rooms and refreshments for clients and members. Managersess, Miss Edith H. Davis.

Liberal Central Office. R. A. Hudson, 42 Parliament Street, S.W.

Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, Society for, 2 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Liberty and Property Defence League, 7 Victoria Street, S.W. To uphold the principle of liberty and guard the rights of labour and property against undue interference by the State.

Library Assistants' Association, St. George's, Hanover Square, Public Library.

Lifeboat Institution, Royal National. C. Dibdin, 14 John Street, Adelphi W.C.

Life-Saving Society, 8 Bayley Street, Bedford Square, W.C.

London Reform Union, Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Masonic Benevolent Institution, Royal, 4 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

Meath Workhouse Attendants' Association, 51 Upper Baker Street, N.W. This Association was formed by the Countess of Meath for the purpose of introducing trained attendants into the wards for the aged and infirm—epileptics, imbeciles, and children in workhouses and other Poor Law institutions. Probationers are trained free of cost and must bind themselves to the work of the Association for 2 years. President, The Countess of Meath. Hon. Secretary, Miss Lee.

Medical Benevolent Fund, British. Hon. Secretaries, Joseph White, Esq., F.R.C.S., D.C.L., 6 Southwell Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W. (cases); Samuel West, M.D., F.R.C.P., 15 Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W. (finance).

Mendicity, Society for Suppression of, 9 Red Lion Square, W.C.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, 83 Lancaster Gate, W.

Musicians, Royal Society of. Stanley Lucas, 12 Lisle Street, W.

National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, 1 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Neighbour Guild, Ilkley, Yorkshire. The members (girls) make garments for the poor, get up entertainments, visit the sick, etc. The society is non-sectarian. Industrial exhibitions are held for village people; classes are formed in the cottages and each pupil pays 2s. a term. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Steinthal, Wharfedale, Ilkley.

The Neighbourhood Guild, Leighton Hall, Leighton Crescent, W.C. Object:—Intellectual and social improvement. Means proposed:—Circulating library, choral society, literary meetings, co-operative stores, etc. Warden, Dr. Stanton Coit.

Nottingham Social Guild. An association of social and philanthropic workers to raise the moral and physical condition of the people. Hon. Secretary, Miss Henrietta Carey, The Social Guild Office, Heathcote Street, Nottingham.

Opium Trade, Society for Suppression of, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C. Secretary, Rev. G. A. Wilson.

The Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, London, E.C. Since the general pacification of 1815 there have been over one hundred and thirty instances of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, some of them involving grave questions of International Law. The year 1898 will be memorable for the step towards the reduction of European armaments made by the Tsar of Russia, and many will desire to study afresh the evidence afforded by the Peace Society of the proved practicability of International Arbitration.

Patriotic Fund, Royal Commission of the, 58 Charing Cross, S.W. For widows and children of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Personal Rights Association. Founded 1871. 3 Victoria Street, S.W. Object: the maintenance of individual freedom before the law without respect to sex, wealth, birth, creed, or any other circumstances, except the respect due to the rights of others. Organ: *Personal Rights*, published monthly, 1s. 6d. per annum post free. President, Mr. John P. Thomasson. Secretary, Miss M. E. H. Colson.

Philanthropic Reform Association, Ireland. To inquire into the working of legislation relating to social problems, to obtain efficient administration of existing laws, and to promote necessary amendments. President, Lord Meath. Hon. Secretary, Charles Eason, Esq., junior, 196 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund. Offices, The Bank of England, E.C.

Promoting Female Welfare, Society for (1866), 22A Devonshire Street, Harley Street, W. A centre of union for instruction for girls and young women of good character. Work embraces all charitable agencies (except reformation). Designed to promote the welfare of women. Resident Secretary, Miss Barnett.

Protection of Women and Children, Associated Societies for the, 36 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. Secretary, A. L. M'Ilwaine.

Pure Literature Society. Supplies books at half-price to libraries for working men, schools, etc. Secretary, R. Turner, 11 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Relief of Distress, Society for the. Hon. Secretaries, A. Dunn Gardner, Esq., and Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Perryn. Office, 78 Jermy Street, S.W. To personally visit the poor and relieve painful cases of distress; to diminish the distance between rich and poor; to assist the poor to obtain work. The Society's work is carried out with the assistance of 118 almoners, ladies and gentlemen, who give their services gratuitously, in co-operation with various existing societies in London.

Sailors' Society, British and Foreign, Mercer Street, Shadwell, London, E. For the

religious, intellectual, and social elevation of seamen. Secretary, Rev. E. W. Matthews.

St. John Ambulance Association (1877), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C. Objects: (a) the instruction of persons in rendering first aid in case of accidents or sudden illness, and in the transport of the sick and injured; (b) the instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of ventilation and sanitation, especially of a sick-room; (c) the manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depôts in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic; (d) the organisation of ambulance corps, invalid transport corps, and nursing corps; (e) and generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war, independently of class, nationality, or denomination. Secretary, Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart.

St. Patrick, Benevolent Society of, 61 Stanford Street, Blackfriars' Road, S.E. For educating, clothing, partly feeding and apprenticing poor children born of Irish parents in or near London.

Sanitary Institute, Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, W. Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.S.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Capt. G. Wickham Legg, 28 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. To befriend the wives and families of men of all branches of the land and sea forces, by finding work for them and by temporary grants in cases of sickness, etc.

Sunday League, National. To promote intellectual and elevating recreation for the people on Sundays. 34 Red Lion Square, W.C.

Sunday Society for opening Museums and Galleries on Sundays, 7 Pall Mall, S.W. President, Mr. Hodgson Pratt.

Suppression of Street Noises, Association for. To seek legislative relief from street annoyances. Hon. Secretary, Charles Fox, 104 Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.

The Union of Ethical Societies. The Union consists of the North, South, East, and West London, the Battersea, and the Belfast Ethical Societies. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Max Herz, 28 Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W. Hon. Secretary, Miss Zona Vallance, The Deanery, Stratford, E.

Vivisection Societies. See Animals.

Widows, Society for the Relief of Distressed, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.

Women's League for International Disarmament, 7 bis, Rue du Débarcadère, Paris. President, Princess Wisniewska. An International Congress is to be held in 1900.

SOCIETIES FOR AMUSEMENT AND ENTERTAINMENT

Art for Schools Association, 29 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. To supply schools with good reproductions of works of art. Treasurer, Lionel G. Robinson. Secretary, Miss M. L. Cooper.

Dublin Country Air Association. Miss Armstrong, 8 Dawson Street.

Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund. Hon. Secretary, Miss Canney, St. Peter's Rectory, Saffron Hill, E.O.

Factory Girls' Cycling Club, 6 London Street, Ratcliff, E.

Holiday Fund for Women. Hon. Secretary, Miss G. Bent, 47 St. James's Square, W.

Home Arts and Industries Association, Royal Albert Hall, S.W. For teaching minor arts and cottage industries. Treasurer, A. K. Hichens.

Kyrle Society, 49 Manchester Street, W. For bringing beauty home to the people. Supplies music, books, paintings, etc. Treasurers, Miss Octavia Hill and Lieutenant-General M'Leod Innes, V.O. Hon. Secretaries, Miss L. James and C. W. Empeon.

People's Concert Society. Secretary, Miss R. L. Robinson, 95 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

People's Entertainment Society, 27 De Vere Gardens, Kensington. Gives free concerts in poorer districts of London. Treasurer, W. H. Leslie. Secretary, J. Maude Crament, M.B.

Popular Musical Union, 40 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Provides concerts and musical instruction, holds examinations, and gives prizes. Secretary, Lionel R. Foot.

Recreative Evening Schools' Association (1886), 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Treasurer, Lord Battersea. Hon. Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Paton, Nottingham, and R. Yerburgh, M.P.

Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern, 181 Waterloo Road, S.E. To supply lectures and musical and other entertainments. Hon. Secretary and Manager, Miss Cons.

CHILDREN'S SOCIETIES

Boarding-out of Pauper and other Children. Boarding-out committees have been formed under provisions of a general order of the Poor-Law Board throughout England and Wales. Inspectors of boarded-out children, Miss M. H. Mason, Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., for London and S. and S.W. counties, and senior inspector of boarding out, and Miss Ina Stansfeld, assistant inspector. **The Association for placing Orphans in private Families,** Hon. Secretary, W. Nassau Senior, Esq., 98 Cheyne Walk, S.W.; **The Boarding-out and Cottage Training Home Association,** Hon. Secretary, Miss W. L. Brodie Hall, Eastbourne; and **The State Children's Aid Association,** Secretary, Mrs. Francis Rye, Old Broad Street, E.C., are interested in the questions involved in boarding-out. **The Pounding Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and The Church of England Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays,** board out many of the younger children under their care.

Children's Country Holiday Fund, 10 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. To provide fresh air for ailing London children. No nomination necessary: the children are selected by local committees in 50 districts. Parents pay accord-

ing to their means. Children boarded-out with cottagers under supervision of responsible visitors. Treasurer, Hon. Alfred Lyttelton. Secretary, E. A. C. M'Curdy.

Children's Fresh Air Mission, Onslow Street Schools, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. Sends away children from Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's. Treasurer, W. Hazell, M.P.

Children's Guild of Play. Sister Grace, Bernondey Settlement, S.E.

Children's Happy Evenings Association. To hold recreative evenings for children in Board Schools. Treasurer, C. Montague Barlow. Hon. Secretary, Miss Edith Heather-Bigg, 14 Radnor Place, Hyde Park. President, H.R.H. the Duchess of York.

Invalid Children's Aid Association, for visiting and assisting seriously invalided and crippled children of the London poor. Secretary, H. G. Evered, 18 Buckingham Street, W.C. **Woolwich, Plumstead and Charlton Division of the I.C.A.A.** Hon. Secretary, Miss Jackson, Lowood, Shooter's Hill, S.E.

London School Dinners' Association, for meals for children in Board Schools. Mr. T. A. Spalding, 37 Norfolk Street, W.C.

Ministering Children's League. To promote unselfishness among the children of the rich, and to create in their minds a desire to help the needy and suffering. There are three homes for poor boys at Ottershaw, Surrey, supported by branch collections and children's offertories, and a convalescent home at Exmouth. Hon. Central Secretary, the Countess of Meath, 88 Lancaster Gate, W. Hon. Organising Secretary, Miss Blanche Medhurst, 124 Inverness Terrace, W.

North St. Pancras Children's Holiday Fund. C. Malcolm Bell, Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society. Secretary, John Kirk, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Children's country holidays, free meals, clothes, surgical aid, emigration, shelters, day and night schools and classes, Bible classes, and mothers' meetings, etc., provided by the Ragged School Missions. **The Crutch and Kindness League** is specially for the help of cripples in connection with the Union.

Santa Claus Society, for providing gifts and toys for adults and children in hospitals, etc., at Christmas, and for sending children and other convalescents for change in summer. Managers and Secretaries of the Society and its Home, the Misses Charles, Stormont, Hampstead Lane, Highgate, N.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 7 Harpur Street, Theobald Road, W.C. Director and Secretary, the Rev. Benjamin Waugh. Branches in a large number of towns in the kingdom. Organ: *The Child's Guardian*.

The Children's Association. To promote an interest among children of the upper classes in the welfare of the children of the poor, and more particularly to assist the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road. President, Lady Amherst of Hackney. Hon. Secretary, Miss Isabel Smith, 81 Pont Street, S.W.

Young Helpers' League for cripples in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

Baptist Union, 19 Furnival Street, E.C.

Bible Society, British and Foreign, 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Bishop of London's Fund, for providing for the spiritual wants of the diocese of London. Rev. Henry Kirk, 46A Pall Mall, S.W.

British College Christian Union (affiliated to the World's Student Christian Union), 98 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Christian Social Union. President, Bishop of Durham. Secretary, Rev. J. Carter, Pusey House, Oxford. Objects: (1) to claim for the Christian Law the ultimate authority to rule social practice; (2) to study in common how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time; (3) to present Christ in practical life as the living Master and King, the Enemy of wrong and selfishness, the Power of righteousness and love. London Secretary, Rev. Percy Dearmer, 9 Devonport Street, Hyde Park, W. Publishing Office, 68 Paternoster Row, E.C.

Christmas Letter Mission. Miss E. Thornton, Eastfield House, Broxbourne. Reports and sample letters may be obtained from Messrs. Hazell and Viney, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Christmas Letters to Prisoners. Secretary, Letter Work, Conference Hall, Clapham Road, S.W.

Church and Stage Guild. W. A. Jewson, 8 Oxford House, Great Titchfield Street, W.

Church Army, 180 Edgware Road, W.

Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction. T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

Church of England Offices, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Church of England Mission Association for Hop-pickers. Rev. J. Y. Stratton, Ditton Place, near Maidstone.

Church of England Sunday School Institute, 18 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church of England Temperance Society, Women's Union, Deansgate, 4 Sanctuary, Westminster.

Church of England Women's Help Society, Church Lads' Brigade, Church Sanitary Association, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Church of England Women's Missionary Association for Home and Foreign Missions, Prison Mission. Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Employment Society. Children's Aid (Princess Mary Village Homes). Palestine and Lebanon Nurses' Mission. Conference Hall, Clapham Road. Christmas Letters to Prisoners, etc. etc. Foundress and President, Mrs. Meredith, 143 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Church of Ireland Education and Organisation Work. Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore, Training College, Dublin.

Church of Scotland Offices, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Church School Managers and Teachers, General Association of. Rev. W. T. Farmiloe, 4 Cockspur Street, S.W.

Colonial and Continental Church Society, Ladies' Association, Miss Woolmer, 9 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Congregational Union, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Daughters of the King (Church of England). For the spread of Christ's kingdom among women. There are two rules of the Order: the rule of prayer and the rule of service. The first admission service was held by the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley, in March 1898. Address of Hon. Org. Sec., 12 Cowley Street, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Deaf and Dumb, Mission Work among the. Rev. Canon Owen, St. George's Vicarage, Edgbaston; Miss Alma Rubery, Oaken, Wolverhampton; Mrs. H. Ware, The Abbey, Carlisle; Mr. C. J. Bromhead, The Close, Lincoln.

Deep-sea Fishermen, Mission to, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

English Church Union, 85 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Evangelical Alliance, 7 Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Flower-Girls' Brigade, The, founded by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1879. It enrolls the street flower-sellers, between the ages of thirteen and fifteen. Many of the girls have been taught to make excellent artificial flowers. Some 800 girls have passed through the factory, of whom 95 per cent have done well. 8 Sekforde Street, E.C. Secretary, John A. Groom.

Flower Mission, 110 Cannon Street, E.C.

Free Church of Scotland Offices, 15 North Bank Street, Edinburgh.

Friends, Society of, Devonshire House, 12 Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Girls' Friendly Society, 89 Victoria Street, S.W. (for fuller notice elsewhere, see Index).

Girls' Letter Guild (1896). Object: to give working girls and women instruction and sympathy in daily life by regular correspondence with cultured Christian ladies. General Secretary, Miss Kenward, 43 Streatham High Road, S.W. Centres at Birmingham, Leeds, and London. In connection there is a Home of Rest at Woolcombe Bay, Devon.

King's Daughters. To develop spiritual life and stimulate Christian activity. Miss M. Stuart, 17 Morpeth Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

London City Mission (undenominational). Rev. Robert Dawson, 8 Bridewell Place, New Bridge Street, E.C.

London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Marriage Law Defence Union, 1 King Street, Westminster, S.W.

Midnight Meeting Movement, for the reclamation of English and foreign fallen women. Secretary, C. Wilson M'Cree, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.

Mildmay Mission, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Mothers' Union, The, through its Central Council, links together a number of branches in England and other parts of the British empire. It supplies much valuable help to ladies interested in trying to raise the standard of life and thought among English-speaking women. A list of speakers for Mothers' Union Meetings can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Matthews, 45 Barton Street, West Kensington, London, W. The publications of the Union are supplied by Messrs. Warren and Company, Winchester; and by Gardner, Darton, and Company, 44 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

National Council of Evangelical Free Churches. Secretary, John Matthews, 25 Memorial Hall, E.C.

Navy Mission Society, Church House, Westminster.

Police Association, International Christian, 12 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Offices, 5 East India Avenue, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Mission Society. Rev. J. Smith, 71 Freegrove Road, Holloway, N.

Protestant Alliance. S. W. Brett, 490 Strand, W.C.

Railway Mission, 1 Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Religious Tract Society, 56 Paternoster Row, E.C. (undenominational). Makes grants to libraries; publishes *The Girl's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Bookshelf*, etc., and supplies literature to a large number of women's organisations.

Salvation Army Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society, 255 Burdett Road, E.

Seamen, Mission to, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Votes money to provide studentships for ladies preparing to work as qualified medical missionaries abroad. Commends emigrants to the care of the clergy, and sends out matrons in charge of girls and single women. Makes grants to **Lending Libraries** for clubs, etc. etc. Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, S.W.

Sunbeam Mission. Mrs. Battiscombe, Eastwood, Weston-super-Mare.

Unitarian Association, British and Foreign, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

United Methodist Free Churches. Rev. H. T. Chapman, Leeds.

Wesleyan Methodist Mission House, 17 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

Woman's League. Miss Mansfield-Parkyn, Woodborough, Nottingham.

Women's Christian Education League. President, the Lady Barbara Yeatman. Secretary, Miss Wightman, 85 Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. For promoting the maintenance of religious education in Board Schools.

Young Women's Christian Association (British) (Y.W.C.A.), founded 1855, federated with the World's Y.W.C.A. Motto: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord." British National Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W. The British National Council meets twice a year, and there is a book-stall at the Office for the sale of publications. **Divisions**: there are 5 divisions; all communications to be made to the Secretaries at the following offices: for London, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.; for South of England, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.; for North of England, Gordon Hall, Blackburne Place, Liverpool; for Scotland, 116 George Street, Edinburgh; for Ireland, 75 Harcourt Street, Dublin. The Central Employment Agency is at 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W., with Branch Registers in other towns (1) for servants, governesses, etc.; (2) business employees; (3) foreigners. **Object**: to promote the spiritual, moral, social, and intellectual welfare of young women and girls of all classes, and to unite all who desire to work for these ends. **Membership**: fourfold: (1) Prayer Union members; (2) Associates; (3) Working members; (4) Hon. Associates; united in branches, under a Secretary and other office-bearers. **Methods**: the establishment of institutes, boarding-houses, evening homes, and restaurants; general branches; junior, parochial, or congregational branches; gymnasia, and other educational clubs. **Departments**: departments are formed for carrying into effect the objects of the Association, and are as follows: convalescent, sick aid, and holiday; editorial, emigration, Employment Agency, evangelisation, Flower Mission, Foreign Missions, foreigners in Great Britain, Girls' Auxiliary, home study, juniors, Loving Service League, Nurses' Union, Park Mission, polytechnic educational, restaurant and public-house visitation, teachers, thrift, total abstinence, travellers' protective. Under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. are (1) Factory Helpers' Union; (2) Travellers' Aid Society; (3) Guild of Registries. **Affiliated**: International Union of the Friends of Young Women; "Onward and Upward" Association; Postal and Telegraph Christian Association Y.W. Branch. **Publications**: Directory, 1s. 6d., with the constitution and complete list of the Y.W.C.A. Branches all over the world; "Go Forward," journal for Secretaries, 2d.; "Our Own Gazette," for members and associates, 1d.; "Our Onward Way," for Prayer Union members; Monthly Letter for members and associates; 4d. postage extra in each case; Handbook. Book with abridged list of members and associates. "The Quarterly" is published by the World's Y.W.C.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

Associated Catholic Charities. Rev. J. J. Brennan, 21 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Association for Propagation of the Faith (foreign missionary). W. G. Lilly, Esq., Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Catholic Art Society. Messrs. J. Britten and B. F. C. Costelloe, 126 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

Catholic Association, to protect Catholic interests. V. M. Dunford, Esq., 21 Darnley Road, Hackney, N.E.

Catholic Employment Association. J. A. Cunningham, 27 Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Catholic Guardians' Association. T. G. King, Esq., 8 Cavour Street, Walworth, S.E.

Catholic Letter and Literature Guild. Mr. Nolan Slaney, Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Catholic Needlework Guild. Miss L. Stourton, 8 Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.

Catholic Social Union. A. Oates, Esq., Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.

Catholic Truth Society. J. Britten, Esq., 126 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

Catholic Union. W. S. Lilly, Esq., 10 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.

Guild of Our Lady of Ransom (for the conversion of England). Rev. P. Fletcher, 8 Essex Court, Temple.

League of the Cross (total abstinence). Rt. Rev. Mons. Johnson, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul. George Blount, Esq., 18 Onslow Square, S.W.

Students' Aid Society. B. F. Spencer, Esq., 24 Coleman Street, E.C.

SOCIAL PURITY

British, Continental, and General Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, 17 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. Treasurer, Professor Stuart, M.P. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Josephine Butler. Secretary, Miss Forsaith.

Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of Government Regulation of Vice. Treasurer, Mrs. A. Tanner, 87 Durdham Park, Clifton, Bristol. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Josephine Butler, London Branch, 17 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Moral Reform Union, 44 Porchester Road, W. Secretary, Miss F. E. Albert.

National Vigilance Association, 26 Strand, W.C. Secretary, William Alexander Coote.

Snowdrop Bands. To raise the whole standard of life, thought, and conversation amongst working girls. Leaflets are issued, and a monthly paper. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. T. Watson, Southwold, Tipton Crescent, Sheffield.

Social Purity Alliance. Treasurer, W. T. Malleson. Secretary, E. Hammond, 17 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

The White Cross League, Church of England Society. Objects: to promote (1) purity among men; (2) a chivalrous respect for womanhood; (3) preservation of the young from contamination; (4) rescue work; (5) a higher tone of public opinion. The Society insists on the equal obligation of purity for both sexes. Membership is confined to men; but women may join as associates.

TEMPERANCE

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE WORK

By Councillor J. Malins

Although until later years all Temperance Organisations were wholly officered by men, yet women early had a hand in promoting the cause. Almost the first teetotal society in Great Britain was formed at Maryhill, near Glasgow, on 17th November 1829, by two ladies, Miss Allen and Miss Graham. Mrs. Carlisle of Dublin originated the Band of Hope movement in Great Britain on her visit to Leeds in August 1847, when she was in her seventy-third year. By that time there were large numbers of adult temperance societies including both sexes; but in nearly every case only men were elected to office or on executive committees, though the women's help was invoked for bazaars, tea-meetings, etc.

At all periods there was a sprinkling of Ladies' Temperance Societies; but probably the most extensive movement among women came in when Good Templary (which originated in America in 1851) was planted in England in 1868, and in a few years enlisted many thousands of women into its lodges, where, though paying smaller fees, they have equal rights with men. This is the case alike in local lodges meeting weekly, county lodges meeting quarterly, national lodges meeting annually, and the International Supreme Lodge, which meets every two years on this or

the other side of the world. The lodges constitute a semi-masonic teetotal class-meeting, but are conducted under parliamentary rules pretty closely carried out. Among the 1400 lodges meeting weekly in England, scores, if not hundreds, occasionally elect "sisters" as Chief Templars; and in America and England the post of "Vice-Templar" is almost invariably filled by a "sister"—alike in local, district and state or national grand lodges, and invariably in the International Supreme Lodge. The office of Superintendent of the juvenile branches also frequently falls to a woman. The juvenile templar pledge is against tobacco as well as strong drink, and also includes special teaching against gambling and the use of bad words.

In England Mrs. Baker of Lynton has been District Chief Templar of North Devon; Mrs. Boys of Petersfield, D.C.T. of North Hants; Mrs. Downing of Stoney Stratford, D.C.T. of Buckingham; and Miss S. S. Clark of Street, D.C.T. of Mid-Somerset.

In America a few ladies have been elected Grand Chief Templars of their State Grand Lodges. Among the notable women who have been Grand Vice-Templars of England are Miss M. E. Docwra (now President of the W.T.A. Union), the late Lady Ogle, and the late Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas; in Scotland, Mrs. John Kirk, Mrs. Margaret M'Kinnon, and the late Mrs. Margaret Parker of Dundee. It was Mrs. Parker who, in

representing the Scotch Grand Lodge at the *International Lodge meeting in America* in 1876, came in touch with Miss Willard's temperance work among the women. In 1876 Mrs. Parker convened a National Conference of Temperance Women at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the English Grand Lodge was sitting, and then started the British Women's Temperance Association, aided by Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, who soon succeeded Mrs. Parker as President. These ladies always continued attached to Good Templary, and acknowledged their indebtedness to its system and discipline in cultivating that aptitude for the organisation and the conduct of public business which proved so useful to them. No doubt this accounts for the considerable proportion of Good Templar ladies securing seats on School Boards and Boards of Guardians. It goes without saying that ladies are well in evidence on the Board of the Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage. Of the work of the British Women's Temperance Association and the Women's Total Abstinence Union, particulars are given below.

In the later years of their existence the beneficial Orders of Rechabites and Sons of Temperance have formed female tents and divisions respectively, where the sisters conduct their own business. Other Temperance Benefit Societies are following suit, while some have both sexes in the same branch. The women in the adult branches of Good Templary in the United Kingdom number about 52,500; in the Rechabite Order they number 28,148; and among the Sons of Temperance there is a large number of female members.

The improved position of women has gradually led to their elevation to office in the older temperance organisations. Mrs. Massingberd was the first lady to be elected on the committee of the United Kingdom Alliance. The old North of England Temperance League a few years ago elected Lady Carlisle as President. The Western Temperance League changes its President annually; a few years ago Mrs. W. S. Clark, daughter of John Bright, was elected to that position, and in 1895 Mrs. Margaret Tanner. Gradually the leaven is working, and women are taking their proper place in this great movement. They have always had a voice, but not always a vote; they have always been put to serve, but not often appointed to rule. The distinction remains, but the disability is disappearing.

Women writers on the movement have been able and numerous from the time of Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour who worked among women in Chelsea as early as 1837, and whose *Morning Dewdrops* was so valuable, to the present day. That most widely-read temperance story *Daneshbury House* was written by a non-abstainer, the famous Mrs. Henry Wood. As to other writers on Temperance, Miss M. A. Paull (Mrs. John Ripley) took a prize of £50 for *Tim's Troubles*. Mention should also be made of Miss Glazebrook (Mrs. Beavan, late Mayoress of Cardiff), Marianne Farningham, Faith Chiltern, Mrs. Haycraft, and several equally able writers of Temperance verse.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS

National British Women's Temperance Association,

47 Victoria Street, London, S.W. **Officers**—President, Lady Henry Somerset; Acting Vice-

President, Mrs. Eva M'Laren; Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Agnes Slack; Hon. Recording Secretary, Mrs. Pearlall Smith; Hon. Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. Osborn; Hon. Treasurer, Miss Gorham; Office Secretary, Miss Gertrude Hunt; Auditor, Miss Harris Smith (Public Accountant). The Executive Committee meets quarterly, and consists of 100 members elected annually, and representing all parts of the country; the Executive Sub-Committee consists of the general officers and about fourteen members elected from the General Executive. The work is divided among the following departments:—evangelistic; organisation; Loyal Temperance Legion, for children; scientific temperance instruction in schools; literature; the Press; food reform; social purity; fairs, hiring fairs, and wakes; work at Brewster Sessions; work among women voters, and for securing the return of women on Boards of Guardians and other public bodies; political and women's suffrage department; the cure of inebriate women; police court mission work; anti-opium; prevention of sale of drink to native races; prevention of cruelty to animals; peace and arbitration; work among young women employed in bars, restaurants, and refreshment rooms; prevention of sale of drink to children; girls' clubs; world's temperance missionary department.

In the 1898 report for the present year, 2610 public meetings were reported, 5818 members' meetings, 1816 mothers' meetings, 108 meetings in workhouses, 56 open-air meetings, 14 pic-nics.

Number of branches in England and Wales, 569.

Loyal Temperance Legions, 27.

The Y. Department is the young women's branch, Hon. Sec. the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, 44 Grosvenor Road, London, S.W. **Number of branches, 97.**

Organ—*The White Ribbon*, 1d. monthly.

Temperance Home for Women—Duxhurst, Reigate.

Women's Total Abstinence Union,

4 Ludgate Hill, London, W.C. **Officers**—Pres. Miss M. E. Docwra; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mrs. W. Atkinson; Treas. Mrs. Milligan; Hon. Sec. Mrs. Brooks; Assist. Hon. Sec. Miss Ashworth; Sec. Miss Holland; Organisers, Mrs. Eynon, Miss E. L. Connell, Miss L. Wright. There are forty-one vice-presidents. The general committee meets four times a year, and consists of members of the Executive Committee and forty others elected annually from the council meetings of delegates. The Executive Committee consists of the officers and twenty-three elected members. There is a sub-committee for **Junior Work**—Pres. Mrs. Hawkes; Hon. Sec. Miss R. T. Thompson.

The **work undertaken** includes lectures, deputations, public meetings, drawing-room meetings, conferences, distribution of literature, correspondence and advice, opposing licenses at Brewster Sessions, promoting the return of total abstainers to Boards of Guardians, and of members of School Boards who are in favour of scientific temperance instruction in schools. A Bill has been introduced into Parliament for the abolition of grocers' licenses. **The Nurses' National Total Abstinence League** was established in February 1897. Pres. the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; Sec. Miss Holland, 4 Ludgate Circus.

Number of federated societies 223, including junior and other attached branches, 249.

Official organ—*Wings*, monthly ld.

Temperance Home—The Tor, Silverdale, Sydenham.

Irish Women's Temperance Union

(non-sectarian and non-political). **Office-bearers**—Pres. Mrs. Reed; Vice-Pres. Mrs. Richardson; Hon. Treas. Mrs. J. H. Thompson; Sec. Miss Hanna, 4 Allworthy Avenue, Antrim Road, Belfast; Executive Committee, Mrs. Acheson, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Burditt, Mrs. Byers, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Gahan, Mrs. Huston, and Miss H. F. White. The **work** of the society consists in holding public and private meetings, meetings for young ladies, young women in business, warehouse and factory girls, telegraph messengers; in starting Bands of Hope, coffee rooms and temperance refreshment houses. A petition in favour of the Early Saturday and Sunday Closing Bill was largely signed, and a representative of the Society spent some time in London endeavouring to gain support among Members of Parliament. The Bill could not, however, be introduced.

Number of societies, 70.

Organ—*Echoes of Erin*, issued in January, April, and September, 6d. per annum post free.

The British Women's Temperance Association Scottish Christian Union

(Pres. Mrs. Blaikie; Sec. Mrs. J. Millar, 26 York Place, Edinburgh) is now in the twenty-first year of its existence. The **objects** are—the earnest co-operation of all Scottish Women's Temperance Societies; combined effort for the temperance reformation and prohibition of the liquor traffic. Over 200 **Branches** are affiliated with it throughout Scotland. The departments of **work**—with a superintendent and associates having the oversight of each—are: (1) organisation and Extension; (2) Bureau of Speakers; (3) Evangelistic; (4) The Liquor Traffic and Native Races; (5) Anti-opium Question; (6) Preventive, including rescue work, prison work, travelling showmen and fairs in country places, and the petitioning shipowners to prohibit the sale of alcohol in passenger ocean vessels, river steamers, and pleasure boats; (7) Social; (8) Educational; (9) Non-alcoholic Wine; (10) Literature; (11) Press; (12) Legal, including Parish Councils; (13) Parliamentary, including The Habitual Drunkards Bill; (14) "Y" Department; (15) Musical; (16) Decorative. In connection with the Non-alcoholic Department strong efforts have been made to introduce the use of unfermented wine at the communion table, with very good results. In the past year the visitation of public-houses, and supervision of the licensing boards, with the petitioning against renewals or fresh grants, has effected a diminution all over the country in the proportion of applications granted as compared with former years. The work among the young people of the better classes is carried on by the Young Abstainers' Union—a branch affiliated to the B.W.T.A.S.C.U. The official **Organ** is *The Scottish Women's Temperance News*.

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Hon. Pres., Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Boston, U.S.A.; Sec., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Greenhill House, Ripley, Derbyshire, England. There are 85 departments of

work, 8 round-the-world missionaries, 55 affiliated countries. President for Great Britain, Lady Henry Somerset. A report can be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Temple, Chicago, U.S.A. **Organ**—*The Union Signal*. The Union has organised a great polyglot petition, 7000 yards in length, and signed by over seven millions of people, against legalising the sale of opium and alcohol; it is to be presented in due time to the Governments of all the leading countries.

Church of England Temperance Society, Women's Union.—Sec., F. Eardley-Willmot, Dean's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

Ladies' Temperance League.—Pres., Mrs. J. G. Richardson, Moyallen House, Gilford, Belfast.

Women's Christian Temperance Association, 56 Peter Street, Manchester.

United Working Women's Teetotal League, Mrs. Durrant, 56 Wendell Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

Factory Helpers' Union, Total Abstinence Union, Miss Dashwood, 89 Bryanston Square, W.

London Welsh Women's Temperance Union, Mr. Robert Green, 5 Winchester Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Yorkshire Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. Atkinson, Hayesthorpe, York.

North Wales Women's Temperance Union, Mrs. Chas. Jones, 7 Nant Terrace, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.

Y.W.C.A. Total Abstinence Branch.—Superintendent, Mrs. W. Hind Smith, Summerfield, Haywards Heath, Sussex; Sec., Miss Coles, 6 Pigott Street, Limehouse. Barnalds' Branch, Miss Gough, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 60 Old Bailey, E.C.

Young Abstainers' Union, 18 Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

Scottish Band of Hope Union, Mr. W. G. Bruce, 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Irish Band of Hope Union, Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

GENERAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

(LARGER ORGANISATION)

National Temperance League, 84 Paternoster Row, E.C.

British Temperance League, 29 Union Street, Sheffield.

National United Temperance Council, 19 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

Scottish Temperance League, 108 Hope Street, Glasgow.

Irish Temperance League, 16 Lombard Street, Belfast.

Society for Study of Inebriety, Dr. Aydon Smith, 2 Alexandra Road, London, N.W.

United Kingdom Alliance (for legislation), Mr. John Hilton, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

National Temperance Federation, Councillor Malins, 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Licensing Laws Information Bureau, 46 Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.

Independent Order of Good Templars, 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham; 72 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; City Chambers, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

Independent Order of Rechabites, 82 Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester.

Sons of Temperance, 29 Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting, Manchester.

Sons of the Phoenix: Original Order, 7 Boston Street, Dorset Square, N.W.; United

Order, 122 Roman Road, Bow, E.; Improved Order, 15 Burwash Road, Plumstead, S.E.

North of England Temperance League, 181 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Midland Temperance League, Temperance Institute, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Western Temperance League, 86 Woodland Road, Bristol.

Dorset and Southern Counties Temperance Association, Mr. George Curtis, J.P., Poole.

Highland Temperance League, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Inverness.

League for the Prohibition of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children, 126 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

A full list of Temperance Societies in Great Britain will be found in the National Temperance League's Annual, Ideal Publishing Union, Ltd., 88 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

HOMES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

HOMES AND SOCIETIES FOR CHILDREN AND GIRLS.

STUDENTS' HOMES IN LONDON.

BOARDING HOMES FOR WOMEN.

HOMES FOR GENTLEWOMEN AND GOVERNESSES, AND PENSIONS FOR WOMEN.

HOSPITALS, GENERAL, CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DISEASES.

HOMES FOR THE DYING, THE INCURABLE, INEBRI-

ATES, THE BLIND, DEAF MUTES, THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

NURSING INSTITUTIONS.

RESCUE WORK AND HOMES.

SOCIETIES AND HOMES FOR FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

JEWISH CHARITIES, SOCIETIES, BOOKS, ETC.

CITY COMPANIES' CHARITIES.

CHILDREN AND GIRLS

AID AND RESCUE OF CHILDREN

The Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays. Office, Church House, Westminster, S.W. (a) boards out children in families; (b) establishes small homes; (c) emigrates them to Canada. Secretary, Rev. Edward de M. Rudolf. The Society has forty-one homes for girls and thirty-six homes for boys.

The voting system is not adopted, but cases are dealt with on their merits. No case is adopted which could be more properly dealt with by the Poor Law and School Boards.

* Means Certified under the Local Government Board

Waifs and Strays—Girls' Homes

* **Audenshaw**, Manchester. For twenty girls from 6 to 13 years.

Bangor (St. Mark's Nursery Home), Cottage Home for twelve girls from 6 months to 5 years.

Belbroughton, near Stourbridge. Voluntary Home for thirty girls from 8 to 15 years.

Bolton-le-Sands (Victoria Home), Carnforth. Lancaster Seaside Home for fourteen delicate or convalescent girls.

Brighton, 12 Egremont Place. For thirty girls from 7 to 14 years.

Byfleet (St. Nicholas Home), near Weybridge. For sixty crippled boys and girls from 8 to 12; boys not over 7.

* **Carnarvon** (St. Mark's Home). For sixteen girls.

Cheltenham, Diocesan Home for Girls, Hewlett Road. For twelve girls from 7 to 12 years.

Cold Ash, Hill House, near Newbury (certified under Ind. Schools Act). For twenty-seven girls from 7 to 14 years.

Croydon, St. Agnes Home, St. James's Road. For twenty crippled girls from 14 to 16 years.

* **Cullercoats** (St. Oswalds), near Whitley. For fifty-four girls from 8 to 14 years.

Darlington (St. Cuthbert's Home). Voluntary Home for forty girls from 8 to 16 years.

- * **Dickleburgh**, near Scole, Rose Cottage. Home for twenty-four girls from 7 to 14 years.
- * **Dulwich**, Lampson House, Overhill Road. For twenty-seven girls from 8 to 14 years.
- Exeter**, St. Olave's Home, Bartholomew Street. For twenty girls from 8 to 14 years.
- Fareham**, Hants. Industrial Home for Training in Laundry and Needlework. For thirty girls from 12 to 15 years.
- * **Far Headingley**, St. Chad's House, Leeds (for teaching delicate girls machine knitting). For seventy-six girls from 10 to 15 years.
- Handsworth** (Calthorpe House). Cottage Home for thirty girls from 7 to 14 years.
- Harrow**. Voluntary Home for twenty girls from 7 to 14 years.
- Hemel Hempstead**, Olive House, Herts. For twenty girls from 8 to 14 years. Cert. under Industrial Schools Act, for girls rescued from immoral surroundings.
- Hillingdon Heath**, near Uxbridge. First Home for ten girls from 4 to 8 years.
- Hull**. Voluntary Home for thirty girls from 6 to 14 years.
- Knole**, Salisbury. Cottage Home for six girls from 6 to 12 years.
- * **Leamington**, The Worcester Diocesan Training Home. For twenty-two girls from 6 to 16 years.
- Lowestoft**, Church Home. For twenty-six girls from 7 to 14 years.
- Marylebone**, St. Hilda's Home, 194 Marylebone Road, W. For twenty-five girls from 8 to 14 years.
- Meanwood**, Beckett Home, Leeds. For thirty girls from 8 to 14 years. (Cert. under Industrial Schools Act.)
- * **Mildenhall**, Suffolk. For twelve girls from 8 to 14 years.
- Mirfield** (St. Agnes'). Cottage Home for twelve girls from 6 to 12 years.
- * **Moulsoe** (St. Faith's Home). Newport Pagnell. For eight girls from 7 to 12 years.
- Mumbles**, S. Wales. For twenty girls from 7 to 15 years. (Cert. under Industrial Schools Act.)
- Newark**, St. Barnabas' Diocesan Home. Training for thirty girls from 12 to 16 years.
- New Brighton**, St. Barnabas' Home. For thirty-five girls from 7 to 14 years.
- Ontario** ("Our Western Home," late Miss Rye's), Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada. Emigration and Receiving Home for girls from 7 to 16 years.
- Peckham**, Avenue House, High Street (late Miss Rye's Home). Emigration Receiving Home for fifty girls from 6 to 16 years.
- Penkridge** (St. Margaret's Home). For twenty girls from 7 to 14 years.

Terquay (St. Faith's Home), S. Marychurch Road. For fifteen girls from 6 to 14 years.

Wavertree, Scholfield House, W. Liverpool. For thirty girls from 7 to 14 years.

THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION

82 Charing Cross, London, S.W., comprises in all over 750 affiliated institutions. This includes all certified reformatories and industrial schools and such voluntary institutions as apply to be put in connection with it. In cases of uncertified institutions seeking public contributions it is made a *sine qua non* that none shall be affiliated which has not a committee responsible in itself and ready to guarantee the *bona fide* character of the institution. The acquaintance of the Secretary with the various Child Saving Societies is necessarily extensive, and time and trouble may often be saved by referring a case to his consideration. The *Classified List of the Reformatory and Refuge Union* may be obtained from its office, price 1s. 6d., or, with an Abstract of Acts of Parliament, price 2s. 6d. Secretary, Mr. A. J. S. Maddison.

CERTIFIED REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Certified Reformatories, under the Reformatory Schools Act (29 and 80 Vict. cap. 117), are for the reception, under sentence by a magistrate, of criminal children under sixteen years of age.

Certified Industrial Schools, under the Industrial Schools Act (29 and 80 Vict. cap. 118), are for the reception, *under the order of a magistrate*, of any child under fourteen, coming within any of the following descriptions, viz. :—

Section 14.—That is found *begging* or receiving alms (whether actually or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything), or being in any street or public place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms.

That is found *wandering*, and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence.

That is found *destitute*, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment.

That frequents the company of reputed thieves. That is living with common or reputed prostitutes (43 and 44 Vict. cap. 15).

Section 17.—That, being maintained in a Workhouse or Pauper School, is refractory.

Section 15.—Also children under twelve, charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but not previously convicted of felony.

Section 16.—Such, that his parent, step-parent, or guardian, represents that he is unable to control the child, and desires him to be sent to an Industrial School, under the Act.

See also "The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871" (34 and 35 Vict. cap. 112 sec. 14) and "Elementary Education Acts" (39 and 40 Vict. cap. 79, sec. 11-15).

The charge for receiving a child in these schools under the Act varies from free admission to 3s. per week. Other children are received by some of them at from 8s. 6d. to 7s. per week.

The advantages of Certifying Homes are numerous. Qualified inspection is assured, certain broad principles are ensured acceptance, and the

support of the Home Office gives a guarantee to those charitable persons who are interested in the welfare of helpless children.

Trauant Certified Industrial Schools are for the reception, under a magistrate's order, of truant children only.

Day Industrial Schools receive children only during the day-time—there are no dormitories for the children.

Institutions Certified under the "Education of Pauper Children Act" (35 and 36 Vict. cap. 48) are for the reception of poor children and other persons, for a portion of the cost of whose maintenance the Guardians of a parish make themselves responsible.

These are under the inspection of the Local Government Board. There is no lady inspector as yet for the large number of small Homes coming under this Act.

Boarding-Out and Cottage Training Homes' Association. 4 Sanctuary, Westminster. Secretary, Mrs. Angus Hall.

Boarding-out of Pauper and other Children.—A list of Boarding-Out Committees, arranged according to counties, is published in the *Register and Digest of the Charity Organisation Society*, Longmans, 4s.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Office, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E. Destitute children of all ages are received free. Five thousand children are maintained at Ilford, in Jersey, and in Canada. Dr. Barnardo also boards out a number of children, and employs a lady inspector, Dr. Jane Walker, M.D., to visit the homes of the children.

English Certified Industrial Schools for Girls

Addlestone. Princess Mary Village Homes, Addlestone, near Weybridge. Secretary, Miss M. A. Lloyd.

Bath. I. S., 16, 17, 18 Walcot Parade, Bath. Secretary, R. Grimes, Esq., The Cedars, Bath.

Bristol. Carlton House, Southwell Street, Bristol. Secretary, Wm. Avery Adams, Esq., Guildhall, Bristol.

Bristol. Stanhope House, Somerset Street, Kingsdown, Bristol. Secretary, Miss R. Pease.

Cold Ash. St. Mary's Home (W.S.), Hill House, Cold Ash, near Newbury, Berks. Secretary, Rev. W. Grindle, Cold Ash Rectory.

Coventry. Girls' Home, 43 Leicester Street, Coventry. Secretary, Rev. Canon Beaumont, M.A.

Devon and Cornwall. I. S., 18 and 14 Portland Villas, Plymouth. Secretary, Henry Greenway, Esq., 10 Athensum Terrace, Plymouth.

Dorset Home and I. S., West Street, Poole, Dorset. Secretary, Miss Penney, Lynwood, Poole.

Halstead. I. S., Halstead, Essex. Secretary, Miss Newman, Greenwood House.

Hemel Hempstead. I. S., Olive House, George Street, Herts. Secretary, Colonel Jones, The Bury, Hemel Hempstead.

Hull. I. S., Park Avenue, Hull. Secretary, J. O'Donoghue, Clerk to the School Board, Hull.

Leeds. I. H., Windsor House, Windsor Street, Leeds. Secretary, Mrs. Schunck, Gledhow Wood, near Leeds.

Liverpool. I. S., 89 Northumberland Terrace, Everton, Liverpool. Secretary, J. A. Makin Esq., India Buildings, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

Liverpool. Holy Trinity School, 18 Nile Street, Liverpool. Secretary, Robert S. Blease, Esq.

Liverpool. St. Mary's Home, Walton Road, Liverpool. Secretary, Rev. Canon Lester, St. Mary's, Kirkdale.

London. Field Lane I. S., 9 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. Secretary, P. Platt, Esq., Vine Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

London. Good Shepherd I. S., Davis Lane, Leytonstone. Apply, Sister Agnes Cotton. For girls under 18 years.

London. King Edward's I. S., Andrews Road, Cambridge Heath. Treasurer, J. H. Lloyd, 6 Lime Street, E.C.

London. Maurice Home, 22 Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W. Hon. Secretary, Miss Garrod, 10 Harley Street, W.

London. School of Discipline, Elm House, Parson's Green, S.W. Secretary, Mrs. Rashdall, 18 Eccleston Square, S.W.

Manchester. I. S., Northenden Road, Sale. Secretary, John T. Anderson, Esq., Carrington House, Bugsworth, via Stockport.

Meanwood. Beckett Home (W.S.), Meanwood, Leeds. Sec., Hon. Superintendent, Miss Parry.

Middlesex. I. S., Bedford, Feltham. Secretary, R. L. Crawford, Esq., 61 Warrington Crescent, W.

Mumbles. I. S., Mountview, Overland Road, R.S.O., Glamorganshire (W.S.). Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Glascoine, Cae Parc, St. Helen's Road, Swansea.

Norfolk. County Training School and Orphanage, Fakenham. Secretary, Miss S. Hamond, Fakenham.

Northumberland. I. S., Plain Mellor, Haltwhistle. Secretary, R. R. Carr, Esq., 23 Ridley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Northumberland. Village Homes, Whitley-on-Sea and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Secretary, G. Luckley, Esq.

Portsmouth and S. Hants. I. S., Sydenham House, Waterloo, Cosham, Hants. Secretary, J. Pares, Esq., M.A., J.P., Westfield, Southsea.

Stafford. County I. S., Lichfield. Secretary, M. F. Blakiston, Esq., Clerk to the County Council, Stafford.

Stockport. I. S., Dialstone Lane. Secretary, Rev. G. Hedley, Ashbrook, Stockport.

Sunderland. I. S., 17 and 18 Latham Street. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Richardson, Thornholme, Sunderland.

Thorpach. Thorpach Grange, Boston Spa. Superintendent, C. Lewes, Esq.

York. I. S., Lowther Street, York. Secretary, Donald S. Mackay, Esq., Lendal, York.

Scotch Certified Industrial Schools (for girls)

Aberdeen School of Industry, North Lodge, King Street, Aberdeen. Secretary, G. Carmichael, Esq., 226 Union Street, Aberdeen.

Aberdeen. I. S., Whitehall, Aberdeen. Secretary, John P. Cumine, Esq., 188A Union Street.

Ayr. I. S., Commonhead, Ayr. Secretary, T. Gemmell, Esq., National Bank of Scotland, Ayr.

Dundee. I. S., Blackness Road, Dundee. Secretary, W. M. Dickson, Esq., Baldovan, Dundee.

Edinburgh. Original Ragged I. S., Brunswick Road, Edinburgh. Secretary, Forbes Moncrieff, Esq., 15 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Glasgow. I. S., Maryhill, Glasgow. Secretary, E. S. Macharg, Esq., O.A., 69 Buchanan Street.

Leith. Victoria I. S., Restalrig, Leith. Secretary, William Bruce Lindsay, Esq., 83 Constitution Street.

Newton-Stewart. I. S., Newton-Stewart, Wigtownshire. Secretary, A. B. Matthews, Esq.

Perth. School of Industry, Wellshill, Perth. Hon. Secretary, Geo. A. Miller, Esq., W.S. 10 Blackfriars Street, Perth.

Perth. Ladies' House of Refuge for Destitute Girls. Hon. Secretary, James Coats, Esq., Balhousie Works, Perth.

Stirling. I. S. Secretary, G. Curror, Esq., Stirling.

Irish Certified Industrial Schools (for girls)

Belfast. Hampton House, Balmoral, Belfast. Secretary, Rev. Canon Stewart, Knockbuda Rectory.

Belfast. Homes for Destitute Little Girls. Victoria Home and Shamrock Lodge, Ballysillan.

Carysfort. I. S., Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Secretary, Mrs. Alice Keenan.

Cork. Training Home, Union Quay, Cork. Apply Miss E. M. Woodroffe, 18 Union Quay.

Cork. St. John's Home. Apply Miss E. M. Woodroffe, 18 Union Quay.

Dublin. Heytesbury Street Protestant School, Dublin. Secretary, Mrs. Cosgrave, 100 Pembroke Road, Dublin.

Meath. I. S., Bray, Co. Wicklow (Patron, the Earl of Meath). Hon. Secretary, G. H. Whelan.

Certified Reformatories

Under the Reformatory Schools Act (29 and 80 Vict. cap. 117) are for the reception, under sentence by a magistrate, of criminal children under 16 years.

English Reformatories

Bristol. Red Lodge Girls' R., Park Row, Bristol. Secretary, Miss E. W. Fry, Goldney House, Clifton.

Coventry. Warwickshire R., 61 Little Park Street, Coventry. Secretary, J. Warren, 81 Russell Terrace, Leamington.

Devon and Exeter. R. S. for the Western Counties. Polshoe Road, Exeter. Secretary, J. Gould, Esq., 22 Catherine Street, Exeter.

Durham and Northumberland. R. S., 6 Tatham Street, Sunderland. Secretary, T. G. Pumphrey, 4 Clifton Villas, Sunderland.

Ipswich. St. Matthew's R., Blackhorse Lane. Secretary, Miss Julia Taylor.

Liverpool. Reformatory, 6 Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Secretary, R. Blease, Esq., 8 Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

Liverpool. Toxteth Park R. S., 9 Parkhill Road, Liverpool. Secretary as above.

Scotch Certified Reformatories

Aberdeen. The Reformatory, Mount Street. Secretary, J. P. Cumine, Esq., 188A Union Street, Aberdeen.

Edinburgh. Dalry Western Reformatory, Ardmillan Terrace, Dalry Road, Edinburgh. Secretary, Miss Harvey, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.

Glasgow. The Reformatory, East Chapelton, Bearden, near Glasgow. Secretary, E. Simpson Macharg, Esq., C.A., 69 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

English Certified Industrial Schools (Roman Catholic)

Darlington. St. Joseph's, Carmel Road. Secretary, The Sister in Charge.

Liverpool Female Orphanage, 65 Falkener Street. 5 to 11 years; £5 when possible. Secretary, T. G. Walmesley.

Liverpool, St. Anne's School, Freshfield, near Formby. Secretary, The Sister Superior.

Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, 64 Breckfield, Road, South. Secretary, The Sister Superior.

Mill Hill, St. Margaret's, Hendon, N.W. Rev. Thomas Seddon, Archbishop's House, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

Manchester, St. Joseph's, Victoria Road, Victoria Park. Apply, The Sister Superior.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Elizabeth's, Ashburton House. Secretary, Rev. Canon Rooney, V.G., St. Augustine's, Darlington.

Salisbury, St. Elizabeth's, Exeter Street. Secretary, Miss G. Chatelain.

Sheffield, St. Joseph's, Howard Hill. Apply, Sister Superior, Stephanie Crawford.

Scotch (Roman Catholic)

Aberdeen, Nazareth House. Secretary, Rev. Donald Chisholm, M.R.

Dalbeth Industrial School, Glasgow. Apply, The Superintendent.

Glasgow Orphanage, 68 Abercromby Street, Secretary, Rev. Canon Dwyer.

Irish (Roman Catholic)

Ballaghaderreen. St. Francis', Davies Ind. Home, Co. Mayo. Secretary, Mrs. Catherine Norris.

Ballinasloe. St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Secretary, Mrs. M. P. Kelly.

Banada. Abbey Ind. School, Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo. Secretary, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Belfast. St. Patrick's, Crumlin Road, Belfast. Secretary, Rev. J. Hamill.

Boosterstown. St. Anne's, Boosterstown, Co. Dublin. Manageress, Sister M. B. V. Ruffe.

Cashel. St. Francis', Cashel, Co. Tipperary. Secretary, Mrs. M. K. J. Carroll.

Cavan. St. Joseph's, Cavan. Secretary, Mrs. M'Kenna.

Clifden Industrial School, Connemara, Co. Galway. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Revilla.

Clonackilty. St. Aloysius', Clonackilty, Co. Cork. Secretary, Mrs. M. de S. Murray.

Cork. St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork. Manager, Mrs. T. Devereux.

Dublin. Golden Bridge School, Dublin. Secretary, Mrs. Kirwan.

Dundalk Industrial School, Co. Louth. Secretary, Mrs. Frances Duffy.

Ennis Industrial School, Co. Clare. Secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Hogan.

Galway. St. Anne's School, Galway. Secretary, Mrs. Leeson.

Kilkenny. Industrial School, Kilkenny. Secretary, Mrs. A. Broadwood.

Kinsale. Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale, Co. Cork. Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Fallow.

Lakelands. St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, Dublin. Secretary, Mrs. Frances Mulhall.

Limerick. St. George's, Clare Street, Limerick. Secretary, Mrs. M. B. Haugh.

Limerick. St. Vincent's, Limerick. Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Kenny.

Loughrea. St. Bridget's, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Secretary, Mrs. Louisa Smyth.

Lurgan Industrial School, Co. Armagh. Apply, The Superintendent.

Mallow. Industrial School, Mallow, Co. Cork. Apply, The Superintendent.

Merrion. Ind. School, Merrion, near Dublin. Secretary, Mrs. Lentaigue.

Middletown. Ind. School, Middletown, Co. Armagh. Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. O. Donovan.

Monaghan. St. Martha's, Spark's Lane, Monaghan. Secretary, Mrs. M. F. Owens, Convent of St. Louis.

Mt. Carmel Ind. School, Moate, Co. Westmeath. For fifty-three girls. Secretary, Mrs. M. Bourke.

New Ross. St. Aidan's, New Ross, Co. Wexford. Secretary, Mrs. Kate Devereux.

Newtownforbes. Our Lady of Succour, Co. Longford. Secretary, Mrs. Farrington.

Oughterard. Ind. School, Oughterard, Co. Galway. Secretary, Mrs. E. Martyn.

Parsonstown. St. John's, Parsonstown, King's County. Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Beckett.

Queenstown. St. Coleman, Belvedere, Queens-town, Co. Cork. Secretary, Mrs. M. B. O'Sullivan.

Roscommon. St. Monica's, Roscommon. Secretary, Mrs. M. F. O'Beirne.

Sligo. St. Lawrence's, Sligo. Secretary, Mrs. M. T. Reville.

Strabane. St. Catherine's, Strabane, Co. Tyrone. Secretary, Mrs. M. J. White.

Summerhill Ind. School, Athlone, Co. Roscommon. Secretary, Mrs. Jones, Convent of Mercy.

Templemore. St. Augustine's, Templemore, Co. Tipperary. Corresponding Manager, Mrs. M. R. Crean, The Convent, Templemore.

Thurles. St. Louis. Presentation Convent, Thurles, Co. Tipperary. Secretary, Mrs. O'Meary.

Tipperary. Ind. School, Tipperary. Secretary, Mrs. Cantwell.

Tralee. Pembroke Alms House, Tralee, Co. Kerry. Secretary, Mrs. Mary O'Reardon.

Waterford. St. Dominic's, Waterford. Secretary, Mrs. Nolan.

Westport. St. Columba's, Westport, Co. Mayo. Manager, Mrs. M. P. Cullen.

Wexford. St. Michael's, Wexford.

English Certified Reformatories (Roman Catholic)

Arno's Court Girls' Reformatory, Brislington Road, near Bristol. Superioress, Rosa Maguire.

Liverpool. Lancashire Reformatory, May Place, Old Swan, near Liverpool. Secretary, Richard Yates, 1 Victoria Street, Liverpool.

West Croydon. St. Mary's, Wellesley Road, W. Croydon. Secretary, Miss C. Dempsey, Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey, S.E.

Irish Certified Reformatories (Roman Catholic)

Dublin. High Park Road, Drumcondra, Dublin. Apply, The Superintendent.

Limerick. St. Joseph's, Clare Street, Limerick. Secretary, Mrs. Bridget Haugh.

Monaghan. Spark's Lane, Monaghan. Secretary, Mrs. M. F. Owens, Convent of St. Louis.

HOMES FOR GIRLS

Homes for girls, free or partially free, are now exceedingly numerous, and it is by no means easy to decide from the perusal of a bare list to which

of these to make application when it is necessary to provide care and training for a particular case. In towns where there is a Branch of the National Union of Women Workers, or a Ladies' Association for the Care of Girls, it is advisable to place the matter before the local Secretary, who will know the circumstances of the institutions in the neighbourhood, and be able to recommend a suitable course of action. In writing to an authority at a distance it is necessary to send very exact information with regard to the girl on whose behalf application is being made. Full details should be given, in order that by a proper classification, the girl may be sent where she will derive the maximum of good and do the minimum of harm. It is obviously unjust to mix preventive and rescue cases, the mentally with the morally deficient, the girl who has committed a first offence with the hardened sinner. We still lack a system of inspection of Voluntary Homes, and there is as yet no Woman Inspector for the Homes certified by the Home Office and the Local Government Board. It is also very desirable that accurate information should be widely diffused. The Classified List of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 32 Charing Cross, and its Secretary, Mr. A. J. S. Maddison, may be advantageously consulted. The Hon. Mrs. A. Fraser, 91 Elm Park Gardens, S.W. (for Roman Catholics); the Lady Battersea, Surrey House, Marble Arch, W. (for Jewish girls); the Preventive and Rescue Subcommittee of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, Honorary Secretaries, Miss E. Macnaghten, Ballindune, Camberley (for Rescue Work), and Miss Violet Garden, Slough (for Preventive Work), will also correspond with persons desirous of being put into touch with some of the many agencies which undertake to help young and friendless girls. Letters for Secretaries of Ladies' Associations for the Care of Girls may be forwarded through Miss Jones, 59 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. Very few Preventive Homes are free, the majority charge from 8s. 6d. to 5s. a week; but it is obvious that this cannot cover the whole cost, and consequently it has to be supplemented by charitable contributions, and by the earnings of the inmates. When in a home for very young girls laundry-work is undertaken, there is great danger lest the real training of the girls should be sacrificed. No Home can ever give training equal to that given by a good mother or a good mistress. The most that it can do is to give instruction in the rudiments of household work, to teach habits of cleanliness and order, and some notion of good morals and good manners. Still, Homes cannot be dispensed with for those whose own surroundings are not calculated to result in their future well-doing. The following are typical Homes for girls of a rough class:—

The Cavendish Industrial Home, Pond Street, Hampstead. For naughty, tireosome, and unmanageable girls, who have lost situations through petty theft, deceitfulness, or untrustworthiness, or who are untaught concerning household duties, and are in danger from bad surroundings. Superintendent, Miss Scoffham.

The Dudley Stuart Home, 76 Junction Road, N. Honorary Secretary, S. H. Walrond, 13 Chester Square, S.W.

Tre-Wint, 190 Haverstock Hill, N.W. Secretary Superintendent, Miss Ward.

The Summerhill Home, Birmingham

(L.A.C.F.G.). Honorary Secretary, Miss Taylor, 22 Newhall Street.

Huddersfield, The Woodlands. Applications to be made to Miss A. Marriott, 20 Great Northern Street.

There are many Homes for Friendless Girls in connection with Ladies' Associations. Most of them are modelled on the excellent Royal Fort Home, Bristol. Honorary Secretary and Superintendent, Miss Gertrude Savill.

Schools, such as the St. John's Girls' School, opposite Westbourne Park Station, W., give long and systematic training in household work.

As a rule, when a child comes from a degraded home it will be found that at least a year's training will be desirable if she is to get a fair start in life. The Free Registry plan, as worked by the Bristol Preventive Mission, and by the M.A.B.Y.S., gives invaluable help to the poorest class of young servants.

Orphanages, for girls who have lost one or both parents, are very numerous. It is always advisable to find out if there are ladies on the Committee of an Institution, if the children are educated at public schools, and definitely trained to some useful employment, and if continued care to the age of twenty-one is given after the child passes out of the Institution, as in some orphanages girls are not allowed to return after their discharge, and no definite provision is made for them.

Orphan Asylums for Boys and Girls

For the middle class.

British Orphan Asylum, Slough. Secretary, C. T. Hoskins, Esq., 62 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. By election, purchase, or presentation; 7 to 12 years.

Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, E. Secretary, H. W. Green, Esq., 63 Ludgate Hill, E.C. By election or purchase up to 7 years.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford. Secretary, Henry C. Armiger, Esq., 21 Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, Redhill, Surrey. Secretary, R. Harding Evans, Esq. (not for orphans alone).

Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham Road, S.W. Boys 6 to 10; girls 7 to 10. Secretary, F. G. Ladds, Esq.

Crossley and Porter Orphan Home and School, Savile Park, Halifax, Yorkshire. Secretary, D. Lord, Esq.

The Orphan Asylum, Wolverhampton (7 to 11 years; by election or purchase). Treasurer, Thomas Gilbert, Esq.

The Artists' Orphan Fund. Secretary, Douglas Gordon, Esq., 19 St. James's St., S.W.

Bank Clerks' Orphanage. Hon. Secretary, J. H. Atkinson, Esq., 34 Clement's Lane, E.C.

City of London Freeman's Orphan School, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. Secretary, the Town Clerk, Guildhall, E.C. By election half-yearly; between 7 and 10 years.

Commercial Travellers' School, Finner.

Secretary, H. A. Evans, Esq., 57 Milk St., Cheapside, E.C.

Teachers' Orphanage and Orphan Fund and Teachers' Benevolent Fund. Secretary, J. H. Yoxall, Esq., 71 Russell Square, W.C.

Warehousemen, Clerks', and Drapers' School, Russell Hill, Purley, Surrey. (For orphans and necessitous children.) Secretary, J. Wells Thatcher, Esq., 4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Church Missionaries' Children's Home, Limpsfield, Surrey. (Also for necessitous children.)

Orphanages and Industrial Homes for Girls

B signifies that boys are also received.

* that the institution is certified by the Local Government Board, but receives voluntary cases.

M that it is for middle-class children.

O that it is an orphanage.

I a voluntary industrial training school.

T training in household or other work.

T. Abingdon. Mothers' Rest and Industrial Home, Clifton Hampden, Abingdon, Berks. 5s. 6d. a week. Mrs. Cotton.

Agnew House. Servants' Training School, Brighton. £16 a year. Miss Gillespie, 7 Montpelier Crescent, Brighton.

M. Aid Home, Zeals, Bath. Guild of aid in home duties. Small premium. Mrs. Henslow, Zeals Rectory.

B. Alexandra Junior Branch of Orphan Working School, Hornsey Rise, N. Admission by election or on presentation by payment of from £120 to £220. Algernon C. P. Coote, M.A. Office, 73 Cheapside, E.C.

All Saints' Orphanage. (40) 6 to 14. £12:12s. a year, with 1 guinea entrance fee (branch at Hastings). Apply, The Sister in Charge, 74 Margaret Street, W.

All Saints' Training School. (30) £12:12s. a year, 1 guinea entrance fee. The Sister in Charge, 77 Margaret Street, W.

O. Ascot Priory. (8 to 12) £12 a year. Payment, 5s. a week. Mother Superior, Georgiana L., Ascot Priory, Bracknell, Berks.

I. Ashburton Girls' Home, 40 Hertford Place, Globe Road, E. Mrs. Frank Eardley, at the Home.

B. Ashford. The Children's Home, Ashford, Woodford, Kent. £12. Rev. W. M. Rodwell.

T. Atherstone. Eighteen children of all ages taken. 5s. a week. Miss Thompson, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

Babies' Castle, Hawkhurst. Under 7 years of age. Free. Dr. T. J. Barnardo, Stepney Causeway, E. Dr. Barnardo's Home for Young Children.

O. Bagshot Albert Orphan Asylum. Office, 62 King William Street, E.C. Election or purchase. H. W. Tatum.

O. Balham. Miss Swindell's Orphanage, 62 Rooster Road, Balham, S.W. Matron, Miss Dark.

Bangor Tregarth. For babies (Church of England), waifs, and strays. Home for Babies.

T. Barnardo's Homes, Dr.—

Beehive Working Home (for older girls; free), 273 Mare St., Hackney. Secretary, John Odling, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway.

Barnardo's Village Homes for Girls, Barking Side, Ilford, Essex. Free (about 1000 resident and training; cottage system). Office, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, E. John Odling.

Servants' Free Registry and Home, 408 Mile End Road, E. Free. Dr. Barnardo. Lady Superintendent, Miss Smith.

T. Barnsley Training Home. L.A.C.F.G. Secretary, Mrs. Maddison, 1 Princess Street, Barnsley.

O. Barnstable. St. Martin's Orphanage. Free. The Deaconess in Charge.

Bath Industrial School. (60) 6s. a week. Miss E. M. Sheppard, 26 Marlborough Buildings, Bath.

T. Bath. Preventive Home, 8 Spencer's Belle Vue. L.A.C.F.G. Matron, Miss Gray.

O. Bath. Williamson Orphan Homes. Girls' Homes, 2 and 6 Macaulay Buildings, Bath. No committee. Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, Miss Judell. Part payment; some free; any age.

O. Bayswater Orphan Asylums, 26 Kensington Park Road, W. By election or payment. Miss Michell, 3 Kensington Park Gardens, W.

O. Beddington Orphan Asylum. Election, or 12 guineas a year, with £2:2s. entrance fee, or by payment of £60. Office, 82 Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Secretary, Brough Malby.

O. Bedfordshire Training Home, Tavistock Place, Bedford.

T. Belfast. Victoria Homes, Ballysillan (95); also trains ladies as matrons. Mrs. Byers, Victoria College, Belfast.

O. Berkshire Orphanage. St. John's Home, Clewer. Some free, others £18 a year and entrance fee of £3; cost of maintenance, £21. Apply, The Sister in Charge.

O. * Birmingham. Maryvale Orphanage (R.C.), Perry Bar, near Birmingham. 5s. a week. Apply, The Rev. Mother Superior.

O. Birmingham. Crowley's Orphanage, 43-45 Lee Crescent, Edgbaston. No payment. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Southall, Richmond Hill, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

T. Birmingham Preventive Home, 66 and 67 Summer Hill. 5s. 6d. to 5s. a week. Miss Taylor, 22 Newhall Street.

O. Birmingham. Princess Alice Orphanage, New Oscott, near Birmingham. Local Secretary, T. Durley, Esq.

T. Blackheath. Kidbrook Home (affiliated to the Church of England Waifs and

- Strays' Society). 4s. a week. Mrs. Storrar, Kidbrook Home, Old Dover Road, Blackheath.
- O. **B. Bletchingley. Duchess of Leeds Orphanage**, Bletchingley, Sussex, and at Mayfield (R.C.) (A private trust.)
- O. **Blue Maids' Asylum** for poor orphan girls who have lost both parents, Hooks Mills, Ashley Hill, Bristol. Free (49). Henry Cooke, Shannon Court.
- O. **Bodmin. Lanhydrock Orphanage**. Supported by Lord and Lady Robartes.
- * **T. Bolton. Girls' Training Home**. 5s. a week. Miss Barlow, Greenthorne, Edgworth, near Bolton, Lancashire.
- T. **Bonner Road, London, N.E.** Headquarters of work for orphan and destitute children; committee appointed by Wesleyan Methodist Conference; Homes free and unsectarian (904 inmates). Homes: London, Alverstone, Edgworth, Milton, Birmingham, Ramsey, Canada. Principal, Rev. Dr. Stephenson. Secretary, J. Fendlebury, M.A.
- * O. **Bournemouth Cert. Orphanage** of the Sisters of Bethany. 5s. a week; from 2 years old; entrance fee, £8:3s. (100). The Sister Superior, Springbourne, Bournemouth.
- O. **Bow. Girls' Orphanage**, 8 Coburn Street, Bow Road, E. Hon. Secretary and Director, Archibald Brown, 22 Bow Road, E.
- T. **Bow Road (R.C.)** The Superiores, 24 Bow Road, London, E.
- T. **Bradford Lodge and Free Registry**, 11 Belle Vue, Bradford, Yorkshire (L.A.C.F.G.). From 2s. 6d. a week; some free. Miss Lambert, 1 Devonshire Terrace, and Mrs. Jasher, 17 Farcliffe Terrace, Bradford, Yorkshire.
- * O. **Bradford. Orphan Girls' Home**, 230 Manningham Lane. 8s. 6d. to 5s. a week. Some cases free. Miss Wade, Oak Bank, Bradford, Yorkshire.
- T. **Brentwood Girls' Home**. Mrs. Frank Eardley, Girls' Preventive Home, Globe Road, E.
- O. **Brentwood Orphanage**. Convent of Mercy, Brentwood, Essex (R.C.). The Rev. Mother.
- O. **Bridge-of-Weir Orphan Homes**, Renfrewshire, N.B. Free (1200 in cottage homes). William Quarrier.
- * T. **Bridgewater Girls' Home**. £10 a year. Secretary, Mrs. Henry Brooke.
- T. **Brighton. Cardross Home for Girls**, 17 Warleigh Road, Ditchling Road. £15 a year. Some cases free (27). Mrs. Arthur Smith, 22 Buckingham Place, Brighton
- O. **Brighton Female Orphan Asylum**, Eastern Road. Free. Mrs. Wathen, 13 Chessham Place, Brighton.
- T. **Brighton Training Home for Servants**, 1 Rose Hill (L.A.C.F.G.) (15). 8s. 6d. to 5s. a week. Miss Mary Scott, 128 Marine Parade, Brighton (see also Agnew House).
- O. T. **Brighton. St. John's Home**, for convalescent and crippled children and orphan girls, Kemp Town, Brighton. £14 a year, £2 entrance fee. Superior, Sister Jane Borradaile.
- T. **Brighton. Church of England Society**, for Waifs and Strays, 12 Egremont Place (30 girls). Secretary, The Rev. E. De M. Rudolf, Church House, Westminster, S.W.
- * T. **Bristol Industrial Home**, 11 Dowry Parade, Hotwells. £10s a year. Miss Saunders, Sutton House, Clifton, Bristol.
- O. **Bristol. New Orphan Houses**, Ashley Down. Free. Accommodation for 2050 orphans. Founded by George Müller. Director, James Wright.
- T. **Bristol Preventive Mission and Free Registry**, Royal Fort Home, Bristol. Free to local cases; to others 8s. 6d. a week. Miss Savill, Royal Fort Home, Bristol.
- T. **Bristol. Longman Memorial Home**, Fair Lawn, 4 Clifton Wood. 14 to 17 years; 8s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mark Whitwell jun., 19 Hanbury Road, Clifton.
- Brixton Girls' Protective Home**, 68 Vassall Road, North Brixton, S.W. Miss Hurley.
- Brixton Orphanage for 300 Fatherless Girls**, Barrington Road, Brixton. Free. Mrs. Montague, Founder and Hon. Superintendent.
- T. **Brixton Training Home**, Regent House, 74 Acra Lane, Brixton, S.W. (Pimlico L.A.C.F.G.) 8s. 6d. a week. Mrs. A. Joy, 20 Wilton Place, S.W.
- * O. T. **Brookham, near Reigate**. £12 a year and outfit. Apply, Lady Superintendent.
- T. **Burnley. House of Help**, Bank Parade. Lady in Charge, Miss Oding (L.A.C.F.G.).
- O. B. **Bushey. St. Margaret's Clergy Orphan (Fatherless) School, Bushey**. By election without canvassing. (Boys' school, St. Thomas Hill, Canterbury.) Secretary, Rev. Wm. Chas. Cluff, 85 Parliament Street, Westminster.
- T. **Cambridge L.A. Home for Girls**, 61 King Street. 8s. 6d. a week for Cambridge girls; 4s. others. Secretary, Miss Gross, Gonville Lodge.
- T. * **Cambridge Undergraduates' Preventive and Training Home**. Between 18 and 15 years; 5s. a week. Managed by a committee of ladies. Mrs. H. M. Gwatkin, 8 Scrope Terrace, Cambridge.
- T. **Cardiff. Home for Friendless Girls**, 87 Newport Road, Cardiff. 8s. 6d. a week board; 2d. a night lodging. Some cases free (L.A.C.F.G.). Secretary, Miss E. Davies, Stanley House, Cardiff.
- T. **Carlisle Home for Friendless Girls**, Stanwix, Carlisle. Matron, Miss Rowlett.
- * T. **Carlisle Temporary and Training Homes**. £10 a year (L.A.C.F.G.). Mrs. Chalker, 8 George Street, Carlisle.
- O. T. * **Carlisle Training Home**, 48 Abbey Street. 14 to 17 years; £10 a year. Hon.

- Secretary, Mrs. Chalker, 8 George Street, Carlisle.
- * **T. Carnarvon. St. Mark's Home.** Rev. E. O. Jones.
- T. Chatham. Industrial Home,** 1 Ordnance Terrace, Chatham. Treasurer, Col. H. F. Cooper.
- O. T. Cheltenham Female Orphan Asylum.** No payment; not under 7 or more than 11 years old. By election. Apply to Secretary.
- T. Cheltenham. Winchcomb House,** Winchcomb Street. Friendless girls of good character; age 12 to 16. £12 a year. Inmates 15. Matron, Miss Pike.
- O. B. Cherrytree Orphanage,** Totley Rise, near Sheffield. Free. 5 years upwards. George Franklin, Broomfield, Sheffield.
- B. Chertsey. Ministering Children's League Homes,** Ottershaw. Homes for destitute children. Mrs. Stevens, Woodham Hall, Woking. Payments from relatives.
- T. Chester Training Home for 14 Girls,** Boughton House. 14 to 18 years; £10 a year. Apply, Head Deaconess.
- O. T. * Chichester Lavant Home.** 8 to 11 years. Mrs. Russell Walker, S. Richard's Walk, Chichester.
- O. Chislehurst Orphanage.** See St. Barnabas Orphanage, Plinlico.
- * **T. Chiswick.** Grovenor House Training Home (M.A.B.Y.S.). 13 to 16 years. Hon. Secretary, Miss Whitworth.
- O. T. Clacton Orphanage Home for Girls.** Waifs and street-sellers free. In connection with girls' watercress and flower mission. Secretary, J. A. Groom, 8 Sekforde Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.
- T. Clapham Girls' Training Home,** 57 Stockwell Road, Clapham, S.W. £2:10s. quarterly in advance (30). Apply, The Lady Superintendent.
- * **T. Clapham Home for Girls,** Arundel House, 135 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W. Under 12 years; 6s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss G. Cooke, 57 Larkhall Rise, Clapham.
- T. Colonial Training Home,** Leaton, Wrockwardine, Wellington, Salop. Trains young women for Colonies; 10s. to 15s. a week. Apply, Hon. Lady Superintendent at Home.
- B. T. Cork. Buckingham House Free School for children ineligible for C.I.S. (Protestants.)** Inmates 50. Hon. Secretary, Miss Allen.
- * **T. Cornwall. Home for Destitute Little Girls,** Bellevue Terrace, Falmouth. 6 to 10 years. Free to destitute cases; some received at 2s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Hill.
- Crief, N.B.** St. Michael's Orphanage. Entrance fee. Child just weaned, £100; £8:8s. a year.
- O. T. Croydon Orphan Homes,** Burgos House, Sydenham Road, N. Croydon. Over 4 years; 2s. 6d. to 5s. a week; 12 cases free. Hon. Secretary, Miss Smith.
- O. T. Croydon Training Home,** 34 Park Lane. 8s. 6d. a week; 10 to 16 years; receives 13. Hon. Secretary, Miss Malleson, 48 Park Lane, Croydon.
- Cullercoats.** St. Oswald's Home, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Free if necessary; 8 to 14 years; orphan and destitute. Superintendent, Miss Rutherford.
- * **O. Cumberland Wigton Orphanage,** Cumberland. Roman Catholic. Payment according to means; 6 or 7 free. Mother Superior.
- T. Dalston. Servants' Home,** Derby Lodge, 65 and 67 Dalston Lane, N. Friendless or neglected girls, 14 to 20. Entrance fee, £1. Miss Challenger.
- O. * Darlington.** St. Cuthbert's Home, Pierremont Crescent. 8 to 14; voluntary. Superintendent, Mrs. Hobson.
- O. T. Darlington.** St. Augustine's Orphanage. Sister Superior.
- T. Derby.** Training School and Free Registry (girls of good moral character; 4s. 6d. a week), 50 Bridge Street. Hon. Secretary, Miss Jane Goodall Copestake.
- T. Devizes.** School for Girls (from workhouse). Apply, Superintendent.
- T. O. Devonport.** Royal British Female Orphan Asylum. Orphans of soldiers, sailors, and Royal Marines. Election, 7 to 13. Hon. Secretary, L. P. Meltham, The Elms, Stoke, Devonport.
- O. T. * Dickleburgh.** Rose Cottage, Norfolk. From 2 years; 5s. a week. Receive 22. Secretary, Mrs. Brandreth, Dickleburgh Rectory, Norfolk.
- T. * Didsbury.** Training Home, 16 Clyde Road (Lancashire). Above 12 years; 5s. a week when possible. Hon. Treasurer, Miss A. J. Hertz, The Alders, Withington, Manchester.
- O. T. * Dinas.** Training Home, Dinas, Brecon. 2s. to 4s. a week; some free. From 6 years. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Aveline Maybery, The Priory, Brecon.
- Diocesan Training Industrial Home,** Warren House, Victoria Street, St. Albans. 13 to 15; 4s. 6d. a week and outfit. Hon. Secretary, Miss Martineau, The Firs, St. Albans.
- M. O. Ditchingham Orphanage,** Bungay, Norfolk. 8 to 13 years; £24 to £42 a year and outfit. Sister in Charge.
- T. Ditchingham.** All Hallows Industrial Training School, Bungay, Norfolk. From 13 years; £10 to £14 a year. Sister in Charge.
- T. O. Doncaster.** Girls' Home and School of Industry. 4s. a week local; £12 a year others. From 10 years. Miss B. Denison, The Hall, Doncaster.
- T. Dorking.** Wotton Cottage, 19 Horsham Road. 5s. a week; inmates, 22. Secretary, Miss Heron.
- O. T. * Dover Orphan Home for Girls,** Folkestone Road. Over 5 years. Entrance

- fee, £5; and £2:10s. quarterly. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Worsfold Mowll, 34 Castle Street.
- O. T. Dover. St. Agnes Orphanage,** 8 Gladstone Terrace, Priory Hill, Dover. From 2 years. Entrance fee, £2 or an outfit; 5s. a week. Miss C. Orr.
- Dublin.** The Bird's Nest, 19 York Road, Kingstown, County Dublin.
- Dublin.** Providence Home for Girls, 87 Charlemont Street. 12 to 20 years. Free by letter of recommendation. Protestant. Lady Superintendent, Miss Bates.
- B. Dublin.** Cottage Home, Royal Terrace, Kingstown. Under 6 years. Payment according to means. Hon. Secretary, Miss Barrett, 6 De Vespi Terrace, Kingstown.
- T. * Dudley Stuart Home,** 76 Junction Road, London, N. 13 to 17 years; 5s. a week and outfit. Lady Superintendent, Miss Jolliffe.
- O. T. Dulwich Orphanage** of the Infant Saviour, 27 Barry Road, East Dulwich. 2 to 7 years. Entrance fee £2, and £3:5s. quarterly. Managers, Miss Phelps and Miss Oakley.
- O. * Dulwich Home for Girls.** The Lampson Home, Overhill Road. Orphan and destitutes. Lady Superintendent, Miss E. Croncher.
- O. T. Dundee.** Baldovan Episcopal Orphanage. £8. Miss Ogilvy.
- O. * Durham.** Tudhoe Orphanage (R.C.). 5s. a week.
- T. * Ealing Training Home** (for pauper children sent by guardians), 25 Argyle Road, Castle Hill. 5s. a week; inmates, 14. Miss Mayo.
- Ealing Home for Destitute Girls.** Ealing House, St. Mary's Road. 10 to 12. Free. Miss Milkins.
- O. East Grinstead.** St. Margaret's Orphanage. Any age; £14 a year; some free. Sister in Charge.
- T. Eastleigh. St. Mary's Industrial Preventive** (R.C.), Hants. Under 14 years; £10 a year. Miss Simeon.
- Ecchinswell Cottage Home,** Newbury. Under 14 years; 5s. a week; inmates, 23. Lady Superintendent, Miss Power, 16 Southwell Gardens, S.W.
- T. Edinburgh.** St. Catherine's Convent (R.C.). Rev. Mother.
- O. Edinburgh.** St. Teresa's Orphanage, 18 Morningside Road.
- O. T. B. Edmonton.** Children's Home, Observatory House, The Green, Lower Edmonton. Boys under 6; girls any age. 5s. a week. Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Durreck.
- O. B. Erdington. Sir Josiah Mason's Orphanage,** Erdington, Birmingham. Boys, 7 to 10; girls, 4 to 10. Free. Secretary, W. Davis.
- T. Essex.** Franciscan Convent, Kelvedon (R.C.). £18 a year; from 2 years. Receive 35.
- B. O. Exeter.** St. Martha's Orphanage. From 3 years; £8 to £10 a year. Hon. Secretary, Miss Woolcombe.
- T. Exeter. Preventive Home,** 20 Holloway Street (L.A.C.F.G.). 12 to 18 years; 4s. 6d. a week; some free. Mrs. H. R. Harding, Abbeville House, Exeter.
- Exeter.** St. Olave's Home, Bartholomew Street. 6 to 16 years. Hon. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Johnston.
- T. * Falfield. Countess of Ducie's Orphanage,** Tortworth, Gloucester. £13 a year; some free.
- T. Fareham Industrial Training Home,** Hants (W.S.). 12 to 15 years; £15 a year. Hon. Secretary, Miss Gittens, Milton House, Fareham, Hants.
- O. Far Headingley.** St. Chad's Home, Leeds. 5 to 20 years. Under Waifs' and Strays' Society. Miss J. P. Barter, Lady Superintendent. House, laundry, and knitting taught; the last for cripples only.
- T. Finchley Home for Children,** Nether Street, N. 5s. a week; no infectious or contagious cases, or boys over 5 years taken. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. M. Homan. Friern Watch, N. Finchley.
- T. Finchley. Refuge of the Good Shepherd,** East Finchley. Mother Superior.
- T. Folkestone.** Home and Registry, 96 Tontine Street. 3s. 6d. to 5s. a week. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- B. T. Forest Hill.** Industrial Homes, Louise House, Dartmouth Road, Forest Hill. Hon. Secretary, Henry Foskett, 22 Benson Road, Forest Hill.
- T. Forest Hill.** Training School, Marlborough. 14 to 18. For 2 years, £7 to £10; less, 2s. 6d. to 4s. weekly. Hon. Secretary, Lady Frederick Bruce.
- B. T. O. Frampton Cotterell.** St. Michael's Cottage Home, Bristol (Ch. of E.). Any age. Receive 81. Mother Superior.
- * T. Fraser Training Home,** 37 Aynhoe Road, West Kensington Park (R.C.). Receives 10 girls from 13 years; 5s. a week. Hon. Mrs. A. Fraser, 91 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
- T. Friends' Orphan Homes,** 12 Bishops-gate Without, E.C. Free. Hon. Secretary, Henry Stanley Newman.
- T. Fulham School of Discipline,** Elm House, Parsons Green, S.W. Dishonest, neglected, troublesome girls. Between 6 and 13 years; 5s. to 7s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Rashdale.
- B. Gateshead-on-Tyne.** Abbott Memorial Industrial School, Durham Road. 8 to 13 years. J. G. Angus, Fell Cottage, Low Fell, Gateshead.
- T. Gateshead-on-Tyne.** Association for Care of Friendless Girls, 7 Catherine Terrace, Gateshead. From 13 years. Free to locals. Hon. Secretary, Miss Emley, Ravenshill, Gateshead.
- O. T. Glasgow Institution for Orphan and Destitute Girls** (payment accord-

- ing to means; from 8 years), Westland Drive, Whiteinch, Glasgow. Secretary, Charles Ker, C.A., 115 St. Vincent Street.
- T. Glasgow House of Mercy**, Garnet House (R.C.). Rev. Mother.
- T. Gloucester**. Home of Hope, Great Western Road. £10. Hon. Superintendent, Miss Sessions.
- * **T. Gloucester**. G.F.S. Lodge and Free Registry, Nettleton Road. For locals, 8s. 6d. a week and outfit.
- T. Gloucester**. St. Lucy's Home of Charity, Hare Lane. 12 years; £12 a year. Sister Superior.
- B. O. T. Good Templar Orphanage**, Marion Park, Sunbury-on-Thames. By election of committee; 2 to 12 years. Hon. Secretary, W. Sutherland, 18 Upper Montagu Street, Bryanston Square, W.
- * **T. Grantham**. Training Lodge, 17 Chambers Street, Little Goneyby, Grantham. 12 to 16; 4s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss F. Brooks, Welby Gardens.
- B. O. Gravesend Children's Home**. Cert. Industrial School, Milton. Secretary, J. Pendlebury, M.A.
- O. T. Gravesend**. Miss Sharman's Orphan Home, The Cedars, Oxencliffe. No fixed age. Free. Miss C. Sharman, 20 West Square, Southwark, S.E.
- T. Guildford Industrial Home**, Sandy Lane, St. Catherine's. 14 to 16 years. Entrance fee, £1:1s.; £2:5s. a quarter. Mrs. Chilton, Littleton.
- O. T. M. Gwestfa Orphanage**, Glanbrydan Park, Manordeillo, Carmarthenshire. 5 to 18; £12 a year. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Richardson.
- B. T. Hackney**. Home of Industry, 4 Tower Street, Hackney (training for emigration). Boys, 10 to 14; girls, under 10. Secretary, Mr. James Mersey. Payment according to means.
- T. Hackney**. Good Shepherd Mission House, Goldsmith's Row, Hackney Road. Receives 8. Sister Florence, St. Saviour's Priory, Great Cambridge Street.
- T. Halifax**. Training and Servants' Home, 85 Horton Street. Free or partial payment; 2s. a week and upwards; 8 to 14 years. Secretary, Mrs. Edward Collinson, Linden Lodge, Halifax.
- Hallivell**. Moss Bank Home for Girls, near Bolton.
- T. O. Hambro' Orphanage**, Roehampton. 4 to 16 years; 13 guineas a year. Secretary, C. E. Horner, Esq.
- T. Hammersmith Manor Hall**, Great Church Lane, W. Dishonest and destitutes. 15 years and upwards; 4s. a week and clothing. Secretary, Mrs. Reginald Mure, 7 Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
- O. T. Hammersmith**. (R.C.) St. Mary's Home, 41 Brook Green Road, W. 3 to 9 years. £10 a year.
- * **Hammersmith**. Nazareth House (R.C.).
- T. * O. Hampshire**. Female Orphan Asylum. By election. Entrance fee, £2, £5 a year. 7 to 12 years. Hon. Secretary, Miss Warner.
- T. Hampstead**. Cavendish Industrial Home, 21 Pond Street, Hampstead. 13 to 18 years; 5s. a week. Lady Superintendent, Miss Scoffham.
- Hampstead**. Miss Mocatta's Home, New Grove House, The Grove. Payment according to means. Hon. Secretary, Miss Mocatta.
- O. T. Hampstead**. The Orphanage, Gayton Road, N.W. By payment of £5, and where possible 6s. a week; 4 to 15 years; receives 10. Hon. Secretary, Miss Macinnes.
- * **Hampstead**. (R.C.) The Orphanage, Bartrams, Hampstead. From 2 years; 6s. a week. Lady Manager.
- * **T. Hampstead**. St. Jude's Girls' Home, 70 South Hill Park, N.W. Between 13 and 16 years; 6s. a week. Treasurer and Secretary, R. E. Mitcheson jun., 4 Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- T. Hampton**. Female Orphan Home, Tangley Park, Middlesex. Between 4 and 12 years; 1s. to 5s. a week; receives 70. Superintendent, Miss Riddick.
- Harrow**. Church Home for Girls (W.S.), Elm-side, Headstone Drive, Wealdstone. 7 to 14 years. Matron, Miss Martin.
- T. Haslemere Cottage Home**, 8 West End Terrace, Winchester. £13 to £15 a year; 5 to 16 years. Secretary, Miss C. F. Lewis.
- O. T. Hastings**. The Limes, Mount Pleasant. Free except in special cases; any age. Miss C. Sharman, 20 West Square, Southwark, S.E.
- Hastings**. East Hill Lodge, Tackleway, Hastings. 3 to 10 years; 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. a week. Matron, Miss Dunning.
- T. * Hastings**. Training Home, 18 Ashburnham Road, Clive Vale (L.A.C.F.G.). Payment when possible; under 12, 4s.; over 16, 5s. a week. Local cases between 12 and 16, 2s. 6d. Hon. Secretary, Miss Rivington, 21 St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
- T. B. O. Haverstock Hill**. Orphan School, Maitland Park, N.W. By election; up to 11 years. Secretary, A. C. P. Coots, M.A.
- T. Hawley**. All Saints' House, Hawley, Blackwater, Hants. £12 a year above 14; 5s. a week for children. Entrance fee, £2. Apply, Sister in Charge as above.
- Hay**. Memorial Home, 75 Merridale Road, Wolverhampton. Hon. Secretary, Miss Shelton.
- T. Haywards Heath**. Holy Cross Home. 5s. a week; some free; any age. Receives 60. Sister in Charge.
- T. B. * Headingley**. Orphan Homes, Leeds. 2s. to 5s. weekly; 2 to 12 years. Hon. Secretary, Miss Whiting, Cliff Side, Hyde Park, Leeds.
- * **T. Headington Hill**. Training School, Oxford. 11 to 14 years; 1s. a week. Apply, The Matron.
- T. O. Hereford**. Industrial Home, Ivy House, Tupsley. £2:10s. a quarter. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Harris Lea, Longworth, Hereford.

- O. * **Hereford.** (R.C.) St. Vincent's Orphanage, Berrington Street, Hereford. Under 8 years; 4s. weekly. Sister in Charge.
- M. **Hereford.** St. Elizabeth's School, Bullingham (R.C.). 4 to 18 years; £10 to £18 a year. Sister Superior.
- T. O. **Hertford.** St. Saviour's Orphanage, Hitchin. Any age; 5s. a week; some free. Sister in Charge.
- T. * **Hertford.** Scott House, 1 The Triangle, Hitchin (feeble intellect). 18 to 16 years; 6s. weekly. Apply, M.A.B.Y.S., 18 Buckingham Street, W.C.
- T. B. O. **Holloway.** Kingsdown Orphanage, 85 and 87 Pemberton Gardens, N. Girls free. Secretary, Miss Wenborn.
- T. **Holyhead.** Private Training Home, Tan Altran. £12 a year. Lady Superintendent.
- O. * **Holywell.** St. Clare's Orphanage, Pantasaph, Flintshire. Any age. Entrance fee, £2:2s.; £10 a year. Rev. Mother.
- O. **Homerton.** (R.C.) Sisters of Sacred Heart Orphanage, Hassett Road, E. From 7 years; £1 a month. Rev. Mother.
- O. T. * **Honington.** The Little Orphanage, Honington, Shipston-on-Stour. 8s. a week for locals; others 4s. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Webb.
- B. T. **Huddersfield.** Industrial Home, Fitzwilliam Street. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Stringer.
- T. **Huddersfield.** Training Homes, 20 Great Northern Street (L.A.C.F.G.) (rough, untrained girls). 8s. 6d. a week; from 18 years. The Lady Superintendent.
- T. **Huddersfield.** Preventive Home, The Woodlands. 15 to 19 years; 8s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Marriott.
- T. * **Ilkley and Wharfedale Orphanage,** Weston Road, Ilkley, near Leeds. £12 a year. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Knight, 5 Mount Pleasant, Ilkley.
- T. **Ipswich.** House of Rest, Chelmondiston, Ipswich. Receives 12; between 8 and 12 years. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- O. * **Ipswich.** (R.C.) St. Mary's Orphanage, Albion Hill. From 3 years; £12 a year. Rev. Mother.
- O. T. **Ipswich.** Training School, St. Helens. From 5 years; £10 a year; between 18 and 18, 4s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Lucas Cobbold, Graham Road, Ipswich.
- T. **Jersey.** Female Orphans' Home. Terms by arrangement. P. Briard, Esq., Gronville.
- O. T. * **Kendal.** Howard Orphan Home, Westmoreland. Locals, 1s. 6d. a week; others 8s. 6d. to 4s. a week. Hon. Secretary, James Cropper, Eller Green, near Kendal.
- T. **Kensington.** Convent of the Assumption (R.C.), 28 Kensington Square, W. £1 a month. Receives 15. Rev. Mother.
- T. O. **Kensington.** (R.C.) St. Vincent's Orphanage, 86 Church Street. Between 10 and 18; £12 a year.
- Kensington.** Training School, 8 Church Street. From 10 to 16 years. Locals 8s. 6d. a week; others 5s. 6d. Entrance fee, £1:1s. Matron, Miss Jordan.
- O. T. **Kilburn.** Orphanage of Infant Saviour, Percy Road, N.W. £3:5s. quarterly by nomination. Entrance fee, £2; 2 to 7 years. Miss C. P. Boyd.
- T. O. **Kilburn.** Mount Hermon Home, 47, 49, and 55 Cambridge Avenue, N.W. 5 to 12 years; payment £14 a year. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Parry.
- Kilburn.** St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road, N.W. From 15 to 17 years; £12 a year. Mother Superior.
- T. **King Edward Schools,** St. George's Road, Southwark. By application; free; 11 to 13 years. Matron, Miss L. Wilson.
- T. * **Kingston.** Princess Louise Home, Kingston Hill, Surrey. 4s. a week; a few free cases; between 11 and 15 years. Secretary, Reginald Drake (N.S.P.Y.G.).
- T. **Knowthorpe.** St. Saviour's Home, Leeds. 2 to 4 years; £12 a year. Sister in Charge.
- O. * **Lanark.** St. Mary's Orphanage, Smyllum, N.B. (R.C.). 1 to 18 years; £10 a year. Sister Superior.
- T. **Leamington.** The Convent, Avon Dassett. 3 to 18 years; £14 a year. Rev. Mother.
- * T. **Leeds.** St. Mary's Orphanage, Richmond Hill. (R.C.). Between 8 and 14 years; £12 a year. Rev. Mother.
- T. **Leeds.** St. Vincent's Girls' Home. (R.C.). Payment varies. Sister Superior.
- Leeds.** Training Homes (L.A.C.F.G.), Roundhay Road and Hanover Street. Payment by parents or guardians when possible. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Kitson.
- O. T. B. * **Leominster.** Orphan Home, Leominster. Free; under 10 years. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, Henry Stanley Newman, Buckfield.
- B. O. **Lewisham Home,** 64 Lewisham Road. From 4 years. Mr. H. Toye.
- T. **Lichfield.** Convent of Mercy.
- * O. T. **Lincoln.** Orphanage, 76 Newland, Lincoln (workhouse girls). From 18 years; 4s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Clements, Atherstone Place, Lincoln.
- T. O. **Liverpool.** Orphan Asylum. 7 to 11 years; free for Liverpool only. Hon. Secretary, Horace Walker.
- T. **Liverpool.** House of Mercy, Mount Vernon, Liverpool. 16 to 20 years. Entrance fee, £1. Rev. Mother.
- T. **Liverpool.** Toxteth Park, Industrial School, 24 Dingle Lane. Locals, 1s. to 5s. a week; others 5s. a week; 9 to 12 years. Apply to the Matron.
- T. **Liverpool.** Friendless Girls' Mission and Free Register, 27 Bedford Street, Brownlow Hill. Free; 18 years and upwards. Lady Superintendent, Miss St. John.
- Liverpool.** Preventive Home, 49 Peel Street, Princes Park. Under 15 years; from 2s. 6d. a

- week locals. Secretary, Mrs. Herbert Rowe, Mossley Hill.
- Liverpool.** St. Joseph's Home, 13 Everton Crescent. (R.C.) Free.
- O. T. **Liverpool.** St. Margaret's Home, Upper Parliament Street. From 4 years; payment. Rev. J. Bell Cox, 8 Princes Road.
- T. **Liverpool.** Training Home for Girls, Vale House, 185 St. Domingo Vale. 8 years and upwards; payment according to means; needy cases free. Hon. Secretary, Miss Cornelius.
- T. * **Lostwithiel.** Elizabeth Home, Brigend Cornwall (workhouse and other girls). 6 to 15 years; 2s. 6d. a week and upwards. Mrs. T. R. O. Buchanan.
- T. **Leicester.** The Orphanage, The Fosse. For Leicester county girls. Between 6 and 12. By election. Hon. Secretary, G. H. Blunt, New Street.
- T. O. * **Madresfield.** Training Home, Great Malvern. The Matron.
- T. **Maldstone.** Training School, 19 Romney Road. £3:5s. a quarter. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Whatman.
- T. * **Maldstone.** Mid-Kent Training Home for Girls, Boxley Road. 5s. a week. The Committee.
- B. T. **Manchester.** Training Home for Emigrants, Rosen Hallas, Cheetham Hill. Hon. Secretary, Leonard K. Shaw.
- Manchester.** Girls' Home, Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton. 8 to 12 years; free. Hon. Secretary, Fred. Taylor.
- T. B. O. **Manchester.** Homes for Orphans, 2 to 12 George Street, Cheetham Hill. 2 to 10 years; free. Hon. Secretary, Leonard K. Shaw.
- O. **Manchester.** (R.C.) St. Bridget's Orphanage, Moston. 2 to 12 years; local cases. Hon. Secretary, J. H. Casartelli, 48 Market Street.
- Manchester.** The Jubilee or Ladies' Charity School, New Bridge Street, Strangeways. 9 to 12 years; outfit required; free by election. Secretary, Fred. Scott, 83 Brazennose Street.
- B. **Manchester.** Home for Children, Green Lane, Patricroft. 2 to 16 years; boys up to 6; payment according to means; 6d. to 5s. a week. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. S. Roe, 87 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
- O. T. **Manchester.** Orphanage and Training School, Upper Chorlton Road, Whalley Range. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Galloway, The Cottage, Seymour Grove, Old Trafford.
- T. **Manchester.** Girls' Training Home, Brisk House, Sale. £10 a year; 10 to 11 years. Hon. Secretary, Miss Hobbs, Woodlands Road, Sale.
- Margate.** (R.C.) Lawn House, Grosvenor Place.
- T. **Marylebone.** Charity School, Devonshire Place North, Marylebone Road, N.W. By election; 8 years. Secretary, D. G. Crisp.
- Marylebone.** St. Hilda's Orphanage, 194 Marylebone Road. Matron, Mrs. Jeffs.
- B. **Mayfield and Bletchingley.** Sussex, Duchess of Leeds Orphanage (R.C.).
- T. * **Melksham.** St. Swithin's Home (L.A.C.F.G.), Wilts. £13 to £15. Treasurer and Secretary, Lady Wallington.
- T. * **Merton.** Lady Clinton's Home, Merton, Devon (workhouse children chiefly). Under 8 years; 4s. a week and 30s. entrance fee. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, Lady Clinton, Heanton Satchville, Beaford, N. Devon.
- T. **Middlesbrough.** Children's Home, North Ormesby. 5 to 10 years; £12 when possible. Hon. Secretary, Sister in Charge.
- T. * **Middlesbrough.** Nazareth House, Albert Park Road (R.C.). From 2 to 11 years. Rev. Mother.
- T. * **Midhurst.** St. Elizabeth's Home, Petersfield Road (R.C.), Sussex. 14 years and upwards; 5s. and 6s. a week. Rev. Mother.
- T. **Monks Kirby.** The Convent, Rugby. £12 a year. (R.C.) The Superioress.
- T. * **Moulsoe.** St. Faith's Home, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. 5s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Nixon, Moulsoe Rectory, Newport Pagnell.
- T. **Muswell Hill Home for Girls**, N. 3 years; £8 a year. Hon. Secretary, Miss Cooke, North Bank, Muswell Hill, N.
- O. T. **Newark Orphanage**, Leicester. Not under 12 years; entrance fee, £3:15s.; otherwise free. Hon. Secretary, Miss Bessie Green, 17 Highfield Street, Leicester.
- T. * **Newbury.** Servants' Training Home, Kennet Road. £12 a year; £10 a year locals; from 12 years. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Gardiner.
- T. **Newcastle.** Convent of St. Anne, Summerhill Grove (R.C.). £1 entrance fee; about 14 years. Rev. Mother.
- O. **Newcastle-on-Tyne.** Northern Counties Orphan Institution, Moor Edge. Free by election. Secretary, William Cannell.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne.** Home for destitute girls and temporary residence for servants, 28 Ridley Place. Hon. Secretary, Colonel Conlon, J.P.
- O. **Newcastle-under-Lyme.** Alsager Bank Cottage Home. Not under 4 years. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Simpson, The Parsonage, Alsager Bank.
- T. * **Newchurch.** Rossendale Home, Lancaster (workhouse girls). 5s. a week; 3 to 18 years. Hon. Secretary, The Honourable Mrs. Marshall Brooks, Sunnyside, Rawtenstall.
- T. **Newdigate.** Private Girls' Home, Loampits, near Holmwood, Surrey. 18 to 15 years; 4s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Palliser, Newdigate, Holmwood, Surrey.
- O. **Northampton Orphanage.** St. Giles Street. From 8 to 12 years; £4 a quarter; free if elected by subscribers when vacancy occurs. Hon. Secretary, Miss K. Walker.
- T. O. * **Norwich Orphans' Home**, Chapel Field. 2s. 6d. a week. Secretary, Miss Cooke.
- T. * **Norwich.** Training Home, 14 West Parade, Earlham Road. Between 18 and 17 years;

- 2s. 6d. locals; 3s. 6d. a week others. Secretary, Miss Cobb, 22 Unthinks Road.
- T. * Norwood Orphanage** of Faithful Virgin, The Convent, S.E. (R.C.). 2 to 16 years. Rev. Mother.
- T. Nottingham. Convent of Mercy**, College Street, 16 years and upwards; £1 entrance fee. Rev. Mother.
- T. O. Nottingham. (R.C.)** The Orphanage, St. John's. £10 a year. Rev. Mother.
- * Nottingham.** Orphanage, Beeston, near Nottingham. £11.14s. a year if sent by guardians; 4 to 9 years; locals only. Hon. Secretary, Henry Russell.
- Nottingham.** Midland Orphanage and Industrial Training Institute, Old Lenton. Payment according to circumstances; some free. Treasurer, F. Wright, Esq., J.P., Lenton Hall.
- O.T. Notting Hill Ladies' Charity School**, Powis House, Powis Gardens, W. By election, or immediate payment of £105; £2.18s. admission money. Hon. Secretary, Miss A. C. Moore, Oakfield, Eltham.
- T. Notting Hill.** St. Mary's Home, 8 and 9 Norland Gardens, W. (L.A.C.F.G.) 13 to 17 years; 5s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Jameson, 9 Ladbroke Square, W.
- * Orpington. (R.C.)** St. Anne's School, Kent (P. L. Sch.). Rev. E. St. John, St. George's Cathedral House, S.E.
- T. B. O. Oxford.** St. Peter-le-Bailey's Home. Free for one or two; 1 to 7 years.
- T. Oxford.** Home for Girls, 116 Southmoor Road (L.A.C.F.G.). 12 to 20 years; 3s. 6d. a week locals; 5s. others. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Sanday, Christ Church.
- T. Oxford.** The Convent, Woodstock Road. From 5 years; £12 a year; some free cases. The Mother Superior.
- T. Oxford.** St. Thomas' Industrial Home. £3.5s. a quarter. Hon. Secretary, The Mother Superior.
- T. * Painswick Training Home**, Gloucestershire. 3s. 6d. to 5s. a week. 13 to 16 years. Lady Superintendent, Miss Daveney.
- O. T. * Parkstone.** St. Faith's Orphanage, Dorset. 8 to 13 years; 4s. a week. Hon. Superintendent, Miss Langley.
- T. Peckham.** St. Luke's Girls' Home, 33 Commercial Road, S.E. From 14 years. Matron.
- T. B. Pentonville.** Charity School, N. Hon. Secretary.
- T. O. B. Perthshire Home for Children**, Bankfoot. 2 to 8 years. Superintendent, Miss J. J. Morrison.
- O. T. Pimlico.** St. Barnabas' Orphanage, 6, 7, and 8 Bloomfield Place, S.W. Entrance fee, £2; £12; some free. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- Pimlico (L.A.).** St. Peter's Home for Servants, 31 Cumberland Street, S.W. 1s. a day B. and L. Matron, Miss Jennings.
- T. * Plymouth.** Home of the Friendless Girls' Help Association, Staddon House, Regent Street. Not under 9 years; 3s. 6d. to 5s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Serpell, Naval Bank Chambers, Plymouth.
- T. * Plymouth. (R.C.)** St. Teresa's Orphanage, 21 Gasking Street, Plymouth. From 2 years. Girls over 14 free. Sister Superior.
- * Preston Roman Catholic School**, Fulwood. Secretary, Very Rev. C. V. Canon Green, Maghull, Liverpool.
- Preston. (R.C.)** St. Joseph's Convent, Theatre Street, Preston. From 2 years; £12 a year; some less. Rev. Mother Superior.
- T. Radford.** St. Mary's Convent, Enstone, Oxfordshire. From 2 years, £12 a year; over 12 years, £18. Rev. Mother.
- I. * Ramsgate.** Lambert House, 13 Albion Place. 10s. 6d. a week (complete training). Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mark Hammond, 13 Norfolk Crescent, W.
- T. O. Reading.** Training School, 169 Orts Road, Newton. By nomination; free, except in special cases. 11 to 13 years. Secretary, G. Palmer, The Acacias.
- T. Reading.** Green Girls' School, Russell Street. By election. Clerk, W. C. Blandy, 1 Friar Street.
- Reddish.** Girls' Preventive Home, Hammond House, Stockport. 13 to 21 years. Payment according to circumstances. Matron, Miss Plumb.
- B. O. Reedham Orphanage**, Purley, Surrey. Office, 35 Finsbury Circus, E.C. By election. From 8 months to 11 years. Sec., J. R. Edwards.
- O. T. Reigate.** Cottage Home, South Park. 8 to 15 years; 5s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Smith.
- * I. Reigate.** St. Mary's Industrial School. £13 a year; 10 to 13 years. Matron, L. Wiles.
- O. Richmond National Orphan Home**, Ham Common. Office, 12 Pall Mall, S.W. 7 to 12 years. By election, or payment of 120 guineas. Matron, Mrs. Clements.
- T. * Richmond.** Princess Mary Adelaide Home, 4 The Green, Richmond, Surrey. 13 to 15 years; 5s. weekly. Hon. Secretary, Miss Wise, 3 The Terrace.
- T. Richmond.** School of Industry, St. John's House, Clarence Street, Kew Road.
- T. Ripon Home for Girls.** 7 to 14 years; 4s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Walton, High Common, Ripon.
- T. O. Roehampton.** St. Mary's Convent. Free. Sister in Charge.
- T. Roehampton.** Children's Home, S.W. £13.18s. a year. £2.2s. for outfit. Mrs. J. Douglas Charrington, Gifford House.
- T. Rotherham House of Help**, 44 Westgate, Rotherham. 13 to 18 years; 3s. a week when possible. Lady Superintendent, Miss Leyland.
- T. Ryhope Dene House**, Sunderland (R.C.). Sister Superior.
- O. St. John's Wood Orphanage**, Grove Road, N.W. Bi-annual election. Between 6

- and 11 years. Hon. Secretary, Major George Deane, 4 Northwick Terrace, N.W.
- O. T. **St. Matthew's Home for Female Orphans**, 49 Ossington Street, W. By election and entrance fee, £4. Hon. Secretary, Gustaf Euers, 11 Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- O. T. **St. Pancras Orphanage**, 108 Hampstead Road, N.W. Locals, 8 to 11 years. By votes of subscribers. Hon. Secretary, C. Worrell, 10 Argyle Square, W.C.
- T. **Salisbury**. House of Industry, St. Ann's Street. Locals free; others £10 to £12 a year. Hon. Secretary, Miss Beckingdale, 46 St. Ann's Street, Salisbury.
- T. **Salisbury**. St. Michael's Home, Endless Street. 12 to 20 years; 5s. weekly. Lady Superintendent, Deaconess E. M. Anderson.
- T. **Salisbury**. Training Home, Deaconess Home, Crane Street. 12 to 15 years; £12 a year and £3 for clothing; some for less. Apply, Head Deaconess.
- T. O. * **Scarborough Home for Friendless Girls**, 30 Gladstone Street. 7 to 12 years; 8s. 6d. a week; some free cases. Secretary, Miss M. G. Hopkins, 58 North Marine Road, Scarborough.
- T. **Selhurst**. St. Jude's Home, Dagnall Park House. 7 to 12 years; £18 to £16 a year. Matron and Secretary, Miss Sullivan.
- T. **Shalbourne**. St. Michael's Home, near Hungerford, Berks. 8 to 12 years; £15 a year; £18 for sisters. Lady Superintendent.
- T. **Sheffield**. Girls' Home, Ruskin House, Walkley. 12 to 16 years; 8s. 6d. a week. Secretary, Mrs. Pye Smith, 10 Lawson Road, Sheffield.
- B. * **Sheffield**. Orphan Homes, Crookes, Sheffield. From 3 years; £5 a year. Hon. Secretary, John Middleton.
- T. * **Shelton Training Home**, 11 Howard Place, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. 8s. 6d. a week locals; 5s. others; a few free. 18 to 18 years. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Kitchener, Oulton Old Hall, Stone, Staffs.
- T. **Shrewsbury**. Training Home, Dogpole (L.A.C.F.G.). 12 to 17 years; £10 a year. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Butler-Lloyd, 10 College Hill.
- T. **Soho**. St. John Baptist's Home, 9 Manette Street, Greek Street, Soho, London, W. 5s. a week and £2 entrance fee. Sister Superior.
- O. **Soho**. St. Patrick's Orphanage Fund, Soho, W. (R.C.). Rev. Langton Vere, The Presbytery, Soho Square, W.
- T. **South Kensington**. Training Home (L.A.C.F.G.), 10 Coleherne Road, West Brompton, S.W. From 18 years; 4s. weekly; special cases free. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Charles Beresford Hope, 6 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.
- T. **Southam**. Convent of Our Lady and Joseph, Southam (R.C.), Warwickshire. £12 a year. The Superior.
- O. T. * **Southampton**. Hampshire Orphan Asylum, Bellevue, Southampton. £2 entrance fee; £5 a year. Elections in May or November. 7 to 12 years. Hon. Secretary, Miss Warner.
- O. * **Southend**. St. Mary's Home for Girls (R.C.) (P.L. cases). Lady Manager.
- O. T. **Southport Orphanage and Training Home**, 19 Derby Road. Free except in special cases. Hon. Secretary, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Dalestorth, Duke Street, Southport.
- Southsea**. (R.C.) Nazareth House.
- T. **Stepney**. St. Mary's Industrial Home, 81 Stepney Green, E. 5s. a week; 10 to 16 years. Lady Superintendent, Miss Shaw.
- T. * **Stockton-on-Tees**. Upper Grade Training Institution, Wellington House, Norton Road. 12 to 24 years; 6s. a week. Secretary, Mrs. Martin.
- M. O. **Stockwell**. Educational Home for Orphans, 22 St. Michael's Road, S.W. Miss Sharman, 20 West Square, Southwark.
- O. B. T. **Strathspey Orphanage**, Aberlour, Strathspey. Any age. Free or by payment. Warden, Rev. C. Jupp.
- T. **Stroud Green, N.** Girls' Home. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Abbott Smith, 72 Cecil Park, Crouch End, N.
- O. T. **Surrey Orphanage and Home**, Bensham Grove, New Thornton Heath. £12 a quarter; £1 entrance fee; 8 to 12 years. Superintendent, Miss Chadwick.
- T. * **Swansea**. Home for Girls, Glamorganshire. 7 to 16 years; 2s. 6d. a week from South Wales; others 5s. Hon. Secretary, D. Bray, Esq., Somerset House, Mumbles, R.S.O., near Swansea.
- T. O. **Thanet**. St. Peter's Orphan Home, Broadstairs. Between 8 and 10 years; £15 a year. Hon. Secretary, Miss Tait, 9 St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
- T. **Three Bridges**. Hedley House Training Home. 10 to 14 years. £1 to £1 : 8s. a month.
- O. T. **Tooting Orphanage for Girls**, 28 Upper Tooting Road, S.W. Free, except £2 for outfit; 6 to 10 years. Mrs. Parr, 8 Cadoxan Place, S.W.
- T. O. * **Torquay Industrial Home and Orphanage**, Varborough Mount, Babbacombe. From 6 years. Lady Superintendent.
- T. O. **Torquay**. Erskine Home, Babbacombe. £12 a year; 2 free cases. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Erskine.
- T. **Tottenham**. (R.C.) 727 High Road.
- T. * **Truro**. Rosewin Training School. 12 to 16 years; £10 a year. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Macnaghten, Brucefield, Truro.
- O. T. **Tunbridge Wells**. Miss Sharman's Home, Lynwood, Upper Grosvenor Road. Any age; free, except in special cases. Miss Sharman, 20 West Square, Southwark, S.E.

Tunbridge Wells. (R.C.) Holy Trinity, Maris Cross.

Tunbridge Wells. Home for Girls, 27 Beulah Road. 10 to 13 (workhouse and motherless); 5s. Mrs. Malden, St. Lawrence, Tunbridge Wells.

Wakefield. Fern House, Almshouse Lane, Yorks (L.A.C.G.). 13 to 16 years. Wakefield girls free; others 8s. a week. Secretary, Miss E. Thompson.

T. O. Walthamstow. Home for Destitute Girls, 74 Grosvenor Park Road, Walthamstow. 6 to 16 years; 5s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Chappell.

T. Wantage. St. Michael's Orphanage, Berks. From 6 years; £13 a year. The Sister in Charge.

O. * West Derby. The Orphanage, near Liverpool. 8 to 12 years; 4s. a week. Matron, Miss Sherring.

T. Westbourne Park, London, W. St. John's Girls' School. Over 14, £14 a year; under 14, £15 a year; under 6, £16 a year; £2 entrance fee. Matron, Miss McEwen.

*** Weymouth.** Girls' Training Home, 40 East Street. 14 to 15 years; 8s. 6d. to 4s. a week. Miss E. Torbington, 2 Claremont, Rodwell, Weymouth.

T. * Whitehaven. Orphan Girls' Home and Industrial Institution, Granby House, Michael Street. 5s. a week; a few free local cases; 13 years. Matron, Miss Whitehouse.

T. Whitstable. The Homestead, Marine Parade, Tankerton. 8s. 6d. a week. Hon. Treasurer, Miss G. Dutton. Also Home of Rest for Ladies, 8s. 6d. to 15s.

B. O. Wiltshire. The Orphanage, Blackburn, Lancs. 4 to 12 years; free. Superintendent and Secretary, James Dixon.

T. Wimbledon. (L.A.C.F.G.) Children's Home, Francis Grove, St. George's Road, Wimbledon. 6 to 16 years; £13 a year; 5 free cases. Hon. Secretary, Miss C. S. Witts, 4 Ridgway Place, Wimbledon.

T. O. Wimbledon. Orphanage, Elm Grove, Worple Road. 5 to 16 years; £13 a year; entrance fee, £2. Superintendent, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

T. * Winchester. Diocesan Home, Connaught House. 14 to 16 years. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Heynes.

M. B. O. Wolverhampton. The Orphan Asylum. 7 to 11 years. By election or purchase. Treasurer, Thomas Gilbert.

T. O. Wolverhampton. Orphan Home, St. Jude's Road, Tettenhall Road. £10 a year; 7 to 11 years. Secretary, Miss Absolon.

*** O. T. Worcester.** St. Albans Home, Worcester. £12:12s. a year, and £1:1s. entrance fee, locals; others, entrance fee, £3:3s. Orphans free, when possible. Sister in Charge.

T. * Yarmouth Girls' Home (L.A.C.F.G.),

Breydon House, 56 North Quay, Great Yarmouth. 11 to 16 years. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Buxton.

Yeovil. House of Help. From 12 years; 4s. a week where possible. Rev. C. J. H. Locke, Lufton Rectory, Yeovil.

T. York. Training Home and Free Registry, 97 High Petergate. 4s. 6d. a week; up to 15 or 16 from school age. Matron, Mrs. Widdas.

T. O. York. St. Stephen's Orphanage, Trinity Lane. £12 a year; some free. Lady Superintendent, Miss M. E. Arlidge.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY (G.F.S.)

was founded in 1875—central office, 89 Victoria Street, S.W.; Sec., Miss Bowlby—and is one of the largest societies for the protection and the help of girls. Many of the first members are now among its Friendly Workers, and from a society for the care of the children of the poor it now embraces in its ranks young women of many grades in society, at home and abroad. The Society regards religion as the permanent basis of morality. Its workers are members of the Church of England. There is no restriction as to membership.

It consists of associates and members, and is carried on for the benefit of girls and young women of all classes. It has eleven departments of work, dealing with the different needs of its members, as follows:—

Members in professions and business; members in mills, factories, and warehouses; candidates from workhouses and orphanages; members in service, registry work, lodges, and lodgings; literature; sick members and homes of rest; industrial; members emigrating.

The Society has 58 lodges or homes in London and the provinces, and one in Paris, including a foreign registry and inquiry office at 10 Holbein Place, Sloane Square, London, S.W.

It has 288 clubs or recreation rooms, and reading unions in three grades, 18 homes of rest, 167 registries, 23 training homes, chiefly for girls from workhouses, and 3 magazines. The latest returns are—members, 153,092; associates, 82,486; branches, 1815.

There are branches of the Society at Paris, Biarritz, Bucharest, Boulogne, Gibraltar, Malta, Milan, Cannes, Constantinople, Florence, Marseilles, Odessa, Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, Geneva, Bordighera, Lisbon, Oporto, Rouen, and Trieste, and associates in many other foreign towns.

Sister societies are also established in Scotland, Ireland, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Burmah, and Southern Africa.

Training Homes in connection with the Girls' Friendly Society, certified under the Local Government Board.

Alnwick (Association for Protection of Girls and G.F.S. affiliated Home), Training School for Girls, Northumberland Street, Alnwick.—Object: trains girls for service and laundry. Admission: payment, £12 per annum. Inmates, 15. Age, 12-17. Sec., Miss Cooke.

Aston Bampton, Training Home for Girls, Aston, Farringdon.—Object: trains girls for

service. Admission: payment, £13 per annum. Age, 12-16. Sec., Mrs. Clarke.

Bangor, Tan Altran Training School, Holyhead.—Object: trains girls for service. Inmates, 14. Admission: payment, £13. Sec., Miss Adcane.

Brighton, Barclay Home for the Blind, 25 Wellington Road, Brighton.—Inmates, 22. Admission: payment, £25 per annum. Sec., Hon. Mrs. Campton.

Brighton, Home for Blind, 161 Elm Grove, Brighton.—Object: home for older girls in connection with Barclay Home. Sec., Hon. Mrs. Campton.

Dorking, Albany Training Home for Girls, South Street, Dorking.—Object: trains girls for service. Admission: payment, £13 per annum. Age, 13-15. Sec., The Lady Florence Blunt.

Dorking, Albany Cottage Home, Westcott, Dorking.—Object: Nursery Home for Albany Training Home. Admission: payment, £13 per annum. Age, 5-12. Income (1897), £200:10:3. Inmates, 9. Sec., The Lady Florence Blunt.

Dudley, Home for Training Girls for Domestic Service, 6 The Inhedge, Dudley, Worcester.—Object: for the training and education of workhouse children. Admission: payment, if sent by guardians, £13 per annum. Age, from 9 to 16 years. Inmates, 11. Treas. and Hon. Sec., Miss Jones, Cawney Bank House, Dudley.

Gloucester, G.F.S. Lodge (1881), Nettleton Road, Gloucester.—Object: to train workhouse girls or those of good character for service. Also to lodge girls who are out of place. Admission: 12 years of age and upwards. Small payment required. Workhouse girls free, but outfit must be supplied by the guardians. Inmates, 12. Management: by committee. Treas., The Archdeacon of Gloucester.

Hurstpierpoint, Training Home for Girls, Chichester House. Hon. Sec., Hon. Mrs. Campton.—Object: to train workhouse girls for service. Admission: 5s. a week when a vacancy occurs, preference being given to Sussex children. Management: committee. Inmates, 20 girls; 4 lady boarders.

Kemerton, Home of Industry, Kemerton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester.—Object: to receive chronic invalids, or homeless girls of virtuous character, and train such capacity as they possess, with the object of enabling them to earn their living. Admission: by medical certificate, and proof of necessity in the case. Management: by committee and trustees; matron in the home. Inmates, 13; average per annum, 39. Hon. Treas., Mrs. J. Mercier.

Lewes, Home for Little Girls from Workhouses, Danny Cottage, The Wallands, Lewes.—Inmates, 8. Admission: payment, £13 per annum. Sec., The Hon. Mrs. Campton.

Lincoln, Orphanage and Training Home, 76 Newland, Lincoln.—Object: to give young girls leaving the workhouse some months' training in household work before going to service, to place them in respectable situations, and to provide temporary lodging in order to prevent their return to the workhouse. Admission: by application to the hon. secretary. Girls are admitted at the

age of 13, or earlier, if they have passed the 4th Standard, the guardians allowing 4s. a week towards their maintenance. Inmates, 12. Management: by committee of ladies. Hon. Sec., Miss Clements, Sub-Deanery, Lincoln.

Lowestoft, Wrentham Cottage Training Home (1882), Alexander Road, Lowestoft.—Object: to train girls for service. Admission: girls not admitted under 13 years old. Must have passed 4th Standard, and bring medical certificate. Payment, £13 per annum and outfit. Outfit given on leaving. Management: by two lady managers. Inmates, 19. Sec., Lady Constance Barne, Sotterley, Wangford, Suffolk.

Newbury, Servants' Training Home, West Mills, Newbury.—Admission: payment, £12 per annum, and £10 per annum if from Deanery of Newbury. Inmates, 20. Age from 12. Sec., Mrs. Gardiner.

Newport, Salop, Home for Girls, Edmond Road, Newport, Salop.—Object: trains workhouse girls for service. Admission: payment, £13 per annum. Inmates, 10. Sec., Miss Roddam.

Painswick, Convalescent and Training Home, Painswick, Gloucester.—Object: trains girls for service. Admission: payment, G.F.S. and workhouse girls 8s. 6d. per week; others 6s. per week. Inmates, 8. Lady Supt., Miss Darenay.

Pontefract, Home for Workhouse and Friendless Girls, The White House, Carleton, near Pontefract.—Object: to train girls for service. Admission: payment, £13. Inmates, 4. Sec., Miss Leatham.

Ramsgate, East Kent Home (1885), Dover House, Grange Road, Ramsgate.—Object: to receive workhouse orphans or other destitute girls from Kent. Admission: payment by guardians, 4s. a week and outfit. Age, 8 to 12. Inmates, 20. Management: by committee. Sec., Lady Rose Weigall.

Reading, G.F.S. Lodge and Servants' Training Home, 10 Church Street, Reading.—Admission: payment, £13 per annum. Age, 12-15. Inmates, 10. Hon. Sec., Miss Goddard.

Rosendale, Cottage Training Home, Newchurch-in-Rosendale, near Manchester.—Object: to train destitute girls. Admission: payment, £13 per annum. Age, 8 to 13. Inmates, 18. Management: by committee. Sec., Hon. Mrs. Marshall Brooke.

Stratford-on-Avon, Industrial Home (1883), 1 and 2 College Street, Stratford-on-Avon.—Object: to train workhouse, destitute, or orphan girls. Admission: age over 11 years. Payment, £13. Outfit required. Inmates, 14. Management: by committee. Hon. Sec. and Lady Supt., Mrs. Studdy, Clifford Chambers.

Willington, Home for Girls (1886), Bryde's Cottage, Willington, Sussex. In connection with Chichester House, Hurstpierpoint.—Object: to admit little girls who are still attending school, and to pass them on to Chichester House. Admission: payment, £10:8s. per annum if sent by guardians. Inmates, 8. Management: by committee. Sec., Hon. Mrs. Campton.

Uncertified Homes

Reigate, Brabazon Home of Comfort, Reigate.—Object: for members of G.F.S. and others, who,

not being eligible for any hospital, would otherwise linger on their days in a workhouse infirmary. A certain number of G.F.S. members admitted for industrial training. Admission: payment, invalids G.F.S., 9s. per week; non-G.F.S., 10s.; industrials G.F.S., 8s.; non-G.F.S., 4s. No case of infectious disorder, consumption, chronic insanity, or epilepsy admitted. Management: by committee. Inmates, invalids, 18; industrials, 4. Sec., Miss A. Cazenove.

Settle, G.F.S. Laundry Training Home, Rathwell, near Settle.—Object: to train girls for laundry work. Admission: payment, 5s. per week. Inmates, 7. Management: by committee. Sec., Mrs. Edgar.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING YOUNG SERVANTS (M.A.B.Y.S.)

This Association befriends pauper girls between the ages of 13 and 20, commended to it by the Guardians of the Metropolitan Unions, upon their removal from the district schools for domestic service. It also cares for other orphan or friendless girls from industrial and orphan schools not so commended. The M.A.B.Y.S. has 31 branches, with 39 free registry offices, 12 lodging, and 6 certified training homes. Secretary, Miss Poole. Office, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Certified Training Homes

Central Training Homes, Grosvenor House, Chiswick, W. Station—Hammersmith and tram, or Turnham Green. 6s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, Miss Whitworth. **Branch House—Ellerslie, Bexhill-on-Sea.** Honorary Secretary, Miss Whitworth.

Lambert House Convalescent Training Home, 13 Albion Place, Ramsgate. For training delicate girls who need sea air. Charge 10s. 6d. weekly. Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Mark Hammond, 13 Norfolk Crescent, W.

Scott House, 1 The Triangle, Hitchin, Herts. Training Home for backward and deficient girls; 5s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, Miss C. Scott.

Nassau Senior Training School for Young Servants, 122 Cornwall Road, Notting Hill. 5s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, Miss Mabel Jackson.

Dudley Stuart Home, 76 Junction Road, Holloway, N. For training girls in laundry and other domestic work. Terms, 5s. weekly. Lady Superintendent, Miss Jolliffe.

The Princess Mary Adelaide Home, Richmond Green, Surrey. For girls of good character; 5s. and 6s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Duncan, York House, Eversfield Road, Richmond.

The following Homes are certified by the Local Government Board under Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 43, and are largely used by M.A.B.Y.S. :—

Household Training Home, 37 Aynhoe Road, West Kensington, W. For Roman Catholic girls of good character; 6s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, The Hon. Mrs. Fraser, 91 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

Hove Training Home, 41 Clarendon Villas, West Brighton. 5s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Peacey, The Vicarage, Hove.

St. Elizabeth's Training Home for Young Servants, Midhurst, Sussex. For Roman Catholic girls; 6s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, The Rev. Mother, as above.

The Servants' Training Home, West Mills, Newbury; 5s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Gardiner, The Rectory, Newbury.

Tre-Wint Industrial Home, 190 Haverstock Hill, N.W. 6s. weekly. Lady Superintendent, Miss Ward, at the Home.

Wrentham Training Home, Alexandria Road, Lowestoft. 5s. weekly. Honorary Secretary, The Lady Constance Barne, Sotterley, Wangford, Suffolk.

St. Mary's Industrial Home, Martell Road, West Dulwich. 5s. weekly. Between 6 and 16 years. Lady Supt., Miss Day.

Homes working in connection with Branches

Camberwell and Norwood Branch. Lodging Home for Girls, 9 Albert Road, High Street, Peckham. Charge for girls belonging to Camberwell and Norwood, 5s. per week; others, 6s. per week. Apply to Miss Ward, 27 Tyson Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

Chelsea and South Kensington Branch. Lodging Home for Girls out of Place, 20 Markham Street, Chelsea, S.W. For admission, apply to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Campbell, 1 Queen's Gate Place, S.W. The charge for girls belonging to the Chelsea Branch is 8d. a day; for all others, 1s. a day.

Ealing Branch. Lodging Home, 73 Western Road, Ealing. Charge for M.A.B.Y.S. girls, 7s. per week. For admission, apply to Miss Hextall, Kebroyd, Montpellier Road, Ealing. Matron, Miss Hunt.

Fulham and Hammersmith Branch. Lodging Home, 46 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith. Charge for girls not in the Hammersmith Branch, 7s. per week.

Greenwich and Lewisham Branch, 22 Woodlands Park Road, Greenwich, near Maze Hill Station and trams. The weekly charge for girls belonging to Greenwich Branch is 8s. 6d.; for all others, 5s. For admission, apply to Mrs. Robson, 2 The Paragon, Blackheath.

Hackney Branch. Lodging Home, 14 Sutton Place, Hackney, E. Charge, 1s. a day. Matron, Mrs. Ware.

Islington Branch. Lodging Home, 208 Liverpool Road, N. Charge, 1s. a day, or 6s. a week. For admission, apply to the Assistant Honorary Secretary, Miss J. Garrett, 12 Highbury Crescent, N.

Kensington Branch. Nassau Senior Training School for Young Servants (certified under Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 43), 122 Cornwall Road, Notting Hill. The charge is 4s. weekly for all girls sent to be trained, except guardians' cases; 5s. for lodgers. Matron, Miss Freudenthal.

Lambeth Branch. Lodging Home. For particulars, apply to Miss Mundy, 92 Upper Kensington Lane, Vauxhall, S.E.

St. Marylebone Branch. Lodging Home,

151 Marylebone Road. Terms, 5s. a week. Address, The Matron, 151 Marylebone Road. Station, Edgware Road.

St. Saviour's Branch. Lodging Home, 27 Bournevale Road, Streatham, S.W. For admission, apply to the Honorary Secretary, Miss F. Frith, 49 Primrose Mansions, Prince of Wales Road, Battersea, S.W. Charge, 6s. a week. Training for girls belonging to St. Saviour's Branch, 5s. a week.

Stepney Branch Home, Eastfield, 295 Seaside Road, Eastbourne. Members of the M.A.B.Y.S. received when out of situation on payment of 6s. weekly for board and lodging; those who are learning laundry work on payments

varying according to their earnings. Apply to Miss Bell, Merlin, Eastbourne.

Wandsworth and Battersea Branch Lodging Home for Girls out of Place, 50 East Hill, Wandsworth. For admission, apply to Miss Lawford. Charge for girls in the Branch, 5s. weekly; for all others, and for girls over 20, 7s. weekly. Matron, Mrs. Hall.

Westminster Branch. Lodging Home for Girls out of Place, 65 Charlwood Street, St. George's Road, Pimlico. The charge for girls belonging to the Westminster Branch is 4s. a week; for all others, 5s. a week. For admission, apply to Mrs. Stenning, 65 Charlwood Street, Pimlico, S.W.

YOUNG WOMEN

STUDENTS' HOMES IN LONDON.

W.C. College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square. Principal, Miss Grove. (See London University.)

Art Students' Home, 4 and 5 Brunswick Square. 25s. to 80s. a week. Apply, The Lady President.

Students' Pension, 2 Vernon Place, Bloomsbury, W.C. Miss Macrae.

Students' Residence, 5 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C. For medical and art students. Principal, Mrs. Clarke Keer.

Students' Residence, 18 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C. (Founded by the Society of Friends.) Principal, Miss Anna L. Littleboy.

Students' Residence, 28 and 82 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. Application to Mrs. Wright.

N.W. Residence for Women Students, 8 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W. Application to Mrs. Greene.

Residence for Students, 48 Albany Street, Regent's Park. Apply, Miss Nappi.

Students' Residence, 85 Dorset Square, Regent's Park. Mrs. Hargreaves.

W. Residences where students are received: 1 Mandeville Place, Miss Simpson; 2 Wyndham Street, Bryanston Square, Miss Osmond.

W. Residence for Students, 12 Wharton Road, West Kensington, W. Mrs. Edwards.

Alexandra House, Kensington Gore, S.W. (See information in Art Section.)

For students' homes in other cities, see the various Universities in Education Section. For homes abroad, see list of Homes for Gentlewomen.

BOARDING-HOMES FOR WOMEN IN LONDON

(Arranged according to Postal Districts)
For women in business, domestic servants, etc.

N. Church Home for Ladies in Busi-

ness, etc., Hon. Sec., Mrs. Linklater, The Vicarage, Stroud Green.

Woodford House, 28 and 29 Duncan Terrace, Islington. Apply, The Matron.

N.W. Gordon House, 8 Endsleigh Gardens. Apply Matron.

Mansfield Institute, Mansfield Road, Haverstock Hill.

Ashley House, 12 Endsleigh Gardens. For ladies.

St. Catherine's Home, 178 Alexandra Road, Kilburn. 8s. 6d. weekly.

Harley House (R.C.), Marylebone Road.

E. Whittington House, 29 Stepney Green.

Home for Indian Ayahs, 6 Jewry Street, Aldgate.

Home for Factory and Working Girls (R.C.), 24 Bow Road.

E.C. The Churchill, 77 Chiswell Street. (Not for servants.)

St. Ursula's Home, 25 Brooke Street, Holborn. Lady clerks, typewriters, governesses, etc., members of Church of England. Age limit, 16 to 26.

St. Monica's Home, 19 Brooke Street, Holborn. School teachers, typewriters, etc. 7s. to 12s. a week.

Servants' Home (R.C.), 50 Crispin Street, Bishopsgate.

W. Victoria House, 135 and 137 Queen's Road, Bayswater. Apply, The Matron.

Morley House, 14 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square.

Garfield House, 8 Fitzroy Square.

Hyde House, 27 Somerset Street, Portman Square.

Lincoln House, 12 York Place, Baker Street.

Domgay House, 11 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square.

G. and S.W. Institute, 21 Baker Street, Portman Square.

- St. Gabriel's Home**, 36 Mortimer Street. For young women in business. Church of England only.
- Home for Ladies**, 4 Bulstrode Street, Cavendish Square.
- The Soho Club and Home** for women in business and students, 59 Greek Street, Soho Square.
- Sturgis House**, 40 Beaumont Street, Marylebone. For women in business.
- Girls' Temporary Lodging**, 22A Devonshire Street.
- Home for Business Women**, 16 Welbeck Street. 10s. 6d. a week.
- Servants' Home (R.C.)**, 9 Lower Seymour Street.
- Servants' Home (R.C.)**, St. Edward's Convent, Blandford Square.
- W.C. **Brabazon Home for Ladies**, 8 and 9 South Crescent, Tottenham Court Road.
- Swiss House**, 15 Mecklenburgh Square. Foreign governesses, ladies' and children's maids. Lady Supt., Madame Cavin.
- Home for Governesses and Visitors to London**, 56 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. Manageress, Miss Lyons.
- Working Girls' House**, Day Nursery and Club, 78 Drury Lane.
- S.E. **Working Girls' Home**, 49 Nelson Square, Southwark. For factory girls. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- Home for Working Girls**, Great Dover Street, Borough.
- St. Mary's Home**, 182 New Kent Road.
- S.W. **Park Chapel Institute**, 22 Edith Grove.
- Servants' Home and Registry**, 162 Warwick Street. Miss Freeman.
- Servants' Home**, 32 Sydney Street, Fulham Road. Apply, Miss Lovejoy. Lodging 2s. 6d. to 4s. Single nights 1s. 6d.
- Working Women's House**, free registry, lodgings for young servants, training home, work-rooms, home for emigrants, 58 Horseferry Road, Westminster.
- Home of Rest**, St. Michael's Club, 41 Broadway, Wimbledon.
- 64 Vincent Square**. The Matron.
- Home for Servants**, 81 Cumberland Place, Warwick Square. 1s. a day. Apply, The Matron.
- Home for Working Girls and Servants (R.C.)**, 159 Church Street, King's Road, Chelsea.
- Bath**, Servants' Home, 2 Caroline Buildings.
- Birmingham**, Servants' Home, 113 Bath Row.
- Birmingham**, Free Registry and Home for girls of good character, Bath House, Bath Row. Apply, Lady Superintendent.
- Birmingham**, Working Girls' Home (R.C.), St. Anthony's Home, 59 Bath Street.
- Bristol**, Lodging House and Registry Office, 140 Victoria Street.
- Bristol**, Clifton and Bristol, Registry and Home, 11 Dover Place.
- Bristol**, Mrs. Beddoe's Working Women's Dwelling, 20 Bishop Street, Portland Square.
- Cambridge**, 61 King Street. Apply to Mrs. Wilson, 1 Warkworth Street, Cambridge.
- Eastbourne**, Westdown Boarding House, 5 Cornfield Place.
- Edinburgh**, Golden Eagle Friendly Society Home, Scotland Street.
- Folkestone**, 11 Connaught Road. 7s. a week.
- Folkestone**, 26 Alexandra Gardens.
- Glasgow**, Golden Eagle Friendly Society Home, 69 Union Street.
- Hastings**, 87 Wellington Square.
- Leeds**, Servants' Home and Registry, 35 Great George Street. 7s. weekly.
- Liverpool Homes**, "Mildmay" Y.W.C.A., Blackburne Place, Hope Street. Apply to Mrs. Stephen Menzies, 10 Croxteth Road. Home for governesses, students, etc.
- Liverpool**, U.B.E.A. Resting Home, Bromboro' House, Great George Square. For women and girls. 2s. 6d. a day. Apply Miss Brend.
- Liverpool**, Servants' Home (R.C.), 13 Everton Crescent.
- Liverpool**, House of Mercy (R.C.), Mount Vernon.
- Maldstone**, Howard de Walden Institute and School of Cookery. For governesses, students, etc. Board and lodging from 10s. to 25s. weekly.
- Manchester**, 7 Shakespeare Street, Stockport Road. Hon. Sec., Miss M. S. Hamilton.
- Manchester**, Servants' Home and Registry, 52 Grosvenor Street, Oxford Street. 6s. a week. Matron, Miss Smith.
- Manchester**, Railway Station Lodging Houses for respectable women, 41 Downing Street (for London Road and Central Stations); 58 New Bridge Street (for Victoria and Exchange Stations). Beds, 6d. to 1s. 6d. a night.
- Manchester**, Working Girls' Home (R.C.), 43 Crescent, Salford.
- Manchester**, Girls' Mutual Aid Home (R.C.), 85 Rumford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne**, St. Anne's Convent (R.C.), Summerhill Grove.
- Nottingham**, Servants' Home (R.C.), House of Mercy, College Street.
- Plymouth**, 28 Bedford Street.

BOARDING-HOMES IN THE PROVINCES

For young women in business, domestic servants, etc.

Aberdeen, 28 Union Terrace.

St. Leonards-on-Sea, Servants' Home and House of Rest, 89 Western Road.

St. Leonards-on-Sea, Ladies' Residential and Holiday Home, 4 Magdalen Road. 15s. to 18s. a week. Apply, Miss Spearing.

Southampton, Palk Memorial Lodging House and Training Home. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Langstaff.

Stratford, Girls' Mission. Hon. Superintendent, Mr. J. Dowding-Sansom, Oak Villa, Hamfretth Road.

Wolverhampton, Servants' Home (R.C.), St. Joseph's Convent.

For Homes on the Continent, see List of Homes for Gentlemen, also Y.W.C.A. list. Information as to particular homes, or as to homes in countries or cities, not mentioned in the list, can be obtained through the National Vigilance Association, 267 Strand, London, W.C. See also article on Englishwomen Abroad.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Friends in the country are invited to give young women coming to houses of business in town letters of introduction to the "Resident Superintendents" near whom they will be located; or, if they wish to have them visited at their own homes, to write to the Secretary, London, Y.W.C.A. Office, 25 and 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

HOMES AND RESTAURANTS IN LONDON

For Terms, etc., see List below.

Postal district.

W. The Welbeck. Welbeck House, 101 Mortimer Street, W.; Ames House, 36 Great Portland Street, W. Hon. Resident Superintendent, Miss Burroughes.

Kent House, 89 and 91 Great Portland Street. Hon. Resident Superintendent, Miss Graham.

Ealing Institute and Boarding House, Uxbridge Road, Ealing. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Tulloch.

Westbourne Home, 49 Porchester Road. Hon. Superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryan. Resident Superintendent, Miss Herring.

Institute and Home, 2 The Bourne, High Road, Chiswick. Hon. Secretary, Miss Coles.

S.W. Princess House, Restaurant and Boarding House, 106 and 108 Brompton Road. Resident Superintendent, Miss Du Cane.

Home and Institute, 191 Tulse Hill. Hon. Secretary, Miss Waltham.

Katherine House, 19 Hollywood Road, South Kensington. Hon. Superintendent, Mrs. Bezy Thorne. Resident Superintendent, Miss Manning.

Clapham Institute and Home, 355 Clapham Road. Hon. Secretary, Miss Dunbar. Resident Superintendent, Miss Shrimpton.

Aberdeen House, 194 Stockwell Road, Brixton. Resident Superintendent, Miss Worthington.

Institute and Home, 1 Barclay Road, Walham Green. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Lingwood.

Institute and Home, 129 Upper Richmond Road, Putney. Hon. Secretary, Miss Vause (*pro tem.*)

Gordon Lodge, Lancaster Road, High Street, Wimbledon. Hon. Secretary, Miss Parker.

W.C. Morley Rooms, 14 John Street, Bedford Row. Visiting Superintendent, Miss Morley. Resident Superintendent and Visitor, Miss C. M. Gough.

N. Cloudeley Institute and Home, 34 Barnsbury Street, Islington. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. W. T. Paton and Miss Paton.

Institute, 17 Aubert Park, Highbury. Resident Superintendent, Miss Dodd.

Cambridge Institute and Home, 459 and 461 Holloway Road. Hon. Secretary, Miss Freeman.

N.W. St. John's Wood Institute, 46 Wellington Road. Hon. Secretary, Miss Pollock. Secretary, Miss Florence Welch.

N.E. Seymour House, 2 and 4 Lower Clapton Road, Lower Clapton. Hon. Secretaries, Miss J. S. Duncan and Miss Hardy. Hon. Resident Superintendent, Mrs. Hurry.

S.E. Home and Institute, 67 St. John's Park, Blackheath. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Sharp.

Woolwich and Plumstead Home, 100 Wellington Street, Woolwich. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Orde Brown.

Institute and Home (St. James' Hatcham), 62 Lewisham High Road. Hon. Secretary, Miss M. A. Marsh.

Preparation Home for Y.W.C.A. Work, 14 Finsbury Square, E.C. Hon. Secretary, Miss L. Duff.

Home for Private Nurses (Affiliated), 25 Norfolk Crescent, W. Miss Ely.

TABLE OF TERMS FOR LODGINGS, ETC.

POSTAL DISTRICT.	NO. OF BEDS	TERMS.	CLASS.
W. Welbeck House . . .	56	4s., 4s. 6d.	Business Assistants
W. Ditto (Ames House) . .	26	4s., 4s. 6d.	Business Assistants
W. Kent House . . .	70	4s. 6d., 6s.	Students and Teachers
W. Ealing Institute . . .	3	3s. 6d., board from 10s. 6d.	Business
W. Westbourne Home, Porchester Road . . .	15	1s. 3d. per day, board and lodgings	Business and Servants
W. Chiswick . . .	3	2s. 6d., 6d. per night	Business and Servants
S.W. Princess House . . .	26	3s. 6d. to 6s.	Business
S.W. Katherine House . . .	6	4s. 6d.	Business
S.W. Clapham . . .	7	12s.	Business, Board School Teachers, Governesses
S.W. Brixton . . .	3	..	Business
S.W. Tulse Hill . . .	7	3s. 6d. to 4s., 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. inclusive	Business and Servants
S.W. Gordon Lodge . . .	6	2s. 6d. to 4s.	Business and Upper Class Servants
S.W. Putney . . .	4	..	..
W.C. Morley Rooms . . .	9	4s. and 5s.	Barmaids
N. Cambridge (Holloway) . .	23	3s. to 5s. 6d.	Business and Board School Teachers
N. Cloudeley . . .	24	2s. 6d. to 4s., 10s. to 12s. inclusive.	Milliners, Dressmakers, Clerks in Post Offices, and Teachers
N. Wood Green . . .	8	..	Business and Servants
N. Aubert Park . . .	11	3s. 6d. to 5s.	Servants and Business
N.W. St. John's Wood . . .	20	3s., 6s.	Business, Governesses, and Students
N.W. Ditto . . .	1	Traveller's Bed	..
N.E. Seymour House . . .	25	3s., 6s.	Governesses, Students, Lady Helps, Nurses
S.E. Woolwich . . .	3	2s., 3s.	Business or Servants
S.E. Blackheath . . .	4	3s. 6d. per week	..
W. 25 Norfolk Crescent . .	..	3s. or £1 inclusive of board	Residential Home for Private Nurses

ENGLAND AND WALES

(Charges vary from 10s. 6d. to £1 a week, for board and lodging.)

Bath, 37 Milsom Street, Bath, Somersetshire. Servants, 19 Charles Street.

Bexhill-on-Sea, The Harcourt Home of Rest, Station Road.

Birkenhead, Y.W.C.A., 42 The Woodlands.

Birmingham, 17 Crescent.

Blackburn, 19 Richmond Terrace.

Blackheath, 67 St. John's Park.

Blandford, Stanhope House, Salisbury Street.

Bournemouth, Digby Institute, Beckford Road; Milton House, 5 Westover Villas. Boscombe: Daisy House, Christchurch Road. Westbourne: Digby House, Middle Road.

Bridlington Quay, Y.W.C.A. Home and Institute.

Brighton, Victoria House, 51 Old Steine.

Bristol, Neville House, Berkeley Square, Clifton; Victoria House, Portland Square, Bristol;

Traveller's Aid; Devonshire House, Victoria Street, Bristol.

Bromley, 23 Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.

Bromyard, Y.W.C.A., Bromyard, Worcester.

Burton-on-Trent, Shaftesbury House, Orchard Street.

Bury St. Edmunds, 27 Abbey Hill.

Cambridge, Regent House, Regent Street.

Cardiff, 27 Charles Street, Cardiff, South Wales.

Carlisle, 5 Abbey Street.

Cheltenham, 18 Royal Crescent.

Chudleigh, Rose Cottage, Chudleigh, Devon.

Clevedon, Woodmount, Leagrove Road.

Colwyn Bay, Abergele Road, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

Croydon, 36 High Street, Croydon, Surrey.

Deal, 121 High Street, Deal, Kent.

Devonport, 4 Chapel Street.

Dorchester, Durngate Street.

- Dorking**, Clarendon House, Dorking, Surrey.
- Douglas**, 9 Mona Terrace, Douglas, Isle-of-Man.
- Ealing**, Y.W.C.A. Uxbridge Road.
- Eastbourne**, 5 Cornfield Place.
- Eastbourne**, Servants, 295 Sea Side Road.
- Egremont**, The Hollies, Seabank Road, Egremont, Cheshire.
- Epsom**, The Terrace Home. Address, Hon. Secretary.
- Exeter**, 9 Dix's Field, Exeter, Devon.
- Felixstowe**, Y.W.C.A. Home, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
- Folkestone**, 26 Alexandra Gardens.
- Gravesend**, 156 Milton Road.
- Guernsey**, Shaftesbury House, Union Street, St. Pierre le Port.
- Guildford**, 29 Commercial Road, Guildford, Surrey.
- Hanworth**, The Mount, near Feltham.
- Harrogate**, Cambridge Street, Harrogate, Yorks.
- Hastings**, Y.W.C.A. Home, 26 Holmesdale Gardens.
- Hastings**, Servants—101 Queen's Road, Ings, Sussex.
- Hereford**, 130 St. Owen Street.
- Hockley-Heath**, The Hollies, Kingswood.
- Hull**, 65 Spring Bank.
- Ipswich**, Gainsborough House, Bolton Lane.
- Jersey**, 16 David Place, St. Helier.
- Kidderminster**, St. Mary's Street.
- Landport**, Victoria Rooms, Surrey Street, Landport, Portsmouth.
- Leamington**, York House, Clarendon Place.
- Leeds**, 1 Queen's Square.
- Leicester**, 106 Welford Road.
- Lewisham**, St. James', Hatcham, 62 Lewisham High Road.
- Liverpool**, "Mildmay," Blackburn Place; Sandon House, 71 Shaw Street; Bromboro' House, St. George's Square.
- Lowestoft**, Y.W.C.A., Walcott Terrace, Alexandra Road.
- Malvern**, 5 Promenade, Malvern, Worcester-shire.
- Manchester**, Osborne House, 67 Ardwick Green.
- Manchester**, Ancoats—Lever House, 40 Mill Street.
- Manchester**, Strangers' Lodging—41 Downing Street (near London Road Station), and 58 New Bridge Street (near Victoria and Exchange Stations). Girls' Lodging House, 7 Shakespeare Street, Stockport Road.
- Manchester**, Servants—52 Grosvenor Street.
- Margate**, Darlington House, Margate, Kent.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne**, 4 Saville Place.
- Nottingham**, Shaftesbury House.
- Oxford**, 31 New Inn Hall Street.
- Peterborough**, 32 North Street.
- Plymouth**, 18 Lockyer Street, Plymouth, Devon.
- Plymouth**, The Mutley Home, 12 Seaton Terrace, Mutley.
- Ramsgate**, 119 High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
- Reading**, 19 Castle Street, Reading, Berkshire.
- Red Hill**, London Road, Red Hill, Surrey.
- Reigate**, Somerset House, Reigate, Surrey.
- Rhyl**, 19 Water Street, Rhyl, North Wales.
- Richmond**, 5 Spring Terrace, Sheen Road.
- Ryde**, Garfield House, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
- Scarborough**, Douglas House, 18 Aberdeen Walk.
- Sevenoaks**, 52 London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- Shrewsbury**, Sandford House Princess Street.
- Southampton**, 8 Portland Terrace.
- Southend**, Alexandra Home, Southend, Essex.
- Southport**, Orford House, 349 Lord Street.
- Southsea**, Normanton, Lennox Road, Southsea, Hants.
- St. Leonards**, 39 Western Road.
- Swanage**, Ridley House, Swanage, Dorset.
- Taunton**, 20 East Street, Taunton, Somerset-shire.
- Tonbridge**, 1 East Street, Tonbridge, Kent.
- Tunbridge Wells**, 18 Mount Pleasant.
- Torquay**, Gambleville, St. Marychurch Road.
- Wakefield**, 26 Southgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
- Weston-super-Mare**, Cannanore House.
- Wigan**, Dicconsin Street.
- Wimbledon**, Gordon Lodge, Lancaster Road.
- Winchester**, 29 High Street.
- Windsor**, Homestead, 1 High Street.
- Woolwich**, 100 Wellington Street.
- Worthing**, 2 Liverpool Terrace, Worthing, Sussex.
- York**, 19 Priory Street.

SCOTLAND

- Aberdeen**, 23 Union Terrace.
- Dundee**, 38 Tay Street.
- Edinburgh**, 116 George Street.

Edinburgh, Working Girls' Home and Institute, 6 Union Place.

Glasgow, Servants' Home, 80 Bath Street.

Glasgow, East End Home, 12 Landressy Street, Bridgeton.

Kirn, Auchincraig.

Largs, Holiday House, Manston. Miss Mackay, Matron.

Leven, 6 The Berae.

Near Merton, Convalescent Home. Miss Duff, Clinthill, St. Boswells.

IRELAND

Armagh, Abbey Street.

Belfast, 9 Donegal Square East.

Cork, 8 Sidney Place.

Dublin, 75 and 76 Harcourt Street; 26 Rutland Square; 22 Ely Place (Employment Agency Home). Missionary Training Home, 81 Mount Pleasant Square.

Greystones, Coolnagreina (June to September).

Howth, 1 Edmund Villa, Borough Road (June to September).

Kilkee, The Billows (June to September).

Lisburn, 83 Bachelor's Walk.

Lurgan, High Street.

Waterford, 82 William Street.

FOREIGN HOMES

Australia—Sydney, 49 Phillip Street.

Melbourne, Y.W.C.A. Home, Spring Street.

Adelaide, Y.W.C.A. Home, Poulteney Street.

New Zealand—Auckland, Y.W.C.A. Home.

Dunedin, Y.W.C.A. Home, Moray Place.

Cape Colony—Cape Town, 52 Long Street.

India—Bombay, Carlyle Chambers, Apollo Bunder.

Calcutta, 28 Chowringee.

Germany—Berlin, 5 Borsigstrasse.

Italy—Turin, "Foyer," 28 Corso Oporto.

Canada—Montreal, 897 Dorchester Street.

Toronto, 18 Elm Street.

Quebec, 125 Anne Street.

Ottawa, Y.W.C.A. Home, Metcalfe Street.

Winnipeg, Y.W.C.A. Home, Edmonton St.

LADIES

HOMES FOR GENTLEWOMEN AND GOVERNESSES

In the compilation of the following list of Homes suitable for gentlewomen a certain number of places partaking of the nature of cheap lodgings have been included, upon the personal recommendation of trustworthy persons. Much information has been derived from the handbook published by Miss Alice L. Meinhertzhagen, which she has kindly placed at the disposal of the editor of the Englishwoman's Year Book. Homes for ladies in active employment, when well managed, fill readily, and can be made self-supporting if considerable numbers are taken. There is still very insufficient accommodation for the women whose incomes average £70 a year. A Rowton House for the still larger number possessing 15s to £1 a week is a *desideratum*.

Homes for Gentlewomen and Governesses, and for the Widows of Clergy, etc.

In London and Suburbs

N.—Church Home for Ladies employed in Government Offices, 4 Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N. Terms, 12s. 6d. to 18s. a week. Apply to Mrs. Linklater, Stroud Green Vicarage.

Home for Ladies of Reduced Income, 86 Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.; 14s. to £1 a week. Apply, Mrs. E. Hooper.

N.W.—Miss Mason's Houses of Rest for Christian workers and missionaries, 10 Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., and Burlington Place, Eastbourne. Also the

Aged Workers' Home, 10a Finchley Road. A permanent Home for worn-out women workers. Apply to Miss Mason.

The Ladies' Home, 53 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood. Board, lodging, medical attendance, and medicine; 13s. to 16s. weekly. Recommendation of subscriber. Hon. Sec., Miss Parry Okeden, 75 St. George's Road, S.W.

E.C.—St. Ursula's Home, 25 Brook Street, E.C. For lady clerks, typewriters, governesses, etc. (members of Church of England); 9s. to 15s. weekly. Apply, Lady Superintendent.

W.—Miss Sheppard's Annuitants' Homes, 190, 192, and 194 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.; 32 Waierton Road, St. Peter's Park, W.; 21 Holland Street, Kensington, W. Free lodging to gentlewomen possessed of not less than £25 of assured annual income. Address by letter, Hon. Secretary, 27 Ossington Street, Bayswater; also personal application at the office on Tuesdays, 11.30 to 1 p.m.

The George Ballard Home for widows of officers (Army and Navy) or of merchants. Must be over 55, and possess income of between £40 and £60. Trustees, 43 Newton Road, Westbourne Grove, London.

Frithville Homes for reduced gentlewomen, 57 The Grove, Hammersmith. Must have not less than £20 and not more than £40. Hon. Sec.,

Miss Keep, 5 Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.

Westbourne Park Home for Gentlewomen, 2, 4, 6, 8 Shrewsbury Road, Westbourne Park, W. Must be member of the Church of England. A lady in ordinary acceptance of term. A guaranteed income of not more than £50 and not less than £20 per annum; 6d. a week charged. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Francis Cobb, 18 Westbourne Gardens, W.

Home for unemployed Governesses, 16 St. Stephen's Square, Westbourne Park.

Luther Memorial Home, for poor Protestant gentlewomen over 50 years of age, 120 Ledbury Road, Bayswater. Limit of income, £25 to £50. Service, 1s. 6d. weekly. Sec., H. Miller, Church Association, 14 Buckingham Street, Strand.

Clergy Ladies' Homes, Formosa Street, Westmoreland Road, Paddington. For widows and spinster daughters of clergy, over 40 years of age, and £40 to £80 of annual income. Unfurnished rooms at £1 a year. Hon. Sec., Miss Lyall, 64 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Governess Home, 47 Harley Street; 15s. a week.

Home et Agence des Institutrices Étrangères (Rev. J. du Pontet de la Harpe), 8 Colville Houses, Talbot Road; 14s. to 21s.

S.W.—H.R.H. Princess Frederica's Home for Gentlewomen, Warwick House, 6 and 7 Trinity Road, Tulse Hill, S.W. To provide ladies whose income is not less than £20 with unfurnished room, coals, gas, and attendance. Admission fee of £25. Apply to the Secretary at the Home.

Gentlewomen's Employment Club, 7c Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. Boarding accommodation, 18s. to £1 weekly. Hon. Sec., Miss Young-husband.

Royal Home for Ladies, Wandsworth Common, and 26 Homefield Road, Wimbledon. For ladies whose income is not less than £20 nor over £50; with unfurnished room, coals, gas, attendance, and medical advice. Entrance fee, £25. Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Jacob, 17 Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common.

The Governess Guild, 139 Fulham Road. Sec., Miss Eleanor Wilson. Some cases free.

Home and Bureau for French governesses. Maison Française Nationale, St. George's Square, Fimlico.

E.—Robinson's Retreat, Hackney, E. For widows (not less than 50 years) of pastors of Independent or Baptist

Church. In receipt of income of £10 to £40 per annum. Apply to Treasurer, T. Elliott Viney, Highbury Crescent, N.

S.E.—Belmont Home for Poor Gentlewomen, to provide lodgings, coals, gas and attendance to gentlewomen over 50 years unable to earn a living and who have an income of not more than £50, not less than £30; 1s. a week. Hon. Sec.—Miss Keene, 6 Walerand Road, Lewisham.

Homes for Ladies, 152 Norwood Road, West Norwood. 15s. to 21s. a week. Apply Lady Supt.

In the Provinces—Permanent Homes

(Free, and also where payment is required).

Bath—Partis College. Home for 30 widows and daughters of professional men or merchants. Applicants must not be less than 50 years of age, members of Church of England, and possess an annual income of from £25 to £40, not an allowance from friends or the grant of a charitable society. A pension of not less than £30 per annum given with a small house. Apply, Sec., Rev. A. Hamilton, M.A.

Birmingham—Evans' Cottage Homes, Selly Oak, Birmingham. Chiefly for Birmingham ladies. Candidates must be upwards of 50 years of age and possess an assured income of not less than £25 or more than £100. Each lady receives an annuity of £25. Sec., W. E. Dench, 55 George Street, Birmingham.

Bristol—Lady Smyth's Home, Long Ashton. For ladies in reduced circumstances and workers. Charges, 6s. to 10s. Apply, Hon. Sec.

Bromley—Bromley Cottage, Bromley, Kent. Houses and pensions of £88 a year for 40 widows of clergymen of the Church of England not under 50 years at election. Two out-pensions of £30 for widows as above. Sec., Rev. J. White. The five oldest widows receive £44. There are also five houses for daughters of widows who have lived in the college, and pensions of £44 each.

Cheltenham—Home for 6 Ladies. Giving furnished bedroom and use of sitting-room and kitchen at charge of 6s. a week each. Ladies supply their own board, fire, lights, and attendance. Apply, Miss Bostock, 6 Queen's Parade, Cheltenham.

Chislehurst Governess Benevolent Institution, Chislehurst, Kent. Asylum of aged governesses. Apply, Sec., C. H. Klugh, Esq., at the office, 82 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

Edinburgh.—Residence for Disengaged and Daily Governesses, 10 Gloucester Place. 12s. 6d.

Halifax—Abbott's (John) Trustees' Ladies' Home, Skircoat, Halifax, Yorkshire. Local. Provides (1st) Homes for 12 ladies over 50 years who possess not less than £20 a year income; (2nd) annuities for ladies in needy circumstances, not residing in the Homes. Apply, Sec., John Tuley, at the Home.

Hull—Watson's (Mrs. Ann) Charity, Sutton, near Hull.—Alms-houses for 12 ladies, who receive £25 a year each. Must be widows of clergymen or unmarried daughters of clergymen, Church of England. Clerk to Trustees, Edward S. Wilson, 6 Whitefriars' Gate, Hull.

Kent—Huggens College, Northfleet, provides 50 ladies and gentlemen over 60, who possess incomes of not more than £20, with house and £1 a week. The out-pensions are £52 a year. Sec., T. Mark Merriman, Esq., 25 Austin Friars, E.C.

Leighton Buzzard—St. Barnabas Lodge, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, for 7 aged ladies. Terms from £26 a year. Apply, Miss P. Nicolas, St. Barnabas Lodge.

Lincoln—Turnor Hospital, Wragby, Lincoln. Homes for 6 widows of clergymen and for 6 widows of peasant class. Annuity £5 to former, £8 to latter. Sec., Rev. H. Bolland.

Liverpool—Home for Governesses, 40 Upper Parliament Street. Governess Institute and Home. Terms, 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. a week. Registry for governesses.

Manchester—Home for Gentlewomen, Park Bank, Higher Broughton, Manchester. Charge in proportion to income. For gentlewomen over 40 years possessing an income of £20 to £50, and with satisfactory local connection. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Young, B.A., Sedgley Bank, Kersal, Manchester.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Home for Poor Widows, 8 Prudhoe Place. Apply, The Lady Superintendent.

Pinner—Howard Institution. Founded by Miss Howard for widows of Army and Navy officers. A house and allowance of about £40 a year. Trustees, The Ven. the Archdeacon of London, and R. J. Hodgson, Esq., of 8 Brick Court, Temple, E.C. Apply to the latter.

Salisbury—Ward's College of Matrons of Clergy in the Diocese, or in default in that of Exeter. For widows over 50 years of age whose income does not exceed £50 per annum. Each widow has rooms and £50 per annum. Apply, The Archdeacon of Sarum, Salisbury.

St.-Leonards-on-Sea—Albert House Institution, 11 Cross Street (near Warrior Square). Founded by the

late F. M. Montgomerie, Esq. Supplies 7 ladies with 2 furnished rooms and attendance for 9s. a week. Sec., F. C. Edwards, 81 Magdalen Road. Superintendent, Mrs. Ellis.

St. Paul's, Fisherton, Salisbury. Mr. F. Attwood's endowment. Candidates must be of gentle birth, and either widows or spinsters of the age of 50 and upwards, and possessing a clear annual income of not less than £25 or more than £70. Must be members of the Church of England, communicants, and have been residents for the last five years within the diocese of Salisbury or of Winchester. Apply, Wm. Chas. Powning, Esq., Clerk to the Trustees, Clipper Lane, Salisbury.

IRELAND

Dublin—Home for Aged Governesses and Unmarried Ladies, Harcourt Terrace, Adelaide Road, Dublin. Must have £15 12s. a year; must be 50 years of age. Hon. Secretary, Miss Stokes, 18 Sunbury Gardens, Palmerston Park.

Maggeough Homes (for old ladies), Cowper Road, Dublin.

Distressed Ladies' Home, 38 Mountjoy Square. Inmates must be over 70 years and destitute. Application to foundress, Mrs. Power Lalor.

HOMES ABROAD

Austria—Queen Victoria's Jubilee Home for British Governesses, 1 Weihburgasse 16, Vienna. Apply, Lady Superintendent, Miss Cross. Charges, 1 franc 40 c. a month for board, and from fr. 1.12 to 20 for a bedroom. There is an agency attached to the Home; fees are voluntary.

Berlin—British and American Governesses' Home and Agency, 22 Kleinbeerenstrasse, Berlin, Germany. Apply, Lady Superintendent, Miss Nash. Charges, 18s. a week for single room with board; 15s. if room is shared. Wine, beer, and washing extra. Medical attendance free.

Brussels—British Institute, 26 Rue de Vienne, Brussels, Belgium. Apply, Lady Superintendent, Miss Gordon. Charges for governesses in Belgium, 2 francs per day. Nurses 1 fr. 50 c. a day. Visitors 3 frs. to 8.50 a day.

Calvados—Maison Evangelique de Beuzeval-sur-mer. Open 1st July to 30th September; for persons of moderate means. Apply, Mme. la Directrice de la Maison Evangelique, Beuzeval-sur-mer, Calvados, France. Charges, 8 frs. 50 c. per day for board and lodging; 50 centimes a day extra for attendance if required. References required.

Cannes—Home for Invalid Ladies from 18 to 40

years of age. Apply, Miss Hankey, The Palace, Much Hadham, Herts. Charges, 20s. weekly for board, lodging, and medical attendance. Washing extra.

Florence—Villa Betania, Poggio Imperiale 7.—Sick and Convalescent Home. Apply, Sister in Charge (speaks English). Charges from 7 to 12 francs a day.

France—3 Rue Jacques Cartier, St. Servan, Brittany.—English nurse receives invalids or other ladies. Apply, Miss E. A. Wray, c/o Messrs. Grindlay and Company, Bankers, 65 Parliament Street, London, S.W. Charges, 20s. weekly from 1st September to 31st May.

Mentone—Helvetia, Home for Invalid Ladies. Open 1st November to 1st May. Apply, Miss Dudgeon, Les Grottes, Mentone, Alpes Maritimes, France. Charges, 20s. a week; fire in bedroom and washing extra.

Pau—House of Rest for ladies of limited means. Apply, Lady Superintendent, Miss C. Watson, 82 Rue de Bordeaux, Pau, Basses Pyrénées, France. Charges from 20s. to 30s. weekly.

Paris—Home for Teachers, Artists, and Visitors. Apply Miss Pryde, The Home, 152 Rue de la Pompe, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris. Charges for artists and teachers 16s. weekly. For visitors, 25s. and upwards according to rooms. A free registry is kept for governesses, and counsel and help given.

English Home, Girls' Friendly Society. 17 Rue de Courcelles, Paris. Apply, The President, Lady Vincent, 29 Eaton Square, London, S.W., or Lady Superintendent, G.F.S. Lodge, Paris. Charges, 17 to 25 francs weekly for associates and ladies.

Switzerland—Interlaken. Apply Fräulein Pfister, Chalet Hohenay. Charges: in April, 4 francs 50 c. a day; in height of season, from 5 francs a day.

La Campagnette, sur Nyon, Canton de Vaud. Mme. Michand receives a limited number of boarders at 25s. a week.

Interlaken, Chalet Erica. Apply, Mme. C. Schumacher, Familien pension, Switzerland. Charges, from 5 francs to 6 francs per day according to rooms; wine and candles extra.

SMALL TENEMENTS SUITABLE FOR RESIDENCES FOR GENTLEFOLK IN LONDON.

Holbein House and Holbein Buildings (Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited), Sloane Square, London, S.W. Apply, Sec., Lindsay S. G. Young, Esq., Connaught Mansions, 84 Victoria Street, S.W. Small unfurnished flats. Charges

from £1:11s. monthly for 2 rooms and small scullery; from £1:15s. monthly for 3 rooms and small scullery; and from £2:10s. monthly for 3 rooms and kitchen.

Oakley Flats, Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W. Apply, Miss O'Regan, at the Flats. From 4s. weekly for unfurnished rooms. Amount charged for service, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week.

Campden Houses, Peel Street, Campden Hill Road, W. Flats of 3 rooms from 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. a week; single rooms, 5s. and 5s. 6d. for gentlemen only. Hon. Sec., 60 Prince's Square, W.

West Kensington Park. Eleven flats, containing sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen, scullery, and let exclusively to gentlefolks. Apply, Messrs. Rawley Cross and Company, agents, facing Uxbridge Road Station, N. Charges, £26 a year inclusive. One larger, with bath, £30.

Holland Place Chambers, Church Street, Kensington, W. Apply, Caretaker in Charge. Charges: suite of 2 rooms, about 7s. weekly; suite of 3 rooms, about 8s. 6d. weekly.

Ladies' Residential Chambers Co., Limited, Chenies Street Chambers, Bloomsbury, W.C.; York Street Chambers, Bryanston Square, W. Apply, Lady Superintendent at the Chambers. Charges, from £3 to £6 a month according to number of rooms and position.

PENSIONS AND HOMES

PENSIONS FOR WOMEN

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society. Office, 83 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Annual pensions to Protestants. Secretary, J. E. Hazelton, Esq.

Deakin Institution, Sheffield. Pensions of £20 to £25 a year, to single women over 55 years. Secretary, John Ellis, 80 Bank Street, Sheffield.

Dunn's Charity, 6s. a week. Poor widows and spinsters. Trustees, A. Birrell, Esq., M.P., and S. O. Buckmaster, 3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Friendly Female Society. Asylums, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E., and Stockwell Park Road, S.W. For women over 60 years, with an income of less than 8s. a week. Secretary, Mrs. Cordeaux, Woodford Green.

Gulston's (Helen) Charity.—Annuities of £5 each to 6 widows: two of citizens, two of ministers, two of gentlemen. Management, by Merchant Tailors' Company.

Pargeter's (Thomas) of Foxcote, Charity. Annuities of £20 a year to single women, 55 years and upwards. Secretary, Charles Harding, 82 Waterloo Street, Birmingham

Titford's (Sarah Rachel) Charity. For women within 10 miles of Cornhill, Westminster, or Southwark, of not less than 60 years. Treasurer, Rev. P. J. Turquand, 8 Lynette Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W.

Trevor's Charity. Annuities of £1 each to 6 poor widows within one mile of the city. Management, by Fishmongers' Company, London Bridge, E.C.

Warner, Sarah. Annuities of £25 each to widows of 40 years of age and upwards. J. Stone, Esq., 18 Queen Square, Bath.

Widows' Friend Society has a pension fund of £6 a year. Apply Secretary, Charles Woollard, 57A Coleman Street, E.C.

Special Pensions for Women

British and Foreign Musicians' Society, Widows and Orphans' Fund. Widows allowed £10; one child under 14, £3; two children, £5 a year. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, F. Orchardton, Esq., 39 Turret Grove, Clapham, S.W.

Clergy Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund. For widows and daughters of clergymen. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, Rev. Canon Penrhyn, Winwick Rectory, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Secretary, Rev. R. T. Verrall.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation, 17 King William Street, Strand, W.C. Pensions to widows and unmarried orphan daughters of clergymen of the Established Church. Applicants must be 50 years old. Secretary, Rev. Henry Jona.

Gibbon's (W. H. K.) Charity. For widows and children of clergy of the Church of England, who have held livings or curacies in the county of Salop. Secretary, G. M. Salt, Esq., Shrewsbury.

Harley's Charities (Hon. Miss Frances). To grant annuities to the widows of clergymen of Church of England and Ireland. Any age. Solicitors to Trustees, Messrs. Harrison and Company, 19 Bedford Row, W.C.

Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, 2 East India Avenue, E.C. Pensions to widows, orphans, and relatives of those who lost their lives in the Indian Mutiny. Secretary, Captain G. J. Hamilton.

Institution for the Benefit of Distressed Needlewomen. Pensions of 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. a week. Secretary, John Palmer, Esq. (Oastler, Palmer and Company, Market Street, Bermondsey, S.E.).

Marsh's Charity. For widows of persons who have been employed in the Custom House. Apply the Trustees, Custom House, E.C.

Morgan (Junius S.) Benevolent Fund, 28 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. For matrons, sisters, and nurses (if members of Royal National Pension Fund) over 60 years of age. Hon. Secretary, Miss R. Pritchard.

Royal Military Benevolent Fund. For widows and unmarried daughters of deceased

officers in Her Majesty's army, inclusive of Royal Marines. Annuities of £20 to £40. Candidates must be over 45 years, and not have an income of more than £40 a year. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Ellis Williams, 198 Queen's Gate, S.W.

Shadforth Annuities. Pensions for widows or unmarried daughters of deceased commissioned officers of H.M.'s Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, Royal Marines, Light Infantry and West India Regiments, who at death were on full or half-pay of the Army, and whose income does not exceed £50 a year. Application by petition to the Clerk, Arthur Liddell, Esq., War Office, S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers. By application to the Secretary for form. Candidates must be at least 40 years. Pensions up to £60. Secretary, Robert Grace, Esq., 160 Camberwell Grove, S.E.

Soldiers' Effects Fund, 53 Charing Cross, W.C. Pensions of 8s. 6d. to 5s. a week for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates who from 1st July 1882 have lost their lives in military service.

Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund, 72 Cheap-side, E.C. Annuities to worn-out trained nurses not less than 50 years old. By written application to Hon. Secretary, R. Gofton-Salmond, Esq.

Westby's Charity. Pensions to 10 poor female members of the Independent Presbyterian or Antipedeo Baptist Communities. Treasurer, H. W. Chapman, 54 Weston Park, Crouch End, N.

Bewley Taylor Military Fund. For 4 widows of officers in H.M.'s 73rd Regiment of Foot. Apply, H. J. Ware, Esq., 6 New Street, York.

Cole's (Charlotte) Charity. Pensions to distressed governesses and gentlewomen. Trustees, Pryce Williams, 1 Leyton Villas, Hampton Road, Bristol.

Garden Nicol Benevolent Fund. For ladies of the town or county of Aberdeen. Secretary, Donaldson S. Rose, Esq., 18 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

Herrick Trust. Annuities for widows, daughters, and sisters of officers in Army or Navy, clergy or professional men. Candidates must be 50 years old and not have an income of more than £80 a year. Apply, Mrs. Perry Herrick, Beau Manor Park, Loughborough.

Knight, Elizabeth. Towards maintenance of poor widows, called "Mrs. Knight's Poor Sisters." Preference to widows of Chatham and Rochester. Messrs. Arnold, Baker, and Day, Solicitors, Precinct, Rochester.

Maria Young's Spinsters' Fund. For 24 ladies in reduced circumstances, Catholics born and resident in England, and 50 years old. Forms obtained of the Trustees, 44 Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Strangways (Mrs. Mary). £50 a year to 10 poor widows of clergymen. Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Hughes, Wynnstay Office, Ruabon.

Wyde. Pensions to 4 poor widows of clergymen. At disposal of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

GENERAL

City of London General Pension Society, 81 Finsbury Circus, E.C. Monthly pensions to decayed artisans, tradesmen, etc., and their widows, above 68 years old. Secretary, J. Slater-Spence, Esq.

Honnfield Pensions. Clerk's Office, 8 Paradise Square, Sheffield. Pensions of £30 a year to men, unmarried women, or widows, not under 60 years of age, members of Established Church. Clerk, J. J. Wheat, Solicitor.

Lambeth Pension Society, 246 Kennington Park Road, S.E. Both sexes. Election by governors. Pensions of 6s. to 7s. 6d. a week. Secretary, S. Hayman, Esq.

London Aged Christian Society, 82 Sackville Street, W. Either sex at least 65 years old, who reside within 5 miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. Pensions, 10s. a month, and other benefits, coals, etc. Secretary, Colonel Hamilton Northcote.

National Benevolent Institution, 65 Southampton Row, W.C. Pensions on election, persons over 60, belonging to the upper or middle classes. Secretary, Henry C. Latreille, Esq.

Overman's Charity. Pensions for widows and single women. Church of England. Secretary, T. Wrench Towse, Esq., Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.

Scottish Corporation, Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C. For natives of Scotland, of 65 years of age. Pensions, from £6 to £30 a year. Secretary, Alexander Buchan.

Scottish Female Domestic' Benevolent Association. Grants of money and annuities in want, sickness, and old age. President, The Duchess of Buccleuch. Secretary, Miss Johnstone of Alva, The Myretoun, Menstrie.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association. Both sexes. 7 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. For upper and middle classes in reduced circumstances. Secretary, Ernest Squire.

Whittington Fund, Mercers' Company. Pensions of £40 a year to 10 poor persons of both sexes, not less than 55 years old. Apply to the Clerk of the Mercers' Company.

HOMES FOR AGED WOMEN

Bethel Asylum, 53 to 57 Havil Street, Camberwell, S.E. For 14 poor widows or single women not less than 60 or more than 70 years old, with income of not less than £10 a year. Unfurnished room and £15 a year. Treasurer and Trustee, J. A. Whittard, Esq., The Ferns, King's Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

Camden and Kentish Town Almshouses, Little Randolph Street, Camden Town, N.W. Matron, Mrs. Down.

Doe's Memorial Almshouses, Winch-

more Hill, Middlesex. For respectable single women not less than 55 years of age, with income of £10 to £20 a year. Protestants. Two rooms and £10 a year. Apply to Trustees, Messrs. Carlisle, Unna, and Riders, 8 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Dorrington House, 188 Brixton Hill, S.W. Members of Church of England; payment £32 a year, must be guaranteed. Apply, Lady Superintendent.

Fuller's Almshouses, Stansted, Essex. For aged women at least 60 years old or incapacitated. Inmates receive 5s. 9d. a week with coals. Secretary, Joseph Caygill, Esq., Stansted, Essex.

Hilliers Almshouses, Farnham Road, Guildford. For 12 women, who receive a weekly allowance, coals in winter, nurse and medical attendance during illness. Secretary, F. F. Smallpiece, Esq., 188 High Street, Guildford.

Lady Lumley's Almshouses, Shepherdess Walk, City Road, N. For 6 widows of the parishes of Aldgate and Bishopsgate Without. £8 a year and coals given.

Lady Mico's Almshouses, Stepney Churchyard. For 9 poor widows of freemen, over 55 years, and with an income of not more than £30 a year. Allowance of £30 a year with medical attendance given. Apply, Clerk to the Mercers' Company, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Malvern Link Beauchamp Almshouses, Newland. Twenty-four houses for couples or single men and women (agricultural). Under the Sisters of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage.

St. Cyprian's Home for Aged Poor, 10 Little Park Street, Dorset Square, N.W. For old women past work and without friends to nurse them, over 60 years of age. Entrance fee, £3 : 17s. and 10s. a week. Apply, Sister in Charge.

St. Edith's Hostel, Emscote, Warwick. For women over 60 years of age and members of Church of England, with an income of at least 5s. a week. Matron, Miss Butterworth.

Surrey Chapel Almshouses, Ashford, Middlesex. For 28 women of any condition of life, at least 60 years old. 7s. a week given and coals. Secretary, T. Harvest Atley, Esq., Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

Trinity Asylum, Acre Lane, West Brixton, S.W. For pious aged women between 57 and 67 years of age, and with income of £20 a year. Inmates receive £10 a year and coals. Apply, W. M. Smith, Esq., 13 Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

Whittington College, Archway Road, Highgate. Houses for 28 poor women not under 55 years, and with income not over £40. Each inmate receives £40 a year. Application to Mercers' Company.

Special Homes for Women

Aged Pilgrims' Society. Office, 83 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Has asylums at Camberwell, Hornsey Rise, Brighton, and Stamford Hill, N. Secretary, J. E. Hazelton, Esq.

Aged Workers' Home, 10A Finchley Road, N.W. Free permanent Home for worn-out Christian workers. 14 rooms.

Clothworkers' Company's (Duchess of Kent's) Almshouses, Dean Street, Islington, N. For freewomen or widows of freemen. Apply Clothworkers' Company.

Drapers' (Milborne) Almshouses, High Road, Tottenham, N. Houses for 18 poor women, widows of freemen of Drapers' Company. 18 inmates receive £2:2s. a month, and 3 £2:12:6 a month, with coals and medical attendance. Apply Clerk, W. P. Sawyer, Drapers' Hall, 27 Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Home for Aged Poor (R.C.), 201 Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

Homes for the Aged Poor, over 60 years of age. St. George's Road, Saunders Road, Notting Hill; Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park; Waltherton Road, Paddington; Penge Road, S. Norwood, S.E.; Boutflower Road, Clapham Junction, S.W. Hon. Secretaries, Miss Harrison and Miss S. A. Harrison, 5 Grandacre Terrace, Anerley, S.E.

Homes for Aged Roman Catholic Servants (R.C.), 189 Fulham Road, S.W. £25 a year.

Little Sisters of the Poor (R.C.) have Homes at Portobello Road, W.; Manor Road, Stoke Newington, N.; Meadow Road, S. Lambeth, S.E.; Old Shoreham Road, Brighton; Parkfield Avenue, Birkenhead; Broughton Road, Preston; Farm Road, Sheffield; Bellevue Road, Leeds; Cotham Park, Bristol.

Merchant Venturers' Society, Merchants' Hall, Bristol. For seamen's widows and daughters.

Metropolitan Tabernacle Almshouses, Station Road, Walworth, S.E. Home for aged females belonging to church worshipping at Tabernacle, above 60 years of age. Inmates receive a room and 7s. a week, where necessary. Apply to Deacons of Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.

Parish Clerks' Almshouse Society, Denmark Road, Camberwell, S.E. Office, 24 Silver Street, E.C. For widows and daughters of parish clerks who have been subscribers to the Society. Secretary, James Vincent, Esq.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, Kingston-on-Thames. Office, 20 Cockspur Street, S.W. For widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of H.M.'s regular army, of 14 years' standing. Must be at least 50 years old and not over 70 years. Each inmate has furnished room and 7s. a week, with 8s. monthly in winter and 2s. in summer for coals. Secretary, Colonel J. Ainslie Stewart.

Squire's Charity, Church End, Walthamstow. For 6 widows, members of Church of England, who have resided in parish of Walthamstow. They receive £3:5s. a quarter, a loaf every Sunday, and coals.

St. Joseph's Almshouses (R.C.), Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.; Brook Green, W.;

Hoxton Square, N. For women of very good character aged 60 years, with income of 7s. 6d. a week. A room, etc., provided. Apply, The Right Rev. Monsignor Canon Fenton, St. Thomas of Canterbury, Fulham, S.W.

Stepney Meeting Almshouses, Whitehorse Street, E.C. For poor aged members of church assembling at Stepney Meeting. Secretary to Trustees, A. Ashcroft, Esq.

The French Hospital, Victoria Park. Asylum for 40 women, descendants of French Protestant refugees over 60 years old and unmarried. Apply, The Steward.

The Sisters of Nazareth (R.C.) have Homes at Nazareth House, Hammersmith; Cowley Road, Oxford; Nazareth House, Cheltenham; Nazareth House, Albert Park, Middleborough; Nazareth House, Cardiff; Leicester Road, Northampton; Nazareth House, Nottingham; Lawrence Road, Southsea.

Paris, Victoria Home for Aged British Poor, Rue Borghèse, Neuilly.

HOSPITALS

GENERAL HOSPITALS

Charing Cross Hospital, West Strand, W.C.

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas' Street, Borough, S.E.

King's College Hospital, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W.

North London or University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park, W.

St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place, W.

St. Thomas' Hospital, Albert Embankment, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

WITHOUT MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, N.

London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W.

Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, E.

Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich Road, S.E.

N.W. London Hospital, Kentish Town Road, N.W.

Oxygen Hospital, 2 Fitzroy Square, W.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, Blackwall, E.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.

HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN

(Lying-in)

British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, St. Giles, W.C.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road, E.C.

Clapham Maternity Hospital, 41 and 43 Jeffrey's Road, S.W.

East End Mothers' Home, 396 Commercial Road, E.

General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, S.E.

Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Marylebone Road, N.W.

St. John's Lying-in Home, 42 to 46 Gunter Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

(General)

Chelsea Hospital for Women, Queen's Elm, Fulham Road, S.W.

Establishment for Gentlewomen, 90 Harley Street, W.

Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.

New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, N.W.

St. Saviour's Hospital, 10 Osnaburgh Street, N.W.

HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Grosvenor Hospital, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.

Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and St. Elizabeth of Hungary (R.C.), 50 Great Ormond Street, W.C.

Hospital for Women and Children, 9 and 32 Lupus Street, Pimlico.

Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.

Samaritan Free Hospital, 170, 171 Marylebone Road, N.W.

HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN

Alexandra Hospital for children with hip disease, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children, 79 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Her Majesty's Hospital for Waif Children, 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E.

Home and Infirmary for Sick Children

and S. London Dispensary for Women, Sydenham Road, Lower Sydenham, S.E.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

North-Eastern Hospital, Hackney Road, Shoreditch, N.E.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, Paddington Green, W.

St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow, E.

St. Monica's Home Hospital, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's Road West, Chelsea, S.W.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The Invalid Children's Aid Association, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, Secretary, H. G. Evered, supplies a model for help of the kind needed in cases of chronic illness. The following places afford help to these poor children :—

The Cripples' Nursery, 15 Park Place, Clarence Gate, Regent's Park, W. Mrs. Kirk.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School (girls not crippled, but destitute, are also received). Payment for cripples, £15 a year. Miss E. Emes.

Dartmouth Home for Crippled Boys, Eastnor House, Blackheath, S.E. (certified by the Local Government Board). £15 a year.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES, etc.

City of London Truss Society, 35 Finsbury Square, E.C.

Surgical Aid Society, Salisbury Square, E.C.

Surgical Appliances under £5 supplied on clerical recommendation by the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. H. Custance, Esq., Mansion House, E.C.

Surgical Appliance Society (Provident), 12 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Spectacle Mission Society. Subscriber's card required. Miss Waring, 197 Sutherland Avenue, W.

The Medical Aid Society for Necessitous Gentlewomen, 2 East India Avenue, E.C. To provide gentlewomen with medical and surgical aid and medicines.

HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Bournemouth—National Sanatorium for Consumption. Temporary only; 7s. 6d. a week, washing not included. G. Lowe Riddett, Sanatorium.

Firs Home for Cases of Advanced Consumption, Trinity Road; 10s. 6d. weekly. £2:2s. entrance fee for cases from a distance. Percy J. Duncan, M.D.

St. Mary's, Dean Park. For gentlewomen of limited means; 17s. 6d. to £1 a week.

Clewer—St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, Clewer, Windsor. (When room, a few consumptive cases.)

Edinburgh—Victoria Hospital for Consumption, Craigleith House.

London—Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W. Letter required. W. H. Theobald.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, E. Letter. L. Storrar Smith.

Home for Consumptive Females, 57 and 58 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. Permanent Home; £1:1s. entrance fee, and 7s. a week. Some extras. Walter Davies.

Infirmery for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest and Throat, 26 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square. Out-patients only; 2 to 5 daily, except Sunday. Letter. W. H. Johnson.

North London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. Out-patients' department and office, Fitzroy Street, W.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, E. Free (letter). Doctors may in cases of emergency admit in- and out-patients without recommendations. John Harrold.

Manchester—Consumption Hospital, Hardman Street, Deansgate, Manchester.

St. Leonards-on-Sea—Eversfield Hospital, West Hill Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. With letter, 18s.; without letter, 17s. Private wards, £2:2s. to £5:6s. weekly. Secretary, Miss Lucy Ardrige.

Torquay—Western Hospital for Consumption; 5s. a week with letter; without letter, 10s. W. Bennett, Secretary.

Ventnor—St. Catharine's. For advanced cases, 10s. 6d. a week. Sister Bernardine.

Royal National Hospital. Letter, etc., Ernest Morgan, 84 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.

Worthing—Richmond House Home; 10s. 6d. to 16s. a week. Mrs. S. A. Horton.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR PATIENTS WITH NERVOUS DISEASES (Paralysis, Epilepsy, etc.).

The Meath Home of Comfort for epileptic women and girls, ages 2 to 85, Godalming, Surrey. G.F.S. members 10s. 6d.; non-members, 12s. 6d.; children under 12, 8s. weekly. A limited number of cases received at higher payments. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Burrows, Godalming Vicarage.

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Albany Memorial, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Wards are reserved for patients of the middle classes in reduced circumstances at 21s. a week; 180 beds. A ward for children. Secretary and General Director, B. Burford Rawlings.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, 32 Soho Square, W. In-patient (letter), out-patients (letter). Free to necessitous poor without letter. Secretary, Capt. F. Handley.

West End Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, 73 Welbeck Street, W. Secretary, B. H. Smith, Esq.

Epileptic Farm Colony, Chalfont, St. Peter's, for men and women, boys and girls (in connection with the National Society for the Employment of Epileptics), 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Home for Epileptics, Maghull, near Liverpool, for men and women. 3rd class, 7s. 6d.; 2nd class, 1 guinea; 1st class, 2 guineas and upwards. Secretary, William Grisewood, 5 Dale Street, Liverpool.

Buisson Baths for Hydrophobia, Spring Grove House, Church Road, Upper Norwood. S. C. Purkis, Esq., R.N., Nutfield, Surrey.

HOMES FOR THE DYING

"Dowran" Home of Comfort for the Dying, Southsea. Poor ladies and gentlemen received, 10s. 6d. a week and upwards. Apply, Mother Superior, St. Andrew's Home, Portsmouth.

Friedenheim, or Home of Peace for the Dying, Sunnyside, Upper Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. Payment according to circumstances; 40 beds (36 free). Miss Davidson.

St. Luke's House: Home for the Dying, 50 Osnaburgh Street, N.W. (free); 16 beds. Address, The Matron. (In connection with the West London Mission.)

St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road, Kilburn, N.W. Acute and dying cases; 8s. a week. Apply to the Mother Superior.

The Free Home for the Dying (The Hostel of God), 82 The Chase, Clapham, S.W. Preference to persons of good parentage and education unable to pay for nursing. Apply, The Sister in Charge. Hon. Secretaries, Augusta Clifford and W. Portlock Dadson.

HOMES FOR INCURABLE LADIES,

36 Aubert Park, N.; 12s. a week and upwards. Hon. Secretary, J. Holloway, 6 Highbury Grange, N.

Mildmay Invalid Home. One to two guineas a week. Mrs. Hogg, Deaconess Home, Mildmay Park, N.

HOMES AT A CHEAPER RATE FOR WOMEN OF THE WORKING CLASSES

London—Woodside, Whetstone, N.

59 Mortimer Street, W.

31 The Grove, Hammersmith,

St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road, Kilburn, N.W.

The British Home for Incurables. Office, 72 Cheapside, E.C.

The Royal Hospital for Incurables, West Hill, Putney Heath. Office, 106 Queen Victoria Street. Admission by election.

61 Weymouth Street, Portland Place. A Christian home for young women of a rather superior class.

PROVINCIAL HOMES

Carlisle—**Border Counties Homes**, Strathclyde House, Carlisle. Men, women, and children; 7s. a week, and upwards. Secretary, F. W. Chance, Morton, Carlisle.

Farnborough—**Winter Home for Women**. 12s. 6d. a week. Miss Greville, Collingwood Lodge.

Glasgow—**Broomhill Home**, Kirkin-tilloch. Henry Macleod, 101 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Leamington—**Midland Counties Home** (free). Secretary, P. H. Couchman.

Leeds—**Victoria Home**, Brownhill Crescent, Hadingley; 10s. to £1 a week. Apply to Miss Brown, Bardon Grange, Westwood, Leeds.

Liverpool—**96 Upper Parliament Street** (for women only of respectable character); 7s. 6d. to 15s. a week.

Manchester—**Northern Counties Hospital**, Mauldeth, Heaton Mersey, Manchester, and Walmersley, near Bury. Free permanent Homes. Payment-cases at discretion of the Committee.

Norfolk—**All Hallows' County Hospital**, Norfolk.

Oxford—**St. John the Evangelist's Home**, Cowley St. John, Oxford; £30 to £80 a year. Apply, The Sister Superior.

Parkstone—**St. Mary's Home**, Highmore, Parkstone, Dorset. Ladies, 10s. 6d. to 30s. a week; children, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Apply, The Mother in Charge.

Perth—**Hillside Home**, Barnhill, Perth. Payment according to circumstances.

Reading—**The Helena Nursing Home**, Brownlow Road, Reading. £2:10s. monthly, in advance.

Reigate—**Barbazon House of Comfort**. G.F.S. members, 9s., 10s. weekly.

St. Leonards-on-Sea—**Alexandra Home**, St. Peter's Road. Hon. Secretary, Miss Evans, Wavertree, Chapel Park Road.

Torquay—**St. Barnabas Home**, Brocket Hall, Torquay; 10s. a week; men and women. Sister Superior.

Woking—**St. Peter's Memorial Home**, Maybury Hill; 7s. a week and upwards; ward for ladies, 12s. 6d. a week; private rooms, 21s. Apply, The Sister in Charge.

Worthing—**Home of The Holy Rood**. 15s. to 30s. a week. The Mother in Charge.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Some convalescent homes will allow children to remain permanently. It is very desirable to consult the "Invalid Children's Aid Association," 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, before endeavouring to place a child in a Home for incurable cases. The following Children's Hospitals are well known:—

London—**Cheyne Hospital**, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; 4s. a week; some free cots, and half-payment children admitted between 8 and 10 years of age. No child kept after 16. Epileptic and imbecile cases ineligible, also cripples not requiring treatment. Apply, Reginald Blunt.

St. Monica's Hospital, Brondesbury Park; 5s. 6d. a week. Chiefly for surgical cases.

Hospital and Home for Incurable Children, 2 Maids Vale, W.; 7s. a week and upwards. Hon. Secretary, Henry Sewen.

St. Margaret's Home, Anerley Road, Anerley. Hon. Secretary, F. Lloyd Palmer.

Brighton—**Brighton Royal Alexandra Hospital**, Dyke Road.

Glasgow—**Glasgow East Park Home** (for 84 infirm children), 382 Gairbraid Street, Maryhill. Miss Bowser, Superintendent.

Hastings—**St. Mary's Ward**, Halton.

Torquay—**Rosehill Nursery Hospital**, Babbacombe; 8s. 6d. for Torquay children paid for by their parents; 5s. for S. and W. of England; 7s. 6d. for children from other parts. Mrs. Masternian.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOMES

London—**Nazareth House** (the aged poor, incurable orphans, and deserted infants), King Street, Hammersmith.

St. Joseph's Hospital (women and children), 23 Ball Street, Kensington. Women, £26 per annum, quarterly in advance, or 10s. 6d. weekly; children under 12, 5s. 6d. weekly. The Sister in Charge of the Hospital.

St. Mary's Convent, 39 Kensington Square, W.

Stone—**St. Dominic's Hospital**, Stone, Staffordshire. Incurable and aged R.C. women of good character, £22 and upwards. Ladies of limited means received. The Rev. Mother Prioress.

St. Margaret's Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent. Women Roman Catholics. Some cases free; others £22 a year. Always full.

JEWISH HOMES FOR INCURABLES

Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, The Berthons, Wood Street, Walthamstow. Election by committee. Chronic disease, accident, deformity. Lyon J. Salomans, 76 Grosvenor Road, Canonbury.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital, 253 Mile End Road, E. Women admitted; must be over 55 years of age. Election by committee. Samuel L. Cohen, Vestry Room, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks, E.C.

HOMES FOR INEBRIATES

(Those marked * are licensed under the Habitual Drunkards Act).

Amesbury, Wilts *—**Amesbury House**. Four to six guineas a week.

Bristol *—**Kingswood Park**, near Bristol. Apply, T. Walter Brimacombe.

* **The Royal Victoria Home**, Horfield, Bristol. Apply, The Warden at the Home. Only working patients received.

* **Victoria Home**, C.E.T.S., Norfield, Bristol. Terms, 10s. 6d. a week. Apply, The Warden.

Clifton—**"Dunmurry,"** Sneyd Park, Clifton. Apply to Dr. Stewart.

Durham—St. Catherine's Diocesan Refuge and Home for Inebriates, 25 Allergate. Hon. Secretary, Miss E. L. King.

Edinburgh—**Queensberry House**, 64 Canongate. Terms, 4s. 6d. to 10s. a week. Apply, Miss Vernou.

Fallowfield—**The Grove**, Egerton Road, Fallowfield, near Manchester.

Huddersfield—**High Flatts Sanatorium**, Denby Dale, near Huddersfield. Terms, 5s. to 10s. per week. Yorkshire patients and those nominated by subscribers will have the preference of admission. Apply, The Matron.

Lancaster—**C. Remington, Malling, Lancaster**. Three patients; £100 a year.

Leicester—**Melbourne House**. Private Home for Ladies. For terms and particulars apply, Miss Riley, or the Principal.

Liverpool—**Vermont Sanatorium**, 2 Mill Bank, West Derby, Liverpool. Terms, 7s. to 68s. a week. Apply, Miss Hocking, Lady Superintendent.

London—**East London Women's Christian Temperance Retreat**. For inebriate women. Terms, 5s. to

£1:1s. a week. Apply, The Secretary, Tredegar Square, Bow.

Ellison Lodge, Church of England Temperance Society's Home, Half Moon Lane, Herne Hill. Hon. Secretary, Miss Forsyth, 101 Sloane Square, S.W.

* **St. Veronica's Retreat** (R.C.), Burlington Lane, Chiswick. 1st class, £180; 2nd class, £75; 3rd class, £45; 4th class, £26 a year.

St. Raphael's Hospital, Woodside, Croydon. £2:2s. a week. Entrance fee, £2:2s. Rev. A. Tooth.

Women's Shelter Home for Inebriates, 1 Gratton Road, West Kensington, W. Rev. J. A. Law, 4 The Sanctuary, S.W.

The Women's Temperance Home, Sydenham. For particulars apply to The Matron, The Tor, Silverdale, Sydenham.

Free Home for Habitual Drunkards. Apply, Colin F. Campbell, Hon. Secretary, 180 Edgware Road, W.

West Holme, Hounslow. Receives patients from all classes. Payments from 8s. to 21s. a week. Apply, Miss H. S. Pollock, West Holme, Hounslow, Middlesex.

Northamptonshire—**Henry W. Williams, M.D.**, Hillside, Gullsborough, Northamptonshire. Two patients; £3:8s. a week.

Peeblesshire—**Brownland Temperance Home for Women**. Terms, 7s. a week. Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Wilson, 1 East Castle Road, Edinburgh.

Reigate—**Hope House**. 25s. to £2 a week.

Industrial Farm Colony, Duxhurst, Reigate. Minimum charge, 5s. per week for cottage patients. Hon. Superintendent, Lady Henry Somerset.

* **Spelthorne St. Mary's**, Bedfont, Middlesex. Gentlewomen, £2:2s. and £1:11:6; middle class, 15s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; lower class, 5s. per week, laundry work. This institution is under the care of the Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage. Apply, The Sister in Charge.

Torquay—**Temple Lodge, C.E.T.S.**, Cleveland Road, Torquay. Terms, 7s. upwards. Apply, Mrs. G. H. Erskine.

Walsall *—**Daisy Bank Retreat**.—Terms, 2 to 2½ guineas a week, and entrance fee.

Westgate-on-Sea *—**Tower House**, Kent. Terms, 3 to 6 guineas a week. For men and women.

THE BLIND

ASSOCIATIONS FOR PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

Asylums for the Blind, frequently combined with an institution for teaching handicrafts, are established at many places in the United Kingdom. Among others at Aberdeen, Armagh, Belfast, Brighton, Bristol, Cork, Devonport, Dublin, Edinburgh, Exeter, Lanark, Liverpool, Sheffield, Swansea, and York.

London—Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, 258 Tottenham Court Road. Secretary, Colonel H. Lewis. Has a depot for sale of requisites for home and stable use. Also gives pensions for blind workers when no longer able to work.

Blind Man's Friend, or Day's Charity for the Blind, 20 Old Burlington Street, W. Pinder Simpson.

Blind Widows of Clergy. Hon. Frances Harley's Charity (also for poor blind persons). Messrs. Harrison and Company, 19 Bedford Row, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (£300,000), 58 Victoria Street, Westminster. Secretary, Henry J. Wilson. Allots pensions and makes grants for instructions in trades, handicrafts, and professions; including music.

Hetherington Charity for the Aged Blind, Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, E.C. Clerk, R. L. Franks.

City Companies

The following City Companies assist the Blind: The Clothworkers' Company, 41 Mincing Lane; Cordwainers' Company, 7 Cannon Street; Goldsmiths' Company, Foster Lane, E.C.; Drapers' Company (Grainger's Charity), 27 Throgmorton Street, E.C.; Painter Stainers' Company, 9 Trinity Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.

Convalescent Homes receiving the Blind

Brighton—The Barclay Home, 25 Wellington Road, Brighton. For rest and change of air; 8s. a week. Hon. Mrs. Campion, Danny Park, Hassocks, Sussex.

Essex—Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, Woodford, Essex.

St. Leonards-on-Sea—Convalescent and Holiday Home, Mayfield House, St. Peter's Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Free with subscriber's letter, or 10s. a week. Miss Isabel Hood, Osborne House, Eastbourne.

Homes for the Blind

London—Home for Blind and Aged Gentlemen. 18s. to 1 guinea. Mrs. Bright, 69 Hanley Road, Finsbury Park, N.

London—North London Homes for Aged Christian Blind Men and Women, 71-77 Hanley Road, Finsbury Park, N. Women, £10 a year. Superintendents, The Rev. H. and Mrs. Bright, at the Homes.

Clifton—Blind Women's Home, 9 Aberdeen Terrace, Whiteladies Road, Clifton; £13 a year.

Schools for Upper and Middle Class Children

London—Miss Blott, 80 St. Charles Square, North Kensington. Six pupils received; upper class, £40 to £60 a year.

Edinburgh—Royal Blind Asylum and Schools, West Craigmillar, Edinburgh (includes higher musical education).

Norwood—Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Weston Street, Upper Norwood, S.E. £40 a year under 13 years of age; £50 over 13 and under 16 years; £60 over 16 years. Hon. Secretary, Arthur Miall. Principal, F. Y. Campbell, LL.D.

Worcester—Home School for Blind Daughters of Gentlemen, Mrs. J. H. Davies, Orleton, Stanford Bridge, Worcester.

Worcester College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Powyke, Worcester. Gives a public school education; juniors under 16, £80; seniors, £100 a year. Headmaster, the Rev. J. B. Nicholson, B.A. Hon. Secretary, A. H. Ranger, D.C.L., 17 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Certified Schools for Girls and Boys

London—Northumberland House, Lower Clapton Road, N.E. Secretary, J. E. Greenhill.

London—Royal Normal College, Weston Road (Preparatory School). Secretary, Arthur Miall.

London—School for the Indigent Blind, Linden House, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Rev. St. Clarr Hill.

Brighton—Barclay Home, 25 Wellington Road, Brighton.

Brighton—Brighton Asylum for the Instruction of the Blind, Eastern Road, Brighton. Miss E. A. Green.

Bristol—Bristol Asylum for the Blind, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol. Robert Blackmore.

Fulwood—Home on the Cottage System, Fulwood, near Preston. T. R. Jolly.

Liverpool—Devonshire Road, Liverpool, S. Blind Children's Home, 54 and 56 Devonshire Road, Liverpool. Miss S. M. Waterhouse, 18 Devonshire Road, Liverpool, S.

Liverpool—School for the Indigent Blind, Hardman Street, Liverpool. Thomas Taylor.

Liverpool—Catholic Blind Asylum, 59 Brunswick Road, Liverpool. Francis A. Lightbound.

Manchester—Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Old Trafford, Manchester. Office, 1 St. Peter's Square, Manchester. John R. Burne.

Nottingham—Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer Street, Nottingham. Secretary, H. W. P. Pine.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Royal Victoria School for the Blind, Benwell Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ralph Carr.

Plymouth—South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind, North Hill, Plymouth.

Southsea—St. Mary's Hall, St. Edward's Road, Southsea. Major-General W. J. Chads, C.B., Dover Court, Southsea.

Sheffield—Sheffield Institution for the Blind, Manchester Road, Broomhill, Sheffield. Superintendent, Samuel Maddocks.

Swansea—Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind, Northampton Place, Swansea. Joseph Hall, Grosvenor House, Swansea.

West of England Institution, St. David's Hill, Exeter.

York—Yorkshire School for the Blind, York. F. J. Munby.

To these children trades are taught, and also domestic work, music and singing, reading and writing, and other branches of elementary education, basket-making, the use of the sewing-machine, etc. etc. The terms of admission vary. Full information can be obtained from their respective Secretaries.

Leaflets on the **Prevention of Blindness** can be obtained gratis from Henry J. Wilson, Secretary to Gardner's Trust for the Blind, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. As half the cases of blindness are said to arise from preventable causes, ladies holding mothers' meetings and district visitors may be glad to assist in the distribution of these useful papers.

Lending Libraries

Incorporated National Lending Library for the Blind, 114 Belsize Road, N.W. President, Rt. Hon. James Bryce. Vice-President, the Lady Frederick Cavendish. For the use of the blind in all parts of the United Kingdom. Over 8000 vols. in Braille type; also Moon type. Very low rates of subscription. For all information apply to the Secretary.

London School Board Classes for the Blind. Free. **Centres**—Chelsea, Wormington Road, N. Kensington. Finsbury, Princeson Street, Bedford Row. Greenwich, Bloomfield Road, Plumstead. Lambeth East, Arthur Street, Peckham. Lambeth West, Winstanley Road, Battersea. Marylebone, 13 Clifton Villas, Camden Square. Tower Hamlets, High Street, Bromley. The "Highway," Shadwell. Superintendent of instruction for the blind, Miss Greene, Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood. Miss Greene will at all times furnish any information required.

Nine other School Boards have formed special classes (certified by the Education department) for day scholars.

There are also 28 schools (certified), which receive blind children as boarders.

Missions to the outdoor blind are also numerous. They usually arrange for house visitation, invite the blind to meetings and services, provide a

library, help them to find employment, etc. A typical society is that of Glasgow and the West of Scotland, 4 Bath Street, Glasgow. Secretary, Miss Arrol, 17 Royal Terrace, West.

The trades usually taught to women are type-writing, fancy-basket making, knitting, sewing, and crochet. Many are taught music with success. Braille type is increasingly used, and is indispensable for music.

Pensions

National Blind Relief Society. Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. Pulein Thompson, Christ Church Vicarage, Tite Street, Chelsea.

Royal Blind Pension Society, 285 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. W. Elliott Terry.

Society for Granting Annuities to the Poor Adult Blind, Blind School, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Rev. St. Clare Hill.

There are numerous local charities of a similar kind. See the Register and Digest of the C.O.S.

East London Home, Northumberland House, Lower Clapton Road, N.E. (Certified.) J. E. Greenhill.

London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, and for training them in industrial occupation. Upper Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. Captain Webber, R.N.

School for the Indigent Blind—Junior Branch School (certified), Linden Lodge, Wandsworth Common, N.W.

There are numerous provincial schools, most of them largely dependent on charitable support.

DEAF MUTES

Most of the existing institutes are full. There is a need for Cottage Homes for children who are both feeble-minded and deaf, and who consequently need special patience and care to aid in their development.

Education for children of the upper middle classes is somewhat restricted. In a few institutions "parlour boarders" are taken, among others, at the Royal Institution, Edgbaston, and Eastfield House, Doncaster, and at Exeter and Brighton. Mr. Van Praagh receives pupils as already noted. Miss Hall, Woodvale, Parkhurst Road, Bexley, Kent, has a private oral school for upper class children who are deaf; and Miss Boulton is a successful teacher of private pupils.

Schools for Upper and Middle Class Children

Bexley—Miss Hall, Woodvale, Parkhurst Road, Bexley, Kent.

Dundee—Dundee Institution for the Deaf, 165 Loches Road, Dundee. £30 a year.

Ealing—Training College for Teachers of the Deaf, Castlebar Hill, Ealing, W. Hearing students; deaf pupils. Mrs. Kenny.

Edgbaston—Royal Institution for the Education of the Deaf. Private pupils taken by Headmaster.

Edinburgh—Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Henderson Row, Edin-

burgh. £40 to £100 a year (poorer children taken at £15 and £20 a year). Secretary, W. Robertson, S.S.C.

London—Training College and School, 11 Fitzroy Square.

Certified Schools for Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor

Boston Spa—St. John's Institution, R.C.; non-Catholics received. Superioress, Sister Theresa Norton.

Bristol—Tyndall's Park, Clifton, Bristol. W. H. B. Kay.

Doncaster—Yorkshire Institution, Eastfield House, Doncaster. James H. Crouch, 6 Hall Gate.

Exeter—West of England Institution, Exeter. J. W. Allen.

Liverpool—School for the Deaf and Dumb, Oxford Street, Liverpool. Secretary, J. Coward.

London—Dr. Stainer's Homes, 70, 74, and 80 Pentonville Road, N.; 18 Paddington Green, W.; and 6 Victoria Park Square, E.

London—Jews' Home, Walmer Road, Notting Hill. The Rev. S. Samuel.

Manchester—Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Trafford.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Northern Counties Institution, North Road.

EDUCATION ONLY

School for Children and Training College for Teachers, 11 Fitzroy Square, W. Children either live at home, or are boarded out singly in families. Director, W. Van Praagh.

Training College and School, Elmhurst, Castle Bar, Kaling. Hearing teachers; deaf pupils. Mrs. Arthur Kinsey. In-students, £50; Out-students, £45. Total trained and certificated.

London School Board Classes for the Deaf and Dumb are held at the following places:—Hugh Myddleton School, Clerkenwell; Matthias Road, Stoke Newington; Goldsmith Street, Drury Lane, W.C.; Catherine Street, Hoxton, N.E.; Mansford Street, Bethnal Green; Turin Street, Bethnal Green, E.; Farrance Street, Limehouse, E.; Park Walk, Chelsea, S.W.; St. Clement's Road, Notting Hill, W.; Capland Street, Maida Vale, W.; Stanhope Street, Euston Road, N.W.; Boundary Lane, Camberwell Road, S.E.; Pocock Road, Blackfriars Road, S.E.; Farncombe Street, Bermondsey, S.E.; Stanley Street, Deptford, S.E.; and Ethelburga Street, Battersea, S.W. Free. Superintendent, W. Nelson, 7 Bisham Gardens, Highgate, N.

Charities for the Deaf and Dumb

The Charitable and Provident Society for the Aged and Infirm Deaf and Dumb, 18 Paddington Green, W. Sec., S. Bright Lucas.

City Charities—The Cordwainers' Company, 7 Cannon Street, E.C., gives 45 pensions of £5. Women over 25 years of age are eligible. Clerk, H. Garrard Clarke.

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's Church and Lecture Rooms, 419 Oxford Street, W. Resident Chaplain, Rev. F. W. G. Gilbey.

Permanent Home—The British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, E. Sec., W. T. Hillyer, 5 Bloomsbury Square. Some cases free by election.

Church Mission to the Deaf and Dumb in South Staffordshire and Shropshire. Hon. Sec., Miss Alma Rubery, Oaken, Wolverhampton. This Mission is being taken up in other parts of England.

The Girls' Friendly Society enrolls deaf members. Mission work among deaf mutes is being carried on in many parts of England. The addresses of the Secretaries or Missionaries will be supplied by Mrs. Henry Ware, The Abbey, Carlisle.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Attention has been drawn to the needs of feeble-minded girls during the last ten years, by the Charity Organisation Society, the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, Mrs. Walker of Bath, Mrs. Barnett and Miss Townsend, Miss Donkin, Miss Wemyss, Miss Clifford, Miss Stacey, Miss Grayson, Miss Rigby, Miss Gertrude Savill, Miss Orde and Miss Ella Pease, Mrs. Ingham Brooke, Miss Bartholomew, Mrs. Patteson Cobbold, and other ladies. The energy of Miss Head and of Miss F. A. Cooper has led to the formation of a National Association for promoting the welfare of the feeble-minded. Six homes were opened in 1897, and a union of these with other existing homes was also formed. Permanent homes are much needed, as, though improvable, feeble-minded girls can never become quite normal. Homes are also wanted for those who are morally deficient, in addition to their mental incapacity. A Convalescent Home is requisite for the inmates of existing homes needing change of air. Those deaf mutes who are also feeble-minded form a very helpless class, and require some special provision. **The National Association for promoting the welfare of the feeble-minded.** President, the Duchess of Sutherland. Hon. Sec., Miss F. A. Cooper. Office, 49 Victoria Street, S.W. Bankers, London and County Bank, Limited, Victoria Street Branch, S.W.

HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Name and Address of Home.	Address of Secretary, to whom all communications are to be made.	Special Class Received.	Limit of Age for Admission.	Weekly Payments Required.	Whether Certified or Approved by L.G.B.	No. of Beds.
St. Mary's Home, Painswick, Glos.	Miss Wemyss, Washwell House, Painswick, Glos.	Respectable women, feeble either in mind or body, needing a permanent home.	Over 14 years of age.	8s. 6d. to 6s.	Approved.	19
Laundry and Homes of Industry, Birmingham.	Miss Stacey, 30 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.	Arrowfield Top—Pure-minded and innocent young women, needing a permanent home.	Over 14 years of age.	5s. and 6s.	Approved.	20
Home No. 1, Arrowfield Top, Alvechurch.		Enniskerry—Young women who have had a first fall, though not depraved. Permanent home.	Over 14 years of age.	5s. and 6s.	Approved.	22
Home No. 2, Enniskerry, Knowle.		Improvable cases from Metropolitan Poor Law Schools only.	From 13 years of age.	5s. and 6s.	Certified.	24
Scott House, Hitchin, Herts.	Miss Poole, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.	Improvable cases of good character who may be expected to earn their own living after a few years training.	From 14 to 20 years of age.	5s. and 6s.	Approved.	20
Adcote, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.	Mrs. Wyatt, Croxteth, Liverpool.	Destitute girls to remain permanently if unable to improve sufficiently for service.	From 14 to 20 years of age.	5s. and 6s.	Approved.	23
Chasefield, Fishponds, Bristol.	Miss Lavington, 107 Pembroke Road, Clifton.	Girls capable of improvement from the Northern counties.	From 12 years of age.	6s.	Certified.	15
Laundry and Home of Industry, Bow Villa, Morpeth.	Miss Orde, Orde House, Morpeth.	Girls from Workhouses and other Schools, or from poor homes.	From 11 to 23 years of age.	Under 14, 7s.; under 16, 6s.; over 16, 5s.	Approved.	15
Mary Carpenter Home, 10 Bishop Street, Bristol.	Mrs. Gilmore Barnett, 7 Great George Street, Bristol.	Girls capable of being trained for service; Yorkshire cases preferred.	From 14 to 20 years of age.	5s.	Certified.	15
Springfield Home and Laundry, Shebden, near Halifax.	Mrs. Ward Tamplin, 28 Heath Crescent, Halifax.	Improvable cases from Metropolitan districts.	Over 14 years of age and under 20.	7s.	Certified.	12
The Alexander Home, Shepherd's Bush, London.	The Secretary, N.A.W.F.M., 49 Victoria Street, S.W.	Roman Catholic Girls of weak intellect. Improvable cases.	From 14 years of age.	7s.	Certified.	10
St. Elizabeth's Home, Midhurst, Sussex.	The Superiress, Convent of Mercy, Midhurst.	Young girls under school age.	From 10 years of age.	7s.		
Girls' Home, 15 Clapton Square, London, N.E.	Miss Bartholomew, 15 Clapton Square, N.E.	Improvable cases.	From 14 years of age.	5s. to 6s.		16
Girls' Home, Sixtad Hall, Framlingham, Suffolk.	Mrs. W. Paul, Crook Lodge, Ipswich.	Feeble-minded boys under school age from any part of England.	Over 12 years of age.	7s.	Certified.	10
Boys' Home, Ironbridge Farm, Shalford, Braintree, Essex.	The Secretary, N.A.W.F.M., 49 Victoria Street, S.W.					

CONVALESCENT HOMES

GENERAL CONVALESCENT HOMES, MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN.

Seaside and Inland

Barnet—Ossilton Convalescent Home. For patients from Mildmay Mission Hospital, Austen Street, Bethnal Green, and the poor of Mildmay Mission. By recommendation of medical officer.

Bath—Combe Down Convalescent Home. 5s. 6d. to 9s. a week. Ladies received, 17s. 6d. to 20s. weekly. Apply, Mrs. F. Clarke, Combe Grange, Bath.

Bexhill-on-Sea—Metropolitan Convalescent Institution. Office, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W. Free. Subs. Letter left on Monday to ensure admission same week. Secretary, Alexander Hayes.

Bexhill-on-Sea—Convalescent Home in connection with Deptford Medical Mission, Down House, Wilton Road, Bexhill-on-Sea. Patients from Deptford admitted free. Others, 7s. and 10s. a week. Apply, Hon. Director, at Deptford.

Birmingham—Birmingham and Midland Counties Sanatorium, Blackwell. For persons over 10 years of age. Secretary, E. G. Bigwood, 17 Colmore Road, Birmingham.

Bletchingley—Surrey Convalescent Home. Private institution. For better-class patients in poor circumstances convalescent after acute rheumatism. Free. Secretary, H. Partridge, Castle Hill, Bletchingley.

Bognor—Scott Memorial Home of Rest. Inmates must do everything for themselves. Whole family received: father, mother, children. Length of stay not limited. Secretary, Mrs. Scott.

Bonchurch—Convalescent Home, Madeira Road, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. Letter; 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week. Apply, The Matron.

Botley, Hants—Shedfield Cottage Hospital. With letter, 2s. 6d. a week; without letter, 8s. a week. Apply, Mrs. Franklyn, Shedfield Lodge, Botley.

Bournemouth—The Herbert Convalescent Home. Free with letter; 12s. 6d. a week without. Secretary, Mr. G. Cookman, Salisbury.

Bournemouth—The National Sanatorium for Consumption. Letter required; 7s. 6d. a week. Secretaries: for London, S. Rayson, 32 Sackville Street; for Bournemouth, Res. Med. Officer, B. W. Swendon, M.R.C.S.

Bournemouth—Invalid Cottage Home. Private home. Men, 8s. and 10s.; women, 7s. and 9s. 6d. a week. Apply, Henry A. Hammond.

Bournemouth—The Hahnemann Convalescent Home, West Cliff. Secretary, Dr. Ord. With letter, 7s. 6d. a week.

Bournemouth—St. Joseph's Home for Convalescents (R.C.) Branksome Word Road. From 6s. to 12s. a week. Apply to the Sister in Charge.

Brandon, Suffolk—Northwold Nurses' Home and Cottage Hospital. From 7s. 6d. weekly. Secretary, Dr. W. Gloag Galletly, M.B., Sycamore House, Northwold.

Brighton—Blackrock Convalescent Home, Rottingdean. With letter, 8s. a week; without, 10s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Col. Goldie, 46 Selbourne Road, Hove.

Brighton—Jewish Convalescent Home. St. Patrick's Road, Hove. Letter required. Hon. Secretaries, G. S. Joseph, 23 Clanricarde Gardens, W., and E. N. Adler, 9 Angel Court, E.C.

Brighton—Grove Mission, Great Guilford Street Convalescent Homes. Treasurer, John W. Weston, 31 Park Street, E.C.

Bristol—Hambrook Village Hospital. Patients admitted by governor's tickets during the summer. Secretary, Miss Callaghan, The Gables, Tron Acton, Bristol.

Cheadle—Barnes Convalescent Hospital, Cheadle, Manchester. Nine-tenths of the patients passed on from Manchester Royal Infirmary. Cotton district convalescents must have a certificate, and pay 15s. a week.

Cheltenham—Gotswood Convalescent Home. For persons over 14 years of age; 5s. a week with ticket. Hon. Secretary, Miss Beatrice Foster.

Clacton-on-Sea—Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. With letter, 5s. a week; without, 15s. a week. Hon. Secretary, C. E. Ridley, The Elms, Chelmsford.

Clevedon—Belmont and Elacombe Convalescent Homes, Highgate Road. 5s. to 15s. a week. Secretary, Rev. Forbes Granard, Clevedon.

Clevedon—Walton near Clevedon Convalescent Home of Sisters of Charity. With letter, 5s. a week; without, 14s. to 21s. a week. Ladies, 21s. a week. Apply, Sister Superior, Elizabeth Lloyd.

Cumberland—Cumberland and Westmoreland Convalescent Institution. With letter, 2s. to 3s. a week. Apply, Hon. Secretary, Rev. H. M. Todd, Rectory, Silloth.

Dover—Friendly Society's Convalescent Home. For working men and women. With letter, 5s. a week; without, 7s. to 12s. a week. Secretary, W. C. Pearce, F.I.S., 30 New Bridge Street, E.C.

Dover—Holy Innocents' Holiday Home, Hammersmith. Branch at Dover. Patients admitted by recommendation from clergymen, and doctor's certificate; 8s. 6d. to 6s. a week. Secretary, Rev. H. E. Eden, 205 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Dublin—Berwick Home, Rathfarnham, near Dublin. Governor's election, and if able

- so much a week. Ages between 14 and 80. Hon. Secretary, Miss M. Falkiner.
- Dublin—Linden, Blackrock.** For patients from St. Vincent's Hospital.
- Eastbourne—Convalescent Home for Booksellers and their Families;** 49 Royal Parade. Apply, Secretary, G. Larnier, 48 Paternoster Row, E.C.
- Eastbourne—House of Rest,** Burlington Place. Apply, Miss Mason; 7s. to 20s. a week.
- Eastbourne—All Saints' Convalescent Home.** With letter, free; without, 10s. a week. Secretary, G. Thurlow, Esq., 52 Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
- Edinburgh—Corstorphine Convalescent Home.**
- Epping—The Plain. Convalescent Cottage.** Primarily for persons connected with Friend's Mission Stations; 8s. 6d. to 7s. a week. Apply to Secretary, Miss Marten, Friend's Institute, 13 Bishopsgate Without, E.C.
- Exmouth—St. Luke's Convalescent Home,** Alexandra Terrace. 7s. 6d. a week. Ladies received at 21s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Welland, 3 Beacon, Exmouth.
- Felixstowe—Convalescent Home and Sea-Bathing Infirmary.** Med. cert. required, and member's recommendation. With letter, 5s. a week. Hon. Secretary, J. F. A. Hervey, Shotley Rectory, Ipswich.
- Finchley, East—North London Convalescent Home of the National Hospital.** For the paralysed and epileptic; 5s. a week, and free. By recommendation of physicians of National Hospital, Queen's Square, W.C. Wards provided; 21s. a week.
- Folkestone—St. Andrew's Convalescent Home,** East Cliff. With letter, 2s. 6d. a week; without, 10s. a week. Apply, Sister Superior.
- Folkestone—The George Sturge Convalescent Home,** Rosendale House, Folly Road. 10s. a week. Secretary, Miss Marten, Friend's Institute, 13 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
- Folkestone—Mrs. Mearn's Convalescent Home,** East Cliff. Admission by med. cert.; 6s. to 10s. 6d. a week. Holiday visitors, 21s. a week. Apply, The Matron, Miss Emma Knapp.
- Gloucestershire—Berkley Hospital.** Hon. Secretary, William Legge. Free.
- Grange-over-Sands—North Eastern Counties' Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home.** Recommendation forms for 14 days, 28s. each. Hon. Secretary, W. C. Hetherington, 12 Vicarage Terrace, Sunderland.
- East Grinstead—St. Barnabas' Home of Rest.** For clergy broken down in their work, convalescents, and invalid missionaries. Partly free. Secretary, Miss F. Wilkinson.
- Harrogate—Heather Dene Convalescent Home and Guild of Pity,** Lancaster Park. For patients from Infirmary only. Secretary, T. Robinson.
- Harrogate—The Royal Bath Hospital and Rawson's Convalescent Home.** Patients admitted to Convalescent Home on Governor's recommendations free, or by payment, £2:12:6 for term of three weeks. Secretary, Benjamin Shaw.
- Hastings—Beau Site Convalescent Home.** Age 16 and upwards. Free. Med. cert. required. Secretary, H. J. Dawson, 48 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
- Hatfield—Convalescent and Cottage Hospital,** Broad Oak, Essex. By recommendation of subscriber, 10s. a week. Secretary, G. A. Lowndes, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.
- Headington—Wingfield Convalescent Home.** Free to patients from Radcliffe Infirmary. Admitted on recommendation of medical officer. Other convalescents pay 7s. a week. Secretary, Dr. Brooks, 82 Holywell, Oxford.
- Hemel Hempstead—King's College Hospital Convalescent Home.** For patients from King's College Hospital, and other hospitals, or for private individuals: (a) by donor's letter; (b) by subscriber's letter and 8s. 6d. a week; (c) by payment without letter of 12s. 6d. a week. Med. cert. required. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Coles.
- Huddersfield—Meltham Mills Convalescent Home.** For indoor and outdoor patients from the local infirmaries. Free.
- Hunstanton—Convalescent Home,** Hunstanton, Norfolk. With letter, 2s. 6d. and 5s. a week; without, 11s. a week. Apply, Matron, Miss A. Beck.
- Ilkley—Hospital and Convalescent Home,** Ilkley. Free. Hon. Secretary, G. S. Pollard.
- Ilkley—The Semon Convalescent Home.** 12s. 6d. a week. Med. cert. required. Apply, The Matron.
- Kenilworth—Convalescent Home,** Kenilworth. With letter, 2s. 6d. a week. Secretary, F. Stanger Leathes, Parkfield.
- Kilmarnock—Dundonald Convalescent Home.** Apply, The Matron, Miss M. A. Borlas.
- Kilmun—Seaside Home for Convalescent Poor,** Kilmun, Holy Loch, N.B. Admission by ticket. No subscription entitles admission; cases considered on merit. Med. cert. required. Secretary, James Airlie, at the Office, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
- Lancing-on-Sea—Convalescent Homes in connection with N.E. London Gospel Mission.** Apply, W. Chorley, Clephane Road, Canonbury, N. London.
- Leeds—Convalescent Home,** Woodlands, Rawdon, near Leeds. Letter, or £1:1s. for three weeks' stay. Secretary, W. Man, Infirmary, Bradford, Yorks.
- Leeds—Cookridge Convalescent Hospital.** 8s. a week. Superintendent, E. W. Coates.

Limpfield, Surrey—Caxton Convalescent Home. For members of printing and allied trades recovering from illness. Secretary, C. Irvine, 88 Chancery Lane, W.C.

Limpfield, Surrey—Charing Cross Hospital Convalescent Home. Patients 5 years of age and upwards, 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. a week.

Liss, Hants—Home of Rest in connection with St. Saviour's Priory, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney Road, E.

Llandrindod.—Radnor Hospital and Convalescent Home, Llandrindod, S. Wales. 5s. a week if not residing in Radnor or Brecon. Secretary, Mrs. Bryan Smith.

Llandudno—Sanatorium, 5 Clonmel Street, Llandudno, N. Wales. With letter, 6s. a week; without, 15s. a week. Secretary, R. V. Johnson.

Loughborough—Charnwood Forest Convalescent Home for Adults, Outwood's Road, Loughborough. Artisans and factory hands, from 4s. a week. Medical certificate required. Admitted Tuesdays only. Apply, A. W. Burder, The Elms.

Loughton, Essex—Hospital and Convalescent Home. For surgical, medical, and convalescent cases, and cancer patients in early stage. Some free; 7s. 6d. to £4:4s. a week. Apply, The Warden, Josiah Oldfield, M.A.

Lupset, Yorks—Convalescent Home and Guild of Pity, Lupset, near Wakefield, Yorks.

Lyndhurst—For Convalescents from Southampton Infirmary, and for other very poor patients. Free. Hon. Secretary, Miss Aitchison, Blackwater, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Lytham—Cottage Hospital and Convalescent Home. Free with letter; without, 12s. 6d. a week. Apply, Hon. Secretary, Dr. Fisher.

Manchester—Well House Convalescent Home, Crab Lane, Blackley. In connection with Clinical Hospital, Park Place, Cheetham Hill Road.

Matlock Bank—Derby and Derbyshire Convalescent Home. Letter; 5s. a week. Hon. Secretary, E. S. Johnson, Esq., J.P., Littlemore Hill, Derby.

Milford—Sister Dora Convalescent Home, Milford, Stafford. With letter, 8s. a week; without, 12s. 6d. a week. Apply to Matron for form of medical certificate. Secretary, Miss Margaret Lonsdale, Lichfield.

Milton Abbas—Convalescent Home, Milton Abbas, near Blandford, Dorset. 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week. Secretary, G. Plager.

Moreton Hampstead—Convalescent Home for Labouring Classes and Servants. With letter, 2s. 6d. and 5s. a week; without, 12s. 6d. and 10s. a week. Apply, Dr. Odell.

Morthoe, N. Devon—The Ministers' Seaside Home. For ministers of all denominations and their wives; pay according

to income. Apply, Rev. Uriah B. Thomas, Redlands, Bristol.

Nairn, N.B.—Northern Counties' Convalescent Home, Tradespark, Nairn. Free with nomination; without, 8s. a week. Secretary, Miss A. C. Chambers.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—The Prudhoe Memorial and Convalescent Home, Whitley. Free, with letter; without, 14s. a week. Secretary, W. E. Shaw.

Northampton—St. John's Hospital, Weston Favel. Free. Secretary, A. E. Phipps, 14 Market Square. Medical certificate required, and recommendation from rector or vicar of applicant's parish.

Norwood, West—Lady Montefiore's Portland Road Convalescent Home. For Jews only. 10s. a week; letter required. Hon. Secretary, G. S. Joseph, 23 Clanricarde Gardens, W.

Notts—Convalescent Homes. Home for Men, Seathorne, near Skegness. Home for Women, Castle Donnington. Home for Children, Seathorne Cottage, Seathorne, near Skegness. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week.

Ochiltree—Convalescent Home, Ochiltree, Ayrshire. Free with letter; without, 7s. a week; private sitting-room, £1:1s. a week. Secretary, Mrs. Shaw.

Paisley—Convalescent Home, West Kilbride. Patients from Paisley Infirmary admitted on medical officer's certificate; others on subscriber's recommendation; 2s. 6d. and 5s. a week.

Parkgate—Convalescent Home, Parkgate, Cheshire. With letter, 5s. a week; without, 15s. Patients from Chester Infirmary free.

Parkwood—Convalescent Home, Swanley, Kent. For patients after leaving London Hospitals. City Office, 1 Staple Inn, W.C. Secretary, H. Wingfield Cross.

Perth—Barnhill, Hillside Home, N.B. (Convalescent Branch.) Pay according to circumstances. Treasurer, R. H. Moncrieff and Co., Perth.

Plymouth—Crown Hill Convalescent Home. Secretary, R. R. Fox, Bank Chambers, Plymouth.

Plymouth—Pearn Convalescent Home. Free for Plymouth people. Secretary, F. J. T. Shapcote.

Porthcawl—The Rest Convalescent Home, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, S. Wales. Letter; 2s. 6d. entrance fee; 10s. 6d. a week. Secretary, H. S. Stockwood, Bridgend.

Ramsgate—Thanet Road Convalescent Home. Apply, Lady Superior, Mrs. W. W. Saunders. Free, with letter; 10s. 6d. a week without.

Redcar—Coatham Convalescent Home (Home of the Good Samaritan). Free. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Postlethwaite.

Reigate—Mrs. Kitto's Free Convalescent Home, South Park. Chiefly for poor men and women from East London;

personal recommendation by clergyman.
Apply, Mrs. Kitto, The Vicarage, St. Martin's
Place, W.C.

Rhyl—The Royal Alexandra Hospital,
Rhyl, N. Wales. For men, women, and chil-
dren, or for invalid ladies; 5s. to 12s. weekly.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Vizard.

Ryde—Royal Infirmary Convalescent
Home. Recommendation, with payment of
7s. a week. Secretary, Sidney J. Stuck.

Saltburn-by-the-Sea—Convalescent
Home for Poor Men and Women.
Private home. Apply for ticket to Lady
Superintendent.

Saltcoats—Mission Coast Convales-
cent Home. Free; letter required. Sec-
retary, R. Boyd.

Scarborough—Royal Northern Sea-
Bathing Infirmary. 5s. a week. Sec-
retary, F. H. Read, 82 Queen's Street,
Scarborough.

Seaford—Convalescent Hospital. 5s. a week
with letter. Secretary, Frank Maitland.

Southport—Convalescent Hospital
and Sea-Bathing Infirmary. 12s.
a week. Apply to Master of the Hospital.

Southport—Manchester and Salford
District Provident Convalescent
Home. Office, 6 Queen's Street, Albert
Square, Manchester.

Stillorgan—Convalescent Home. Free
with ticket; without, 5s. and 7s. 6d. a week.
Offices, 5 Molesworth Street, Dublin. Sec-
retary, J. R. Stevenson.

St. Leonards-on-Sea—House of Rest.
In connection with Evangelistic Mission.
Ministers and other workers received. Apply,
186 Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Swanley—Convalescent Home in con-
nection with St. Bartholomew's
Hospital. Free. Apply, Medical Officer.

Teignmouth—Dawlish and Newton
Infirmary and Convalescent Home.
With letter, 8s. 6d. a week; without, 19s. a
week. Apply, House Surgeon, A. E. Drury,
Esq.

Tenby—Cottage Hospital. Convalescents
received at £1:1s. a week. Hon. Secretary,
W. John.

Torquay—Western Hospital for
Patients of a Consumptive Ten-
dency. 10s. a week; free to certain
counties. Open October to June.

Torquay—Sharrow Home of Rest. For
ladies and gentlemen. 15s. to 20s. a week.

Torquay—Ockenden Convalescent
Home, Warren Road. 5s. a week with
letter; without, 10s. a week. Secretary, E. J.
Domville.

Walton-by-Clevedon—Convalescent
Home. Address, Sister in Charge.

Walton-on-Naze—The Cloughton
Convalescent Home. For rest and
change of air for ladies of limited means;
working men and women also received; 12s.

to 25s. a week; medical certificate required.
Apply, Lady Superintendent.

Walton-on-Thames—Convalescent
Home for Poor Persons over 14
years. Office, 82 Sackville Street, Picca-
dilly. Medical certificate and letter required;
letters must be at office by Monday morning.
Secretary, Alexander Hayes.

Wantage—Cottage Home for Superior
Working People requiring change and
rest. Cottage let free to two women, or
husband and wife; board partly provided.
Apply, Mrs. Cornish, Lockinge, Wantage.

Westgate-on-Sea—St. Michael's Con-
valescent Home. For men and women.
Apply to the Secretary, Deaconess in Charge,
Deaconess Institution, 12 Tavistock Crescent,
Westbourne Park, W.

West of Scotland Convalescent Home,
Dunoon, N.B. 10s. a week and letter.
Apply to Dr. R. Perry, 4 Hanover Street,
Glasgow.

Weston-super-Mare—Royal West of
England Sanatorium or Conva-
lescent Home. 5s. a week with letter;
without, 18s. a week; separate bedrooms, 20s.
Hon. Secretary, T. Mullins.

Wimbledon—Atkinson Memorial Convalescent
Home. Patients received by recommendation
of Medical Officer of St. George's Hospital.

Withernsea—Hull and East Riding
Convalescent Home. Free, with two
tickets; without, 9s. to 18s. a week. Sec-
retary, John B. Anderson, 14 Salisbury
Gardens, Hull.

Witley—Convalescent Home for
Patients leaving Bethlem Hospital,
Witley, Godalming, Surrey. Matron, Mrs.
Keough.

Woodford—Woodford Hall, Essex.
Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent
Home. Certificate of clergy, or Secretary
of any branch of C.O.S. Apply to Hon.
Secretary, Board Room, London Hospital.
Blind received.

Worthing—St. Mary's Convalescent
Home, Westbrooke. Small weekly
charge. Apply, Sister Superior (R.C.).

Yalding, Kent—Convalescent Home
in connection with St. Saviour's
Priory, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney
Road, E.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Seaside and Inland

Aberdeen—St. Margaret's of Scot-
land Convalescent Home for Poor
Women and Children. Affiliated with
East Grinstead Sisters.

Alperton Park—Holiday Home for
Young Women, Alperton Park, Middle-
sex. Apply, Miss Hore.

Amberley, Stroud—Convalescent
Home, Amberley, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
For women and girls over 14. Apply, Mrs.
Blackwell, Highlands, Minchampton.

- Axminster — Convalescent Home.** Apply, The Matron, Court House.
- Ayrshire—Convalescent Home,** Douglas Street, Larga. Apply, Lady Superintendent.
- Bickley, Kent—Buckingham Cottage of Rest for Young Women in Business.** Apply, Miss Lyall, 9 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- Birchington-on-Sea—St. Mary's Convalescent Home,** Beach Avenue. For ladies; 21s. to 25s. a week.
- Birchington-on-Sea—Home of Rest.** In connection with Work Girls' Protective Society.
- Blackpool — Cavendish House,** South Shore. For Christian workers. Apply, Mrs. G. S. Reany.
- Bognor — The Victoria Convalescent Home.** For women and girls; seaside cottage retreat; 5s. a week. Letter required. Secretary, 64 Chalton Street, Crowndale Road, N.W.
- Botley, Hants — Sheffield Cottage Hospital.** Free; letter.
- Bournemouth — Y.W.C.A. Daisy House,** Boscombe. 7s. 6d. a week.
- Bracknell — Ascot Priory Hospital.** 7s. to 18s. a week.
- Bradford, Yorks — Ripley Cottage Hospital.**
- Brentwood — The Roslyn Weary Toilers' Rest.** 8s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Edwin H. Kerwin, J.P., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E.
- Bridlington Quay — St. Anne's Convalescent Hospital and Orphanage.** 6s. 3d. a week. Letter. Secretary, J. Seymour Clarke.
- Brighton — St. Bernard's Home for Invalid Ladies,** 106 Lansdowne Place. 15s. to 42s. a week.
- Brighton — Chesham House,** 1 Upper Rock Gardens. For ladies; women and children needing rest and change; 12s. 6d. to 15s. a week. Apply, Miss Van, at the Home.
- Brighton — Home of Rest for Girls,** 22 College Road. 12s. 6d. a week. Apply, Miss Marchant.
- Brighton — Home of Rest for Young Women and Girls,** 24 Portland Road, Hove. Hon. Secretary, 76 Wellesley Road, Croydon.
- Brighton — Mrs. Hudson's Home of Rest,** 95 Sackville Road, Hove. 10s. 8d. to 12s. a week.
- Brighton — Engidi Convalescent Home.** For women and girls over 12 years; 10s. 6d. to 12s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss M. Cloak.
- Brighton — London and Brighton Female Convalescent Home,** Crescent House, 2 Marine Parade. 5s. to 8s. a week; private room, 12s. Apply, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Donkin, The Mount, Reigate.
- Bristol — Wotton Cottage Hospital,** near Clevedon. Under Sister of Charity; 8s. 6d. to 12s. a week.
- Broadstairs — St. Peter's Convalescent Home.** With letter, free; without, 7s. a week. Secretary, Rev. F. N. Style, Pluckley Vicarage, Kent.
- Broadstairs — The Buckmaster Memorial Home.** For ladies. Secretary, L. A. Skinner, Gladstone Road. Free.
- Broadstairs — St. David's Convalescent Home.** For women and children. Apply, Mrs. Kennedy, 6 Linden Gardens, Bayswater. 5s. to 8s. a week.
- Bundoran, Ireland — Holiday Home for Working Women and Girls,** Bundoran, County Donegal, Ireland. 10s. to 30s. a week. Ladies received in separate wing. Apply, Lady Superintendent.
- Clewer — St. Andrew's Hospital,** Clewer. Apply, Sister in Charge. Letter required.
- Clifton — Home for Invalid Ladies.** 7s. to 12s. a week.
- Cobham — Ye Olde House.** For ladies and nurses. Respectable women received in separate wing; 8s. 6d. to 12s. a week.
- Criccieth — G. F. S. Home of Rest.** Members, 7s. a week; others, 10s. to 21s. a week.
- Dawlish — St. Michael's Home of Rest,** East Cliff. G.F.S. members, 7s. a week; non-members, 10s. Secretary, Mrs. F. Bradshaw, The White Lea, Dawlish.
- Deal — St. Andrew's,** Upper Deal. For women and children.
- Derbyshire — Convalescent Home for Factory Girls,** near Stockport. Secretary, Miss Low, 289 Great Clowes Street, Manchester.
- Ditchingham — All Hallows Hospital and Convalescent Home,** Bungay. 5s. to 10s. a week.
- Dorking — Y.W.C.A. Holiday Home, Clarendon House.** From 12s. 6d. a week.
- Dover — St. Mary's Convalescent Home,** Eastbrooke Place. Apply, Sister Superior, at the Home.
- Dover — Y.W.C.A. Dolphin House.** Mrs. Beresford Baker. From 14s. a week.
- Dover — Convalescent Home,** Eastry, near Dover.
- Dunoon, N.B. — Home of Rest,** Flemming Grove, West Bay. Apply, Miss Scott. Letter; without letter, 20s. a week.
- Eastbourne — Homoeopathic Home.** Hon. Secretary, Miss Sutton, 86 Enys Road, Eastbourne. With letter, 7s. a week, and free; without letter, 14s. a week.
- Eastbourne — Y.W.C.A. The Holidays,** Langley Road. 21s. a week.
- Eastbourne — Miss Pook's Home,** Rutherford, Silverdale Road. 12s. 6d. a week; lady workers, 80s. a week.

Edinburgh—Convalescent Home, Corstorphine. Connected with Royal Infirmary. Apply, Miss Fergusson.

Emsworth, Hants—St. Faith's Convalescent Home. Westbourne Village. Apply, Mrs. Ernald Smith, The Oaks, Emsworth. With letter, 9s. a week.

Fakenham, Norfolk—The Nurses' Home. Invalid ladies received at from 30s. to 42s. a week. Apply, Miss Hammond.

Farnham—Farnham Convalescent Home. Hale. Ladies, 21s. to 44s. a week. Apply, Miss Amy Mangles.

Felixstowe—Suffolk Convalescent Home. With letter 5s. a week; without, 15s. a week.

Fletching, Uckfield—Home of Rest for Ladies. 10s. a week.

Folkestone—Roman Catholic Convalescent Home and House of Rest. For assistants and pupil teachers in Mission Schools.

Folkestone—Convalescent Home, Netley Cottage, Claremont Road. For women and children. Apply, Med. Supt., London Medical Mission, 33 and 34 Short's Garden, St. Giles, E.C.

Folkestone—Grove End House, Dover Road. 12s. a week in summer; 8s. a week in winter.

Folkestone—St. Gabriel's House of Rest. For ladies. Apply, Sister Superior.

Folkestone—96 Tontine Street. For servants; 7s. to 10s. 6d. a week.

Folkestone—Pembroke House. For ladies; from 15s. a week. Apply, Miss H. B. Butt, 43 Guildhall Street.

Folkestone—Rhoda Lodge, 43 Guildhall Street. For G.F.S. members, Bible women, etc.; with letter 5s. a week; without, 8s. a week.

Hastings—Y.W.C. Servants' Home. Soltan House, Queen's Road. 10s. 6d. a week.

Hastings—Mildmay House. Y.W.C.A. Home for Governesses, etc. 18s. 6d. to 17s. a week.

Hastings—Convalescent Home for Post Office and Telegraph Employees, Holmleigh, Baldslow Road. 12s. 6d. to 15s. a week.

Hastings—Teachers' Home of Rest, Tressider House, 1 Wykeham Road, Braybrooke Road. In connection with Sunday School Union; 10s. to 15s. a week.

Haywards Heath—Home of Rest, Lyndeote, Lindfield. For women and girls above 12 years; 7s. and 8s. a week.

Henley-on-Thames—Golder's Farm Convalescent Home. For women and children; 10s. a week. Apply, Baroness von Brandt, Rosehill House, Henley-on-Thames.

Herne Bay—Home of Rest, St. Saviour's Grange, Sea View Square. For women and girls over 16 years; 12s. 6d. a week, or with letter, 8s. a week. Apply, Sister Alice

Mary, St. Saviour's Priory, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney Road, E.

Herne Bay—The Lily Seaside Home of Rest, 59 Avenue Road. For ladies with small means, young people, and teachers; 12s. 6d. to 15s. a week. Apply, Mrs. A. Ashby Allen.

Herne Bay—The Mothers' Seaside Homes, 1 East Hill Villas. Mothers with infants under 2 years of age, also young girls. Free with letter; without, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week. Secretary, Miss K. E. Meeres.

Hertfordbury—Countess Cowper's Home of Rest. For ladies, 12s. 6d. a week. Apply to Lady Cowper.

Higgate—G.F.S. Home, 6 Southwood Lane. For members only; 10s. a week.

Holyhead—Stanley Sailor Hospital. For women and children over 5 years; 10s. a week. Hon. Secretary, A. Lloyd Griffith, Fundeg, Holyhead.

Ipswich—Y.W.C.A. Gainsborough House, Bolton Lane. 10s. to 12s. a week.

Isle of Thanet—St. Peter's Orphanage and Convalescent Homes. For women and girls; 7s. a week.

Kelvedon, Essex—Brunswick House. 12s. to 15s. a week. Apply, Mrs. George Foster.

Kingswood, Warwickshire—The Hollies, near Warwick. From 17s. a week.

Kinver, Staffs—Edge View Home of Rest. Apply, Miss M. C. Long, 8 Hayley Grove, Birmingham. 7s. to 10s. a week.

Knutsford, Cheshire—Lady Mary Convalescent Home. For women of the working classes; 5s. a week. Closed from January to June.

Limpsfield, Surrey—for teachers. 7s. 6d. a week. Apply, Mrs. Paget, The Boltons, S. Kensington, S.W.

Lindfield, Sussex—House of Rest, Bloomfield (G.F.S.). Members 7s. a week; others 8s.

Littlehampton—Meyrick House. Apply, Sister Superior, 21 Drayton Gardens, S.W.

Littlestone-on-Sea—Convalescent Home. For women and girls. Free with letter; without letter, 10s. a week. Hon. Director, Mr. E. H. Tubbs, Bradley, Lowrie Park, Sydenham. London office, 9 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.

Liverpool—Convalescent Home. 7s. 6d. a week. Apply Secretary, 10 Rotunda Buildings, Bold Street, Liverpool.

Llandudno—The Birmingham Saturday Convalescent Home, Marle Hall. For women employed within 5 miles of Birmingham, and who are in need of change of air and rest. Free. Hon. Secretary, W. T. Smedley, F.C.A., 7A Newhall Street, Birmingham.

London, N.W.—St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road, Kilburn, N.W. For incurables and convalescents. Ladies, 21s. a week.

- London, N.W.—House of Rest for Christian Workers**, 10 Finchley Road, S. John's Wood. Miss Mason. 7s. 6d. to 20s. a week.
- Loughborough—Mount Sorrel Convalescent Home.**
- Lower Norwood—Nightingale Cottage Convalescent Home**, Gypsy Road. For respectable poor; 5s. to 7s. 6d. a week. Apply, Under Deaconess.
- Lulworth—Cottage Home**, Lulworth Cove, Dorset. 7s. 6d. a week.
- Lymington, Hants—Cottage Convalescent Home.** 7s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. Chinnery, Monmouth House.
- Maidstone—Otham Convalescent Home.** For women and children; 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week. Apply, Mr. W. S. Foster, 8 Lower Berkley Street, W.
- Malvern—G.F.S. Home of Rest**, Malvern Wells. 7s. to 25s. a week. Apply, Lady Resident.
- Malvern—St. John's Convalescent Home**, Malvern Wells. Free with letter; without, 7s. a week.
- Malvern—Y.W.C.A. Holiday Home.** From 13s. 6d. a week. Apply, Miss Worthington.
- Manchester—Well House Convalescent Home**, Crab Lane, Blackley. In connection with Clinical Hospital, Park Place, Cheetham Hill Road.
- Margate—Convalescent Home**, Harold Road. For children of orphan working school. Office, 76 Cheapside. Secretary, Jonadab Finch.
- Margate—Home of Rest for Christian Workers and others**, 89 Gordon Road, Margate. From 15s. a week.
- Matlock—Convalescent Home for Gentlemen**, Oak Tree House. (No invalids received.) 13s. 6d. to 21s. a week.
- New Brighton—St. Barnabas' Guild Convalescent Home.** Children of clergy; 6s. 6d. to 21s. a week. Matron, Mrs. Pyne.
- Oxford—The Eliza Carey Home of Rest**, Oxford, Wheatley. For women needing rest; 6s. 6d. to 8s. a week. Secretary, Mrs. Biscoe, Holton Cottage.
- Painswick, Glos—Convalescent and Training Home.** 6s. 6d. to 8s. a week; lady workers, 10s. 6d. Apply, Miss Daveney.
- Penmaenmawr—Cambrian Sanatorium for Girls.** 8s. to 14s. a week. Apply, Mrs. N. Goode, Bryn Hyfnyd, Penmaenmawr, N. Wales.
- Plymouth—Y. W. C. A.**, 18 Lockyer Street. 12s. 6d. to 20s. a week.
- Plymouth—Broad Street Victorian Convalescent Home.** Hon. Secretary, Rear-Admiral Adolphus Fitz George.
- Plymouth—Convalescent Home**, 50 Belle Vue Road, E. Cliff. Apply, Miss Hall, 24 Albion Place.
- Plymouth—The Christchurch Rest**, Vale Villas, The Vale. 8s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Young.
- Plymouth—Y.W.C.A.** 15s. a week. Apply, Miss Schudt, 119 High Street.
- Plympton, S. Devon—St. Elizabeth's Convalescent Home and Home of Rest.** Ridgway letter and 8s. a week; without letter, 12s. a week. Apply, Sister in Charge, or the Secretary, Dr. Aldridge.
- Pontefract—Wentbridge Cottage Home.** For women and children. 5s. a week. Secretary, Mrs. D. A. Neilson, Wentbridge House.
- Reading—Box Grove Convalescent Home**, Tylehurst. 7s. a week; ladies received. Secretary, Mrs. John Wilder, Sulham House, Reading.
- Reigate—Y. W. C. A. Holiday Home.** 10s. to 21s. a week. Apply, Miss Dalton, Tramore, Reigate.
- Reigate—Y.W.C.A.** From 12s. 6d. a week. Apply, Miss Dalton, Somerset House.
- Reigate—St. Agatha's Convalescent Home**, Warren Road. Apply, Miss Whitehead, at the Home. Free.
- Rhyl—Morfa Hall.** Poor women's convalescent home; children from 14 years. With letter, 5s. a week; without, 8s. a week.
- Rhyl—The Royal Alexandra Hospital.** For sick and convalescent children of the working classes; 5s. to 10s. weekly in advance.
- Ryde—Y.W.C.**, Garfield House. 14s. a week.
- Sandown, I. of Wight—Seagrove Convalescent Home.** For ladies; 21s. to 25s. a week.
- Salisbury—Convalescent Home for Women and Children.** St. Anne's Street, House of Industry. Hon. Secretary, Miss Beckingdale, 46 St. Anne's Street.
- Scarborough—Convalescent Home for Ladies**, St. Martin's Lodge. 15s. a week. Apply, Miss Mackarness.
- Sevenoaks—Lady Hillingdon Convalescent Home.** For children, and Home of Rest for business women and girls over 15 years; 15s. a week. Apply, Miss H. Mason.
- Shanklin—For Ladies of limited means and others needing change.** 11s. to 25s. a week. Apply, Lady Superintendent.
- Slough—Convalescent Home, Gerard's Cross.** For women and children. 5s. to 10s. a week. Apply, Mrs. Fusey.
- Skegness—The Countess of Scarborough's Convalescent Home.** For women and girls from 10; 6s. a week. Apply, The Matron, Mrs. Parr.
- Skegness, Notts.—Convalescent Home**, Seathorne Cottages, Castle Donnington, Lincoln. For women and children. Secretary, Miss Carey, Heathcote Street, Nottingham.
- Southampton—St. John's Conva-**

- lescent Home, Rownhams.** 7s. a week. Manager, Mrs. Wilson.
- Southampton—Y.W.C.A.,** 3 Portland Terrace. 18s. to 15s. a week.
- Southend-on-Sea—Y.W.C.A. Holiday Home,** 1 Oxford Terrace. 8s. to 12s. a week.
- Southend—Convalescent Home, Tilbury House.** In connection with Bible Women and Nurses' Mission, 2 Adelphi Street, Strand.
- Southport—Knyperaley House,** 66 Park Road. Private convalescent home for ladies. 25s. to £5 : 5s. a week. Apply, Misses Marriott and Browne.
- Southport—Convalescent Home,** 42 Park Road. 8s. to 15s. a week. Apply, Lady Superintendent, at the Home.
- Southport—Governess Convalescent Home,** 28 Alexandra Road. 13s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Barker, 89 Queen's Road.
- Southport—G.F.S. Home of Rest.** 8s. 6d. to 10s. a week. Non-members received.
- Southport—Y.W.C.A.,** 344 Lord Street. 12s. to 16s. a week.
- Southsea—Medical, Surgical, and Convalescent Home.** For women. Clarendon Road. 12s. to 21s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Elliott.
- Southsea—Pier View, Alhambra Road, Convalescent Home for Ladies.** 18s. 6d. to 25s. a week. Secretary, Miss E. Harrison.
- Southsea—Sheenville,** 12 Richmond Road. For G.F.S. and others. 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week.
- Southwold, Suffolk—St. Barnabas' Home of Rest for Ladies.** 15s. a week. Apply, Miss Shipley.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—St. Peter's Home of Rest, The Grange, Maze Hill.** For ladies, school mistresses, and respectable women and girls over 16; from 10s. 6d. a week. Under St. Peter's Sisters.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—Convalescent Home for Blind Women and Children.** Free with letter; without, 5s. to 10s. a week. Hon. Secretary, Miss Isabel Hood, Osbourne House, Eastbourne.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—Winter Home for Consumptive Girls.** Open November to May; 7s. 6d. to 10s. a week. Apply, Miss Marsh, Ribbesfor House, Chapel Park Road.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—Herts Convalescent Home, West Cliff.** For natives of that county only. Hon. Secretary J. Toulmin, The Pré, St. Albans.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—All Saints' Convalescent Home,** 8 Pevensie Road. 7s. 6d. a week; 5s. with letter. Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. A. Nicoll.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—Chelsea Hospital Convalescent Home, West Hill Road.** For women; 7s. to 15s. a week. Letter.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—Grunwalloe Resident and Holiday Home,** 19 St. Margaret's Road. 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. a week. Apply, Miss Spearing.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—G.F.S. Home of Rest, Magdalen Road.** 8s. to 10s. a week.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—Craven Lodge,** St. Margaret's Road. For teachers and post-office clerks; 12s. 6d. to 21s. a week.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea—Y.W.C.A. Servants' Holiday Home.** 10s. 6d. a week. Miss E. Lemere, 89 Western Road.
- Staines—G.F.S. Home of Rest, Sunninghill.** 7s. and 8s. a week.
- Stoke Newington—Invalid Asylum and Temporary Home.** 5s. a week. Hon. Secretary, J. P. Noline, Church Street. Letter required.
- Stratford-on-Avon—Convalescent Home, Rother Street.** Letter, 7s. a week. Secretary, T. F. Kendall.
- Sudbury—Convalescent Home, Eversley Cottage, Station Grove, Sudbury, Middlesex.** Free with letter; without, 8s. to 5s. a week. Apply, Mrs. Arnold, Wixenford, Wokingham.
- Swanage—Y.W.C.A.,** Ridley House. From 14s. a week.
- Torquay—Erith House.** For invalid ladies; 17s. 6d. to 22s. a week. Hon. Secretary, C. N. Crowdy.
- Torquay—Y.W.C.A. Home, St. Mary, Church Road.** 10s. to 15s. a week.
- Torquay—Convalescent Home for Governesses and Professional Ladies,** 2 Mountville, Lower Bronsill Road. 16s. a week. Apply, Miss Wilson.
- Torquay—St. Raphael's Home,** Higher Lincombe Road. 10s. a week; invalid ladies received at higher payments. Under Sisters of St. John the Baptist, Clewer. Apply, Sister Superior.
- Torquay—Babbacombe House of Rest.** For women in business; 12s. a week; with letter 6s. a week. Apply, Miss Skinner, Bayfield, Babbacombe.
- Truro—St. Clement's Home of Rest.** For G.F.S. members and others; 7s. and 8s. a week; ladies, 15s. and 18s.
- Tunbridge Wells—Fairview Cottage, Fordcombe.** For women and their infants; 12s. 6d. to 15s. a week. Apply, Mrs. Bennett.
- Tunbridge Wells—Y.W.C.A.,** 18 Mount Pleasant. 14s. and 15s. a week; visitors received.
- Ventnor—Brassey Holiday Home.** For ladies and nurses needing rest (not a charity), 15s. to 25s. a week. Apply, Lady Superintendent.
- Warrenpoint—G.F.S. Home of Rest,** Warrenpoint, Co. Down, Ireland.
- Watford—Convalescent Home, Calde-**

cote House, Bushey Heath. 5s. to 12s. a week; ladies taken. Apply, The Matron.

Weston-super-Mare—Horsley House, Wincombe. For gentlewomen; 6s. to 10s. a week. Secretary, Mr. Bond.

Weston-super-Mare—Medical Mission Convalescent Home. Apply, Hon. Secretary, Miss Day, 88 Royal Park, Clifton.

Weston-super-Mare—Y.W.C.A. Holiday Home, Cannamore House. 18s. and 14s. a week.

Weymouth—The Sanatorium. For women and children; 7s. and 10s. a week. Letter. Secretary, Dr. Macpherson Laurie. Med. cert. required.

Weymouth—G.F.S. Home of Rest, Winterslow House. Apply, Miss Cope.

Weymouth—The Wordsworth Memorial Home, 1 Grosvenor Place. 8s. to 10s. a week; four ladies received. Apply to Lady Resident.

Whitstable—The Homestead, Tankerton Parade. For ladies and respectable working women; from 8s. 6d. a week. Apply, Miss Gertrude Dutton.

Winchester—Connaught House Training Home. For ladies; 18s. to 25s. a week; five ladies received.

Woking—St. Peter's Memorial Home. From 7s. a week. Apply, The Sister in Charge.

Wokingham—Red Lodge. House of Rest for ladies; 5s. to 20s. a week. Apply, Miss Blair, Heatherley, Wellington College Station.

Woolacombe Bay, Devon—Home of Rest. In connection with "Girl's Letter Guild." Apply, Miss Kenward, 48 Streatham High Road, London, S.W.

Worthing—Banting Memorial Home, Parade Lodge, Marine Parade. For ladies; free. Apply, The Secretary, Chapel Road.

Worthing—Home of Rest for Ladies, Sussex House, Rowland's Road. From 10s. 6d. a week. Apply, Miss A. Parry.

Worthing—Y.W.C.A. Home of Rest, 2 Liverpool Terrace. 12s. 6d. to 18s. a week.

Yarmouth—Girls' Home. Breydon House, 56 North Quay, Great Yarmouth. Apply, Mrs. H. E. Buxton, Fritton, Great Yarmouth.

FOR CHILDREN

Seaside and Inland

Beckenham—St. Agatha's Home for Invalid Children. Receives cripples and blind. Apply to Miss T. F. Hawthorne. 8s. 6d. a week.

Bexhill-on-Sea—Lady Brassey's Convalescent Home for children from London Hospitals. Cantelupe Road, Bexhill. Girls 4 to 14 years of age; boys 4 to 10 years. Apply, Lady Superintendent, Miss Rowden. 5s. a week.

Birmingham—Saturday Hospital Fund for children of parents resident

within five miles of Birmingham Town Hall. Hon. Secretary, W. T. Smedley, 7A Newhall Street, Birmingham. Free.

Birmingham—Solihull Convalescent Home for Children. 2s. a week.

Birmingham—Moseley Hall Convalescent Home for Birmingham Children (with which is incorporated Children's Hospital, Samaritan Fund, and Convalescent Home, formerly carried on at Arrowfield Top, Alvechurch). Boys 8 to 10 years; girls 8 to 14 years. With nomination, free for one month; without, 6s. weekly. Hon. Secretary, T. W. Horton.

Bournemouth—Children's Convalescent Home in connection with Sunday School Union. Glenbank, Carleton Road, Drummond Road. Girls 7 to 14 years; boys 7 to 12 years. Apply, Hon. Secretary, County Homes Committee, S.S.U., 56 Old Bailey. Letter, 4s. a week.

Bournemouth—Victoria Convalescent Hospital for Children. Matron, Mrs. Day. With letter, 10s. a week; without, 30s. a week.

Bournemouth—Metropolitan Convalescent Institution (Children's Branch), 82 Sackville Street, Piccadilly. Letter. Secretary, Miss Hughes, at the Office. Girls and boys 8 to 14 years. Medical certificate.

Brasted, Kent—Holiday House, Toy's Hill, Brasted. London Medical Mission, 88 and 84 Short's Gardens, St. Giles, London.

Brentwood—Warley Convalescent Home for Children. Girls 4 to 18 years. Letter; 2s. and 3s. a week.

Brighton—St. Christopher's Home for better-class children. Hon. Secretary, Miss Jamieson.

Brighton—Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, 10 Dyke Road. Secretary, H. J. Davies. Letter.

Brighton—Charlotte Children's Convalescent Home, 19 Westbourne Villas. Girls 2 to 12 years; boys 2 to 8 years. Lady Superintendent, Miss Walker. Free.

Brighton—Home for Invalid Children, 70 Montpellier Road. Apply, Miss Warren.

Brighton—The Downlands, Rottingdean. Principally for pauper children from Unions; 10s. a week.

Bristol—Butcombe Lodge, Wrington. Convalescent Home for children of clergy and professional men. Girls from 2½ to 12 years; boys 2½ to 7 years. Apply, Lady Superintendent. 5s. a week.

Broadstairs—The Yarrow Home for Convalescent Children. Secretary, J. F. Myers.

Charlton—Charlton Cottage Home for children under 10 years. Apply, Manager, Lady Victoria Howard, Charlton, Malmesbury. Letter; 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. a week.

Croydon, South—Children's Convalescent Home. Secretary, Mrs. Sturt, Park Hill, Croydon. Letter required.

Dover — Victoria Seaside Orphan's Rest, Hesketh House, Laureston Place. Single cases boarded out with cottagers at 6s. a week under 14 years; above 14 years 8s. to 10s. Apply, Thomas Blackman, Biggin Street, Dover.

Dunoon, N.B. — West of Scotland Seaside Homes. Children under 2 years 20s. a week, without letter. Infants 2s. 6d. a week extra.

Edinburgh — Ravenscroft Convalescent Home for Men and Women. (Children's Branch at Gilmerton.) Apply, Livingstone Dispensary, 39 Cowgate. Wednesdays at 2 o'clock.

Enfield — Ruth Elliott Home of Rest for Poor Children. Free. Hon. Lady Superintendent, Miss Priest Peck.

Exmouth — The Point, S. Devon. In connection with Ministering Children's League. Girls under 18 years; boys under 9 years; 5s. a week. A few free cases. Apply one week beforehand. Medical certificate 8 days before admitted. Apply, Lady in Charge, Miss Hurst.

Felixstowe — Convalescent Home, 5 and 6 Chelsea Villas. For girls and boys from Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Secretary, John Olding.

Glynde, Sussex — Convalescent Home for Children, 2 to 12 years. Apply, Hon. Mrs. Brand, Glynde, Lewes, Sussex. 2s. 6d. a week.

Hayes, Kent — Mrs. Hamborough's Convalescent Home for Children. Four children admitted from Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.

Herne Bay — The Bird's Nest, Brunswick Square. For convalescent children. Apply to Sister in Charge. Letter and payment.

Highgate, London — The Santa Claus Home for Children, 84 Southgrove, Highgate. Girls 8 to 14 years; boys 8 to 10 years. Hon. Secretary, Miss Charles, Stormont, Hampstead Lane, Highgate. Free with letter; 6s. without.

Highgate, London — Convalescent Home for Children. In connection with All Saints' Mission House, Highgate. Treasurer, Mrs. Hochee, East End, Finchley, N.W.

Leeds — Meanwood Convalescent Home for Children. £1:1s. a week.

Leytonstone, Essex — Leyspring Road, from East London. 6 to 15 years. Hon. Superintendent, Mrs. H. J. Kerwin, Incheolm, Wallwood Road, Leytonstone.

Loughborough — Woodhouse Haves, Broombrigs. Girls 8 to 14 years; boys 8 to 9. Persons sending children requested to give a week's notice. Med. cert. required. 5s. a week. Apply, Miss Parker, at the Home.

Loughborough — Mount Sorrel Convalescent Home for Children.

Loughton, Essex — Convalescent or Permanent Home for Children, Uplands, Loughton. Children up to 12 years,

7s. 6d.; over 12, 10s. 6d. Ladies in Charge, Miss Lobb and Miss Gerard.

Luton — Children's Sick and Convalescent Home, London Road. Girls 8 to 11 years; boys 8 to 8 years. 2s. 6d. a week with letter. Hon. Secretary, R. S. Cooke.

Lymington — Convalescent Home for Sick Children, Lymington, Hants. 7s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. Chinnery, Monmouth House.

Margate — Convalescent Home for Children, Lawn House, Grosvenor Place. Under care of Daughters of the Cross. Certified for reception of girls sent by Board of Guardians. Apply, Superiress, as above.

Margate — Convalescent Home, Harold Road. For children of Orphan Working School. Office, 78 Cheapside. Secretary, Jonadab Finch.

Much Hadham, Herts — Children's Home for Sick and Convalescent. Girls and boys up to 10 years. Med. cert. required. Hon. Secretary, Miss Elise Hoskier.

Newbury, Berks — Children's Cottage Hospital and Home, Coldash. Children received from 8 to 12 years. Med. cert. 7s. 6d. with letter. Middle-class patients 10s. 6d.; high-class £2: 2s. a week. Lady Supt., Miss Bowditch.

Newport, N.B. — For Children of Dundee and Neighbourhood. Comerton, by Leuchars, Fife, N.B. Girls 4 to 16 years; boys 4 to 12 years. Free. Secretary, A. Scott, Fithie, Beechwood, Newport, Dundee (closed in winter).

Painswick — Alexandra Hospital and Convalescent Home for Children. In connection with Alexandra Hospital for hip disease. Admission by order of surgeons attending Hospital.

Petersfield — Sheet's Convalescent Home for Children. Secretary, The Hon. Mrs. Bonham Carter, 17 Chesham Street, S.W. 4s. a week.

Ramsgate — 13 Albion Place. Convalescent Training Home for Girls. 10s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mark Hammond, 18 Norfolk Crescent, W.

Ramsgate — Children's Invalid Convalescent Home, 3 and 4 Albion Terrace. For children of gentlemen in reduced circumstances. Girls 2 to 16; boys 2 to 8 years. 5s. a week with letter; without, 10s. Adults received, 10s. 6d. to 18s. a week. Apply, Matron, Miss Wood.

Rayleigh, Essex — Holiday Home for Children. In connection with Dr. Anderson Brown's Farm Colony. For children not eligible for other institutions. Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Stewart, 32 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S.E.

Reigate — Nest for Sheltering Children, Duxhurst. Holiday Home, in connection with Industrial Farm. For slum children who have drunken parents and who are not eligible for other homes. Girls and boys 2 to 14 years.

Rhyl, N. Wales—The Royal Alexandra Hospital. For 50 sick and 50 convalescent children of the working classes. Separate accommodation for 16 children of professional classes, or for invalid ladies. 5s. to 12s. a week. Apply, Miss Edith Vizard.

Roeampton—Hope Cottage, Convalescent Home for London Girls. 4s. a week. 5 to 12 years. Apply, Miss B. M. Galpin, Bristol House, Roeampton, S.W.

Sandown—The Melicent Home for Delicate Children. Miss K. Mercer. 5s. a week.

Sevenoaks—Lady Hillingdon's Home for Sick, Convalescent, and Delicate Children, Avenue Lodge, Wildernesse. For children from 8 to 15 years. Private institution. Apply, The Matron, Mrs. Aldridge.

Shooter's Hill—Crole Wyndham Memorial Home, Shrewsbury House. Girls 4 to 14 years; boys 4 to 10 years. Apply, Miss Millar. 5s. a week.

Southend-on-Sea—Children's Free Holiday Home and Orphans' Aid Fund, 14 and 15 St. Anne's Road, Milton Street. Hon. Secretary, George H. Breton, 84 Great Dover Street, Southwark, S.E.

Southend-on-Sea—Mount Pleasant Convalescent Home for Children.

Southport—Lord Street Sanatorium for Children under Homœopathic Treatment. 6s. a week.

Southport—Sanatorium for Children, 86 Hawkhead Street. Girls 2 to 16 years; boys 2 to 12 years. Letter. 5s. a week.

Southport—North of England Sanatorium for Children. Girls 2 to 16; boys 2 to 12 years. Non-governors may purchase a recommendation at 7s. a week. With letter, 6s. a week. Secretary, Miss Ainsworth, 9 Queen's Road, Southport.

Southsea—Home for Convalescent Children, 55 Auckland Road, East. Girls 8 to 14; boys 8 to 10 years. 6s. a week. Children from Portsmouth free. Apply, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Chads, Dover Court, Southsea.

St. Leonards-on-Sea—Hertfordshire Convalescent Children's Home, West Cliff. Girls 4 to 15; boys 4 to 12 years. Hon. Secretary, H. J. Toulmin, The Pré, St. Albans, Herts. With letter 1s. 6d. a week.

St. Leonards-on-Sea—Convalescent Home for Poor Children, West Hill Road. Free. Hon. Secretary, Miss Carter.

Tollington Park, N. — Invalid

Children's Convalescent Nursing Home, Winfred House, Wray Crescent, Tollington Park, N. Girls 8 to 12; boys 8 to 10 years. Med. cert. required. Secretary, Miss Pritchard, Highbury Crescent, Highbury, N. 4s. a week to be paid in advance.

Totteridge—Cottage Home for Delicate Children, Totteridge, Herts. 4 to 12 years. With nomination, 8s. a week; without, 5s. a week. Subscribers of £2 nominate one child annually, free. Secretary, Miss Stobart, Wykeham Rise, Totteridge. Letters to be marked, T.C.H.

Tunbridge Wells—Convalescent Home for Children, Hawkenbury Hill. Girls 2 to 16; boys 2 to 10 years. With letter 8s. 6d. a week; without 5s. 6d. a week. Subs. of £1:1s. may send one child for four weeks. Med. cert. required.

Twyford—The Buttercups, Whistley Green, Hurst. Children received, 1 to 8 years. 5s. a week. Subs. of £1:1s. gives a recommendation of four weeks. Med. cert. Apply, Miss Whitaker, Hinton, near Twyford, Berks.

Twyford—Waltham St. Lawrence Convalescent Home for Children. Children under 11 years. 5s. a week. Med. cert. required. Secretary, Miss Beale, at the Home.

West Kirby—Children's Convalescent Home. With nomination, 5s. a week; without, 7s. a week. For children needing surgical and medical treatment. Provision for crippled children. Girls 8 to 16 years; boys 8 to 12 years. Nomination to appropriated cots, free. Hon. Secretary, A. V. Paton.

Weston-super-Mare—Surgical and Medical Convalescent Home for Children, Clifton Road. With letter, 8s.; without, 6s. and 7s. a week.

Whitstable—Convalescent Home for Boys and Girls. In connection with St. Alphege Mission, Southwark, E.C. Supt., Rev. A. M. Calcut, 189 Blackfriars' Road, S.E.

Worthing—Children's Convalescent Home, Lancing. In connection with Latimer Road Mission, Blechynden Street, Notting Hill, W. (Branch Home at Ramsgate.)

Worthing—The Friend's Convalescent Home. For children of artisans and indigent classes. Admission by application to Committee. Secretary, Miss Marten.

Yarmouth—Children's Convalescent Home, Marine Parade, Great Yarmouth. Girls up to 18 years; boys up to 10 years. Hon. Secretary, J. B. T. Hales, Lower Close, Norwich.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF NURSES FOR THE SICK

N.B.—There are Nursing Institutions in connection with nearly all the important Hospitals in London and the provinces. The following List, which does not claim to be exhaustive, gives the principal institutions unconnected with Hospitals.

In LONDON

PRIVATE NURSES

All Saints' Nurses' Home, 8 Fitzroy Street, W. Sister in Charge.

Blackheath Institution, 9 Montpelier Road, S.E., and 15 Petersham Road, Richmond, Surrey. Lady Superintendent.

Chartered Nurses, 24 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Secretary.

Hanover Institute for Nurses, 22 George Street, Hanover Square, W. Miss Sophia Walker.

Holy Cross Society of Trained Nurses, St. Augustine's, 2 Ladbrooke Square, Holland Park, W. (for the supply of R.C. Nurses). Sister in Charge.

Hooper, Miss, Institute for Trained Nurses, 9 Upper Baker Street, N.W.

London Association of Nurses, 123 New Bond Street, W. Miss Firth.

Nurses' Co-operation, 8 New Cavendish Street. Lady Superintendent.

Nurses' Co-operative Home, 96 Belgrave Road, S.W. Miss Kimber.

Nursing Sisters' Institution, 4 Devonshire Square, E.C. Lady Superintendent.

Nursing Sisters, St. John the Divine, 19 Drayton Gardens, S.W. Sister Superior.

Registered Nurses' Society, 269 Regent Street, W. Secretary.

St. John's House, 8 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Sister Superior.

South Kensington Nurses' Co-operation, 27 Brompton Square, S.W. Miss Walker.

Wigmore Co-operative Institution, 59 Weymouth Street, W. Miss Burrell.

DISTRICT NURSES

Bible-Women and Nurses' Mission, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association. Office, 28 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Lady Superintendent, Miss Gray.

North London Nursing Association, 413 Holloway Road, N.

Nursing Sisters of the Poor, 14 Wellington Road, Bow, E.

Plaistow, Nurses' Home, Howard's Road, E.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. Office, St. Katherine's Royal Hospital, Regent's Park, N.W. Lady Superintendent, Miss Peter.

Affiliated Homes, London District—

Bermondsey, 23 St. James' Road, S.E.

Bloomsbury, 23 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Camberwell, Burton Road, Brixton, S.W.

Chelsea, 22 Tite Street, S.W.

East Dulwich, 108 Crystal Palace Road, S.E.

East London, 49 Philpot Street, Commercial

Road, E.; 186 High Street, Shadwell, E.;

89 East India Road, E.; 48 Victoria Park

Road, South Hackney, E.

Haggerston, 105 Nichols Square, N.E.

Hammersmith, 5 The Grove, S.W.

Hampstead, 14 Lyndhurst Road, N.W.

Hendon, Church End, N.W.

Kensington, 1 Bedford Gardens, W.

Kingston, 67 Gibbon Road.

Mortlake, Esher House, Elm Road, East

Sheen, S.W.

Paddington, 510 Edgware Road, W.

Silvertown, 10 Connaught Road, E.

South London, Marmion Road, Battersea, S.W.

Twickenham, 1 Kneller Villa, Staines Road.

Walworth, 87 West Square, S.E.

Westminster, 27 Bessborough Gardens, S.W.

Woolwich, 108 Herbert Road, S.E.

Sisters of Misericorde, 49 Queen Street, Hammersmith, W.

West London Mission, 60 Greek Street, Soho, W.

IN THE PROVINCES

(Private and District Nurses)

The Affiliated Benefit Nursing Associations, 12 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. Object: to train and supply cottage nurses in country districts on the Holt-Ockley system. Benefit system to subscribers in groups of country parishes. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. H. Lee-Steere and Miss Broadwood.

The Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Association provides nurses for work in the rural and urban districts. Office, St. Katherine's Royal Hospital, Regent's Park, N.W. Lady Superintendent, Miss Peter.

Bath—Nurses' Institute, 44 Rivers Street.

Belfast—Nurses' Home, Frederick Street.

Belfast—Nurses for the Sick Poor, 3 College Square, North.

Birmingham—Nurses' Institute, 12 The Crescent.

Birmingham—District Nursing Society, 98 New Hall Street.

Bradford—Incorporated Nurses' Institution, 110 Manningham Lane.

Bristol—District and Private Nurses, 6 Berkeley Square, Clifton.

Bristol—Private Nurses, Richmond Terrace, Clifton.

Cambridge, 18 Fitzwilliam Street.

Canterbury, 62 Burgate Street.

Croydon, 78 Lansdowne Road.

Derby, 2 Trinity Street, London Road.

Dublin, 27 Upper Bagot Street.

Dublin—Red Cross Nurses, 87 Harcourt Street.

Dublin—St. Patrick's Home, 101 St. Stephen's Green, South.

Edinburgh—Royal Scottish, 69 Queen Street.

Glasgow, 250 Renfrew Street.

Leeds, 21 Hyde Terrace.

Lincoln—Institution for Nurses. Miss H. Broomhead.

Liverpool—Sefton Park Nurses' Home, 2 Livingstone Avenue.

Manchester, 169 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Nottingham, 1 Regent Street.

Oxford—Sarah Acland Home, Banbury Road.

Salisbury—Institution for Trained Nurses.

Stoke-upon-Trent—Staffordshire Institution.

West Malling—Kent Nursing Institution.

Worcester—Holyrood House, The Tything.

York—Home for Nurses, Monkgate.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN

Colonial Nursing Association, Imperial Institute, S.W. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Figgott. Object: to provide trained nurses for private practice in the Crown Colonies and small English communities in foreign countries.

Up-Country Nursing Association for Europeans in India. Hon. Secretary, Major-General J. Bonus, The Cedars, Strawberry Hill.

Holland Institution. Headquarters, Villa Berthe, Rue d'Italie, Nice. London address of Directress, 1 Tavistock Chambers, Bloomsbury, W.C.

RESCUE WORK

This term is used to cover all efforts made to save women and girls from a life of degradation. It may help us to realise the extent of the evil, and all that it means of economic and moral loss to the nation, if we take the figures given in Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, giving a ratio of 88 per 10,000 of these women—many of them indeed only ignorant children—to the population of London. This gives a total of some 140,658 for the total urban population, a vast army, to which each year adds some 25,000 recruits. While it is obviously our first duty, in the words of Miss Ellice Hopkins, "to fence the precipice at the top," we must yet feel that our ambulance corps is sadly insufficient in its numbers, its calibre, and its discipline.

There are some 800 Magdalen Institutions in the country, and many zealous workers, but we are still far from recognising the claims of rescue work not only on the few, but on the many. It is true that we must meet an organised evil by organised effort, that rescue workers cannot be of too good original stuff, or too well trained; but what we do lack still is the sense that no one should be outside the pale of visitation and ready help, and that no house in the country should be regarded as beyond the pale of Christian influence and effort. Rescue work ought to be a part of parochial work in our 17,000 parishes, and helped directly or indirectly by every house-mother, mistress of young servants, head of a business, district visitor, and Sunday school teacher. The details may largely be left to those with the necessary patience, tact, and love of souls; but every woman ought to know *where* to turn if she wants help or advice for a fellow-creature in need, and to be ready to act swiftly on occasion. We append a list of Rescue Societies and Homes, and a Bibliography of useful books. In case legal advice is required, it will be well to consult the National

Vigilance Association, 267 Strand, W.C., Secretary, Mr. W. A. Coots. The Secretary of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, Mr. A. J. Maddison, 32 Charing Cross, and the Hon. Secretary of the Rescue and Preventive Sub-Committee of the National Union of Women Workers, Miss Eva Macnaghten, Ballindune, Camberley, are referees, who may be consulted in cases of difficulty. The greatest needs at present are some six in number: (1) Intermediary Homes (a) for doubtful cases, (b) for preventive cases of girls over 16 years of age; (2) Medical Homes; (3) Convalescent Seaside Homes; (4) Homes for the morally deficient; (5) Homes for epileptic *fallen* girls; (6) Homes for those of the deaf and dumb and the blind who come into this category.

Rescue work is very varied in its character, since no two human beings are alike in their temperament and circumstances. "Outside" workers, i.e. voluntary and paid visitors in the streets, lodging-houses, hospitals, police-courts, and prisons, often find it difficult to co-operate with the committee and workers in Refuges, Homes, and Penitentiaries. All agree that there is much to be learned by even the most experienced worker, that this is essentially work which should in the main be left in the hands of women, and that we need much more classification of homes and of cases, much more of sanctified common-sense in our dealings with those of varying antecedents, education, and character.

No true rescue worker feels that she has "already attained," or boasts of successes, or retails the sad stories of those she agonises to save. Strength and reticence, purity and a quiet mind, will help her so to touch pitch that she will find it anti-septic. The hearts of her friends may safely trust in her. Such workers are all too few in face of the need. The List which follows gives brief particulars of a large number of Homes. Those

desirous of further information can obtain it from *The Classified List of the Reformatory and Refuge Union*, price 1s. 6d., and from *The Register and Digest of the Charity Organisation Society*, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C., price 4s., both of which are of constant use to the rescue worker. It must be understood that the Editor takes no responsibility with regard to the Homes mentioned in these pages. Up-to-date information is of primary importance in Rescue work, and no printed intelligence can supersede the need for inquiry in each separate case. Perhaps it is not superfluous to add that "the outside worker" should in her turn be perfectly frank, and give clear and full particulars when seeking admission to an Institution for any girl in whom she is interested.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Litany of Intercession for Women Workers. 8d. per dozen.

Forms of Prayer for Rescue Workers on a Card. 1d.

Gathering up the Fragments. Miss Totman.

Hints on Rescue Work. Arthur J. S. Maddison. 8s. 6d.

Notes on Rescue Work. Rev. A. Brinckman, 1s.

Recreation, Relaxation, and Retirement. Miss Totman.

Reports of Conferences of Rescue Workers,* convened by the National Union of Women Workers.

The Classified List of the Reformatory and Refuge Union. 1s. 6d.

The Management of Girls and the Training of Workers. By Miss Totman.

Work amongst the Fallen, as seen in the Prison Cell. Rev. G. P. Merrick.

These books, with the exception of those marked *, may be obtained from the office of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 82 Charing Cross, S.W.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION, RESCUE, AND REFORMATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO ARE IN MORAL DANGER

Associated Societies for the Protection of Women and Children, 86 St. Martin's Lane. Secretary, A. McIlwaine.

The Church Mission to the Fallen. Missionary work only, and holds monthly intercession services at St. John's, Wilton Road, S.W., at 5 p.m. first Tuesday in each month. Honorary Secretary, Rev. V. G. Borradaile, 14 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

The Church Penitentiary Association makes grants to Homes managed by voluntary workers, and to some refuges which have paid matrons. A Free Registry of Lady Workers is kept at the office; advice and help given in

rescue work. Address, The Secretary, C.P.A., 14 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

The Female Mission to the Fallen and Female Aid Society has six Mission houses, twenty-two women missionaries. Secretary, A. J. S. Maddison, Reformatory and Refuge Union, 82 Charing Cross, S.W.

London Diocesan Council for Preventive, Rescue, and Penitentiary Work. The office is a centre of information. An annual service of Intercession is held, and also a Quiet day. A Register is kept of vacancies, and of women offering themselves as Mission workers. The Preventive Work includes the visitation and care of young women coming up from the country, or known to be exposed to danger. Secretary, Rev. G. Brett, M.A., Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, 200 Euston Road. William J. Taylor.

Midnight Meeting Movement, 8a Red Lion Square. C. Wilson McCree.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 7 Harpur Street, W.C. Rev. Benjamin Waugh.

National Vigilance Association, 267 Strand, W.C. Secretary, W. A. Coote. South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch. Local Secretary, G. Pike. District Office, Arcade Chambers, St. John's Square, Cardiff. Sunderland and North-Eastern Branch. Local Secretary, T. Donkin. District Office, 51 Frederick Street, Sunderland. Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch. Local Secretary, A. J. Prees. District Office, 84a Corporation Street, Birmingham. Manchester and Northern Counties Branch. Local Secretary, P. R. Parsons. District Office, 56 Peter Street, Manchester.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children, 79 Finsbury Pavement. C. Stuart Thorpe.

Societies for the Aid and Rescue of Children (Roman Catholic)

Southwark Rescue Society. Honorary Secretary, Rev. E. St. John, St. George's Cathedral, Southwark.

Liverpool Rescue Society. T. A. Withnell, Esq., 62 Duke Street, Liverpool.

Salford Rescue Society. Honorary Secretary, J. Corrigan, Esq., Bishop's House, Salford, Manchester.

Shrewsbury Rescue Society. Honorary Secretary, Oswald W. Young, Esq., Eversley, Egerton Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

Catholic Guardians Associations. Honorary Secretary, Thos. King, Esq., 8 Cavern Street, Walworth, S.E.

HOMES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

LONDON AND SUBURBS

N.W. Paddington and St. Marylebone, L.A. House of Rest and Night Refuge,

- 39 Earl Street, Edgware Road, N.W. Matron, Miss Lawson.
- St. Cyprian's, Bethesda**, 7 Alsopp Mews, Dorset Square. Superintendent, Miss Lloyd.
- Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital**, 191 Marylebone Road. Secretary, Arthur Watts, Esq. (For married and single women with their first child.)
- St. Marylebone Female Protection Society**, 157 and 159 Marylebone Road. (For girls and women awaiting confinement, who have not been on the streets.) Secretary, G. Scudamore, Esq.
- Workhouse Home**, 90 Carleton Vale, Kilburn, N.W. Apply, The Hon. Mrs. Jeune.
- St. Margaret's Home**, 198 Albany Street. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Wyndham Baring, 8 Cambridge Place, Regent's Park, N.W.
- London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution**, 200 Euston Road, N.W.; 35 Eden Grove, Holloway, N.; Milton House, Brompton, S.W.; 5 Parson's Green, Fulham, S.W. Secretary, Mr. W. Taylor, 200 Euston Road, N.W.
- N. Highgate London Diocesan Penitentiary**, Park House, North Hill, Highgate. (For fallen women under 25 years.) Secretary, Rev. J. H. Amps.
- St. Pelagia's Home (R.C.)**, 25 and 27 Beckerton Road, Junction Road, Highgate. Apply, The Superior.
- Alpha House Home**, 45 Hanley Road, Hornsey Rise, N. Hon. Superintendent, Mrs. Allen. (For fallen women and girls.)
- Refuge of the Good Shepherd (R.C.)**, East End, Finchley, N. (For girls and women who need reformation, also training for girls.) Apply, The Mother Provincial.
- N.E. Female Aid Society Mission House**, 160 Dalston Lane, N.E., and 16 St. Charles' Square, Ladbrooke Grove, W. Secretary, A. J. S. Maddison, Esq., 32 Charing Cross, S.W.
- Good Shepherd Mission House**, Goldsmith's Row, Hackney Road, N.E. Apply, Sister Florence, St. Saviour's Priory, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney Road, N.E.
- Friends' Rescue Home**, 10 Laura Place, Lower Clapton, N.E. (For fallen women, any age.) Secretary, A. T. Alexander, The Bedford Institute, Spitalfields.
- Rescue Society Home**, Ashburnham House, 98 Shacklewell Lane, Dalston, N.E. Secretary, C. Stuart Thorpe, Esq., 79 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. (For women under 25 years, who have not been on the streets.)
- E. All Hallows Shelter**, 47 Dunkeld Street, Abbot Road, East India Docks, E. Secretary, Rev. A. W. Bedford.
- Bridge of Hope Night Shelter and Training Home**, St. George's-in-the-East, 28 Betts Street. (For girls under 20 years.) Apply, Miss Steer.
- Providence Row Night Refuge and Home**, 50 Crispin Street, E. Hon. Manager, F. W. Russell, Esq.
- St. Mary of Egypt's Home (R.C.)**, Water Lane, Stratford, E. Apply, The Superintendent.
- Home for Girls**, 81 Arbour Square, Commercial Road, E. 5s. a week. Secretary, Miss MacKrell, 66 Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Poplar Rescue and Maternity Home**, Manor Cottage, 81 Sturry Street, East India Road, Poplar, E. Apply, Mrs. Wilkes.
- Shirley House Refuge**, 52 Romford Road, Stratford, E. (L.A.). Secretary, Miss E. Fowler.
- Rescue Society Home**, Ely House, Camarvon Road, Stratford, E. Secretary, C. Stuart Thorpe, 79 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
- St. Pelagia's Home (R.C.)**, 2 Church Row, Limehouse, E. Apply, The Sister Superior.
- S.E. Southwark Girls' Rescue Society**, 6 Dockley Road, Spa Road, S.E. Secretary, Rev. W. J. Stobart.
- Mildmay Haven and Home**, 60 Trinity Square, Borough, S.E. Apply, Deaconess in Charge.
- South London L.A. Refuge**, 117 Camberwell Road, S.E. (For 8 girls under 30 years.) Matron, Miss Higgs.
- Greenwich Female Aid Society Mission House** (temporary refuge for fallen and friendless women), Shaftesbury House, Circus Street, Greenwich.
- Lambeth Home**, 128 Lambeth Road, S.E. Apply, Miss Ling.
- Newington**, Miss Light's Home, 27 West Square, St. George's Road, S.E. Apply, Miss Light.
- Rescue Society's Home**, Victoria House, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. (For women under 25 years.) Secretary, Mr. Stuart Thorpe, 79 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
- S.W. Battersea, Female Aid Society Mission House**, 4 Chivalry Road, Battersea Rise, S.W. Apply, The Matron.
- Knightsbridge L.A. Refuge**, 40 Chapel Place, Brompton Road, S.W. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- Clapham**, Princess Helena Home, Erinvile, Clapham Common, S.W. Secretary, Mrs. John Thynne, The Cloisters, Westminster.
- Chelsea Rescue Home**, 8 Norman Street, King's Road, S.W. Secretary,

Hon. Mrs. S. E. Moorcroft, Blair More, Peterborough Road, S.W.

Pimlico Refuge, 15 Churton Street, Pimlico, S.W. Secretary, Mrs. Stopford Blair.

Westminster Female Refuge, 14 Great College Street, S.W. Secretary, J. C. Thynne, Esq., The Cloisters, S.W.

Anchorage Mission House, 74 Jeffreys Road, Clapham, S.W. Secretary, A. J. S. Maddison, Esq., 82 Charing Cross Road, S.W.

St. James' Diocesan Home, Fulham Palace Road, S.W. (Upper middle and lower class penitents.) Secretary, Mr. James Redman, Church Vestry, St. James, Piccadilly, W.

Brixton Rescue and Preventive Home, 145 Brixton Hill, S.W. Secretary, Miss Stemp.

Clapham Maternity Hospital, 41 Jeffreys Road, S.W. Secretary, Miss M. Ritchie, 165 Clapham Road, S.W.

Pimlico L.A. St. Mary's Home, 18 Oakley Crescent, Chelsea, S.W. (For women under 27 years, before and after confinement.) 6s. a week. Secretary, Miss L. C. Alexander, 187 Victoria Street, S.W.

Pimlico House of Compassion (L.A.), 68 Sutherland Street. Under 25 years. (Before and after first confinement only.) 6s. a week. Apply, The Lady Superintendent.

St. John Baptist's Home, 162 Ebury Street, Pimlico, S.W. Hon. Secretary, Miss Carrie J. P. Horton.

House of Refuge (Stonehouse), 21 Commercial Road, Pimlico, S.W. Apply, Sister in Charge.

St. Faith's Home, 259 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. (For women under 24 years, not depraved.) Apply, Lady Superior.

Magdalen Hospital, Streatham, S.W. (For penitent fallen women, any age.) Apply, The Head Matron.

St. Mary Magdalen Refuge (R.C.), Russell House, Streatham, S.W. Apply, The Superior.

W.C. St. Giles' Refuge, 25 Drury Lane, W.C. Secretary, Mr. Wheatley, 28 Brook Street, Holborn.

King's Cross Open all Night Refuge, 87 Manchester Street, Argyle Square, King's Cross. (Immediate admission of fallen women.) Secretary, Mr. W. Taylor, 200 Euston Road, N.W.

Burton Crescent Main Memorial Home (for unmarried deserted mothers and their infants), 49 Burton Crescent, W.C.

Homes of Hope Society, 4, 5, and 6 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. (For women and girls who have not been on the streets, awaiting their confinement.) Secretary, W. Hornbrooke, Esq.

W. Edgware Road Church Army Classifying Home, 27 Nutford Place, Edgware Road, W. Secretary, Miss Prentice, 21 Nutford Place, W.

Haymarket Refuge, 8 Norris Street, Haymarket, W. Secretary, Mrs. Paget.

Kensington Female Aid Society Mission House, 61 St. Charles' Square, Ladbroke Grove, W. Secretary, A. J. S. Maddison, Esq., 82 Charing Cross.

Kensington Refuge, 3 Durham Place, Kensington, W. (Notting Hill Gate). Matron, Miss White.

Refuge of our Lady of Pity (R.C.), Soho Square, W. Apply, The Superior.

Asylum of the Good Shepherd (R.C.), Fulham Palace Road, Hammer-smith, W. Apply, The Superior.

Jewish Rescue Home, Chancroft House, Roseford Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, W. Lady Superintendent, Miss Levi.

St. Mary Magdalene Home, 26 Ranelagh Road, Paddington, W. (For women after first fall only.) £12 to £16. Children, 6s. a week after four weeks.

St. George's Diocesan Shelter, 8 Bourdon Street, Berkeley Square, W. 16 to 24 years. Secretary, Miss Duncombe, 49 Berkeley Square, W.

Countess Dowager of Aberdeen's Home, 28 Foubert's Place, Regent Street, W. Hon. Secretary, Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, Kennet, Allox, N.B.

PROVINCIAL

Aldershot Mission Refuge, 11 Gordon Road, Aldershot. Rev. J. F. Gledstone, 68 Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.

Arno's Court (R.C.), Brislington, Bristol. Apply, The Superiress.

Ashton Industrial Home for Young Women (Preston L.A.C.F.G.). Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Swainson, West Bank, Ashton, near Preston.

Atherstone Chapel House. Girls over 7 years; 6s. a week. Hon. Mrs. Allfrey.

Barnsley Home of Hope (L.A.C.F.G.). Hon. Secretary, Miss Edith Guest, 14 Victoria Road, Barnsley.

Basingstoke. St. Thomas (Refuges at Gosport, Portsmouth, Aldershot, Winchester, Southampton, and Guildford).

Bath Female Home and Penitentiary. Secretary and Chaplain, Rev. H. B. Swaby.

Bath House of Help, Temporary Rescue Home (Bath L.A.), 20 Walcot Parade, Bath. Hon. Secretary, Miss Agnes Carpenter.

Birkenhead Rescue Home, Alfred House, Alfred Road. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Irvine, 18 Devonshire Road, Birkenhead. (For girls under 22 years old.)

Birmingham (L.A.C.F.G.), 276 Monument Road, Edgbaston. 4s. 6d. a week. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Lee.

Birmingham Magdalen Home, Clarendon Road. Apply, E. Hodson, Esq.

Bovey Tracey House of Mercy, Newton Abbott. Apply, Sister Superior.

Brighton. Albion Hill Home. Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. R. C. Macdonald, Queen's Park, Brighton.

Brighton. St. Mary's Home, 2 Queen Square. (For permanent cases; for women under 26 years.) Apply, The Mother Superior.

Brighton Girls' Shelter, 89 Buckingham Road, Brighton. Day and Night Refuge and Temporary Home. Age limit 26 years. Secretary, Miss H. C. Windeat, 12 Albert Road, Brighton.

Bristol Female Penitentiary, 2 King's Parade, Clifton. Secretary of Ladies' Committee, Miss C. E. Handley.

Bristol Female Refuge Society, Marlborough Hill. Apply, Mrs. May, Cotham Park, Bristol.

Bristol Temporary Home, Southwell House, Southwell Street, Kingsdown, Bristol. (For first cases only.) Secretary, Mrs. Lees.

Cambridge Female Refuge, 19 Church Street. Secretary, Rev. J. G. Dixon.

Canterbury Refuge and Rescue, 16 St. Mary's Lane, Castle Street, Canterbury. Matron, Mrs. Gardner.

Cardiff. St. Margaret's House of Mercy. Apply, Sister in Charge, Roath, Cardiff.

Cardiff. St. Margaret's Refuge, 78 Claud Road, Roath. Apply, The Sister in Charge.

Carlisle. St. Mary's Home. Apply, Miss Burton, Shadwell Lodge, Carlisle.

Chatham House of Refuge and Industrial Home. Captain von Stranbenzen, R.E., 2 Grafton Villas, New Brompton, Kent.

Chatham Shelter. St. John's Mission House, 22 New Road, Chatham. Apply, Sister in Charge or Matron.

Cheltenham Refuge and Home, North Parade House, Winchcombe Street. Apply, The Secretary.

Cheltenham (L.A.). Frances Owen Home, Cambray Villa, Cambray, Cheltenham. Secretary, Miss Rootes, St. Michael's, Western Road.

Chester Rescue Home, Vicar's Lane, Chester. Secretary, Miss K. M. Jacobson, St. John's Cottage, Chester.

Chester Diocesan House of Mercy. Superintendent, Miss Waddington.

Clewer. Wellesley Home, Clewer, Windsor. Hon. Secretary, The Hon. Mrs. Wellesley.

Clewer House of Mercy and Penitentiary, Windsor. Warden, The Rev. T. T. Carter.

Coventry (L.A.), 17 Trafalgar Street, Coventry. Hon. Secretary, Miss Bourne, 16 Trafalgar Street, Coventry.

Croydon Rescue and Preventive Association, Milton House, Milton Road, West Croydon. Secretary, Miss Malleon, Fairholme, Park Lane, Croydon.

Derby and Derbyshire Penitentiary Association for Help and Protection of Girls, 6 Bass Street, Derby. Lady Superintendent, Miss Totman.

Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary, Holloway Street, Exeter. Apply, G. A. C. Drake, Esq.

Ditchingham House of Mercy. Apply, The Sister in Charge, St. Saviour's Lodge, Foundation Street, Ipswich.

Dover. Good Shepherd Home and Refuge, 4 Princes Street. (For fallen and penitent women.) Apply, Lady Superintendent.

Durham County Penitentiary. Rev. J. Haworth, Grove House, Durham.

Durham Diocesan House of Refuge. St. Catherine's Home, 25 Allergate, Dublin. Apply, Miss Evelyn L. King. (For dishonest but not immoral women.)

Eastbourne House, Upwick Vale, Salehurst Street, Old Town, Eastbourne. (For first cases; mothers with their babies.) Secretary, Miss Bell, Merlin, Eastbourne.

Exeter House of Rest (L.A.C.F.G.). Apply, Mrs. Hardinge, Abbeville, Exeter.

Gloucester Magdalen Asylum, Friar's Lodge, Blackfriars, Gloucester. Secretary, Rev. S. E. Bartlett.

Gloucester Home of Hope. Hon. Superintendent, Miss Sessions, Park Road, Gloucester.

Gosport. St. Thomas's Home, Forton Road, Gosport. Secretary, Admiral the Hon. M. Nelson, Alverstoke, Gosport.

Grimsby House for Friendless Women, 17 Yarrowburgh Street. Secretary, Miss E. A. Young.

Hampton Court and Kingston (L.A.). Mission House for Friendless Girls, 26 Gibbon Road, Kingston-on-Thames. (For local cases only.) Hon. Secretary, Miss Longley, Hampton Court Palace.

Hastings Home. St. Mary's Lodge, Halton in Hastings. Rev. Canon Sanderson, D.D., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Hastings.

Hastings Shelter, 55 Hughenden Road, Mount Pleasant.

Hastings Workhouse Girls' Home, 100 Ashburnham Road, Clive Vale (soon removing). Secretary, Mrs. Budd, Charlton Kings, St. Leonards.

Horbury House of Mercy, near Wakefield. Apply, The Mother Superior.

Huddersfield (L.A.). The Shelter, 10 Leeds Road, North Huddersfield. Hon. Secretary, Miss C. Wilkinson, Westholme, New North Road, Huddersfield.

Hull Sheltering Home, 2 Mason Street, Hull. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Pearson, 42 Albany Street, Spring Bank, Hull.

Hull and East Riding of Yorkshire Penitentiary, Hope House, Anlaby Road, Hull. Apply, The Matron.

Ipswich (L.A.). St. Saviour's Lodge, 34 Foundation Street, Ipswich. Apply, Sister in Charge.

- Jersey.** St. Thomas's Refuge, St. Heliers, Jersey. Apply, Lady Superintendent.
- Kent** Female Penitentiary, St. Mary's Stone, Dartford. Lady Superior, Miss S. A. Nokes.
- Knowle,** near Birmingham. Laundry and Homes of Industry (not for morally deficient, but for feeble in mind). Apply, Miss Stacey, 80 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston.
- Leamington** (L.A.), 5 Satchwell Street. Secretary, Mrs. Murray Browne, 81 Clarendon Square, Leamington.
- Leamington.** St. Michael and All Angels Home, Charlotte Street, Leamington. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- Leeds Guardian Home,** Spring Grove House, Alexandra Road. Miss Lambert, Rose Court, Headingley, Leeds.
- Leeds** Bethcar Maternity Home, 40 Sunnybank, Leeds. Superintendent, Miss Smith, Woodhouse Hall, Leeds.
- Leicester.** St. Mary's Laundry, Home, and Penitentiary, Narborough, Leicester. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- Leicester Home,** Stoneygate Road, Leicester. (For fallen women under 25 years.) Free. Apply to Head Matron.
- Lichfield Refuge,** 54 Beacon Street, Lichfield. Secretary, Mrs. H. O. Bridgeman, The Close, Lichfield.
- Lincoln Diocesan Home,** Boston, Lincolnshire. W. L. Claypon, Esq., Tytton Hall, Boston.
- Liverpool** Benevolent Institution, 56 South Hill Road, Toxteth Park. Matron, Miss Grundy.
- Liverpool** Female Penitentiary, 7 Falkner Street. The Superintendent.
- Liverpool** Rescue Society and House of Help, 162 Grove Street. Matron, Mrs. Chanler.
- Liverpool Home,** 4 Everton Terrace. Secretary, Rev. V. M. White, 141 Canning Street, Liverpool.
- Liverpool.** Crosby Cottage Home Laundry, Tithebarn Cottages, Moor Lane, Crosby. Hon. Superintendent, Miss A. E. Broadbent, (A continuation home for girls from Rescue Homes).
- Louth** L.A. Mission House, Maiden Row, Lincolnshire. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Streathfield, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Louth.
- Maldstone** Refuge. Lynton House, Boxley Road. Secretary, Mrs. Joy.
- Manchester and Salford Church Rescue and Preventive Society,** 15 Rumford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Bouldower.
- Manchester.** St. John's Parade Mission Refuge, 5 St. John's Parade. Secretary, Rev. J. A. Winstanley, Cathedral, Manchester.
- Manchester.** Mrs. M'Alpine's Maternity Home, 28 Webster Street, Greenheys, Manchester.
- Manchester and Salford** Asylum for Female Penitents, 99 Embden Street, Greenheys, Manchester. Secretary, Rev. W. J. Carter.
- Manchester,** 800 Great Cheetham Street, Higher Broughton. From 14 to 24 years. Apply, The Matron.
- Manchester.** St. Mary's Home, Rusholme. (Not a Rescue Home but for Penitents.) Rev. C. P. Roberts, Longsight, Manchester.
- Maplestead** House of Mercy, Great Maplestead, Halstead, Essex. Apply, The Sister in Charge.
- Newcastle** Diocesan House of Mercy, Salter's Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne** Asylum. Wansbeck Home, Elswick Road. (Any age.) Secretary, Mrs. H. Crawford Smith, High Cross House, Benwell, Newcastle.
- Norfolk and Norwich** Home, York Villa, Chapelfield Road, Norwich.
- Northampton Refuge,** St. Saviour's Refuge, Kingsthorpe, Northampton. Secretary, Mrs. Holding.
- Norwich.** St. Augustine's Lodge, 58 Botolph Street, Norwich. Free. Apply, the Sister in Charge.
- Nottingham** Temporary Rescue Home. Southwell House, St. John's Street, Nottingham. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. James Gow, The High School.
- Nottingham House of Refuge,** Chaucer Street.
- Oxford** House of Mercy, Manor House, Holywell. Apply, Sister in Charge.
- Oxford** House of Refuge, Floyd's Row, 8, Aldates, Oxford. Secretary, H. le Blanc Lightfoot, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
- Plymouth.** The Threefold Cord Refuge, 2 Octagon Street, Plymouth. Hon. Secretary, H. Penrose France, Esq.
- Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse** Penitentiary. Apply, The Matron, Hampton House, Ham Street.
- Plymouth** House of Mercy, 157 North Road, Plymouth. The Sister in Charge.
- Portsmouth, Portsea, and Southsea** (L.A.). St. Thomas' Refuge, Somers Road, Southsea.
- Portsmouth** Rescue Society, Hyde Park Road, Southsea. Superintendent, Miss Colebrook.
- Reading** Refuge, 59 Castle Street, Reading. Secretary, Rev. M. T. Friend, H. M. Prison, Reading.
- Reading** Female Home, Southern Hill Home, 4 New Road, Reading. Mrs. Baynes, 2 Southern Hill.
- Reading.** St. Mary's Home, 53 and 55 Baker Street, Reading. Apply, The Superior.
- Reading** Laundry Home, 61 Castle Street. Miss Barber.
- Richmond** (L.A.) Refuge, 155 Sheen Road, Surrey. Secretary, Mrs. Oliver, 10 Kew Gardens Road, Kew.

Ryde. St. Faith's Preventive Home and House of Refuge, Pellhurst Road, Ryde.

Sheffield House of Help and Mission Registry, 1 Paradise Square, Sheffield. Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Flather, Eastwood, Heathersole, nr. Sheffield.

Sheffield Female Refuge, 287 Western Bank. Secretary, Miss Keeling, 267 Glossop Road.

Southampton Refuge (connected with St. Thomas, Basingstoke) Cross Street, Kingsland, Southampton. Matron, Mrs. Ellis.

Staleybridge, 8 Cocker Hill. Miss Knott, Woodfield, Staleybridge, Cheshire.

Shrewsbury. St. Saviour's Home, Belle Vue (W.S.) Hon. Secretary, Miss H. Lloyd, 10 College Hill, Shrewsbury.

Southsea. St. Andrew's Home. For girls under 12. Apply, The Mother Superior.

Stockport House of Refuge, 22 St. Thomas' Place.

Staffordshire County Industrial Home, Sandon Road, Stafford. Secretary, Rev. W. Ticehurst Corfield, The Vicarage, Penkridge.

Southsea. St. Andrew's Laundry Cottage Home, Fawcett Road, Southsea. For young mothers and their infants, first fall. Apply, Sister Margaret.

Swansea Shelter, Cwmdonkin Park, Swansea. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Ebenezer Davies, Brunswick House.

Torquay Church Refuge, Torre, Torquay.

Truro Epiphany Laundry House, Truro. After a first fall. Secretary, Miss Dalrymple, Gluth, Truro.

Wakefield Refuge (L.A.), 25 Javara Street, Pindersfield Road.

Walthamstow. The Walsham How, Memorial Home, 317 Hoe Street. Apply, Miss Billing.

Wantage. St. Mary's Home. For women under 80 years. Apply, The Mother Superior.

Wigan (L.A.) Mariebonne Home, 97 Dicconson Street, W., Wigan. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Marington.

Woolwich Temporary Home, 146 Samuel Street. Secretary, Mrs. Barrington Foote.

Wolverhampton Refuge Grosvenor House, Woodham's Hill.

Worcester House of Refuge. Superintendent, Miss Ellis.

Yarmouth Shelter, Hope Cottage, North Quay. Apply, Mrs. R. Fielding Harmer, 16 Nelson Road North, Great Yarmouth.

SCOTTISH

Glasgow. Magdalene Institution. Office and Probationary Home, 17 Stirling Road, Glasgow. Secretary, R. W. Sinclair, Esq.

Edinburgh I.H., Alnwick Hill, near Liberton, Edinburgh. Secretary, J. Forbes Moncrieff, Esq., C.A., 23 Hill Street, Edinburgh. (Fallen women, any age.)

Portobello. Heriot Maitland Home, Welling-

ton Street, Portobello (any age). Secretary, Andrew Scott, Esq., C.A., 2 York Buildings, Edinburgh.

Dundee and District Rescue Home, 18 Union Place, Loches Road. Apply, Miss G. Walker, Sunnybank, Dundee.

Edinburgh. St. Andrew's Home of Mercy, East Duddingston. Apply, Mother Superior.

Glasgow House of Shelter, 114 Hill Street, Garnet Hill. Mrs. W. Russell Ferguson.

Glasgow, 15 Whitevale Street. Apply as above.

IRISH

Belfast Midnight Mission, 29 and 31 Malone Place, Belfast. Secretary, Thomas Clokey, Esq., 1 Crumlin Terrace, Belfast.

Dublin. Magdalen Asylum, 8 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. (For cases which have not been on the streets, women awaiting confinement and after.) Vice-Patroness, Mrs. Digges La Touche.

Dublin Rescue Home, 33 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Goodbody, Lumeah, Dartey Park Road, Rathmines.

Dublin. High Park Penitentiary (R.C.), Drumcoudra, Dublin. (For women and girls of any age.) Secretary and Superioress, Mrs. Kate Morris.

Londonderry and North-West Ulster Female Penitentiary, 24 Hawkin Street. (For women over 15 years.) Secretary, Mrs. Stevenson.

Belfast Female Prison Gate Mission, Tudor Lodge, Crumlin Road. Secretary, Mrs. Thompson.

Cork City and County Refuge and Penitentiary, Sawmill Street, South Terrace. Matron, Miss Rothwell.

Dublin Midnight Mission and Female Refuge, 31 Marlborough Street. Miss S. Polson.

Ulster Magdalene Asylum, Donegale Pass, Belfast.

WELSH

Llandaff Diocesan Deaconess Institution and House of Mercy, Penarth, S. Wales. (For women under 25 years.) Apply, The Head Deaconess.

JEWISH

Rescue Home, Charcroft House, Roseford Terrace Shepherd's Bush, W. Lady Superintendent, Miss Levi.

MEDICAL HOMES

Bristol. Voluntary Lock Hospital, 87 Ashley Road. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Budgett. Matron, Mrs. Wood.

Clapham. Princess Helena Home, Erinvile, Clapham Common. Mr. John Thynne, The Cloisters, Westminster, S.W.

Harrow Road Rescue Home, Westbourne Green, Harrow Road, W. A. W. Cruikshank, Esq.

Ipswich (L.A.C.F.G.), 84 Foundation Street. The Sister in Charge.

OPEN ALL NIGHT REFUGES

Brighton, 89 Buckingham Road.

London, 28 Betts Street, St. George's in the East, near Shadwell Station, E.

London, 37 Manchester Street, Argyle Square, King's Cross. Free.

SOCIETIES FOR AIDING FEMALE PRISONERS

Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society (R.C.). Hon. Secretary, A. Davison, Esq., 4 Westover Road, Wandsworth. Prison Visitor, Holloway, Wormwood Scrubs, and Aylesbury, Mrs. Katharine Parr.

Central Committee of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, 32 Charing Cross, S.W. For organising the formation and promoting the efficiency of and co-operation amongst Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Clapham Prison Mission, 148 Clapham Road, S.W.

Female Aid Society, 32 Charing Cross, S.W. Assists women remanded to Holloway Gaol, and cases of attempted suicide.

Refuge of the Good Shepherd (R.C.), East Finchley. Certified under the Home Office for women.

Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 32 Charing Cross, S.W. Assists convicts discharged from all prisons and short-termed female prisoners discharged from Wormwood Scrubs.

St. Giles Christian Mission, 28 Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C.

Full particulars of other Societies and Homes for discharged female prisoners can be obtained from the Secretary of the Central Committee, 32 Charing Cross.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON**Foreign Consulates in London**

America (U.S.). 12 S. Helen's Place, E.C.

Austria-Hungary. 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The **Belgian** Consulate. Consulat Général de Belgique, 118 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

The **Danish** Consulate. 5 Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.

The **Dutch** Consulate. Consul Generaal der Nederlanden, 40 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

The **French** Consulate. Consulat Général de France, 38 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

The **German** Consulate. Der Deutsche General-Consul, 49 Finsbury Square, E.C.

The **Italian** Consulate. Consul General, 44 Finsbury Square, E.C.

Portugal, 8c Montague Mansions, Portman Square, W.

The **Russian** Consulate. Consul General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

The **Spanish** Consulate. Consul General, 82 to 25 Billiter Street, E.C.

The **Swedish and Norwegian** Consulate. 24 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

The Minister for **Switzerland**. Ministre pour la Suisse, 52 Lexham Gardens, W.

The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, 20 New Broad Street, E.C. Pensions to aged, temporary relief to others, and return passages to their native countries. Secretary, Captain A. Neame.

Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, 66A Great Russell Street, W.C. Secretary, A. Bodasner.

Belgian Benevolent Society, 2 Mitre Street, Aldgate, E. Hon. Secretary, V. Tengels.

Fonds de Secours pour les Suisses Pauvres à Londres. Application to the Swiss Legation, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.

French Benevolent Society, 67 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. Secretary, M. V. Lormier.

Friends of Armenia, 47 Victoria Street, S.W. Apply the Secretary.

German Society of Benevolence, 14 South Street, Finsbury, E.C. Secretary, H. Foelix.

Italian Society of Benevolence, 30 Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. Secretary, Cav. P. F. Righetti, 44 Finsbury Square, E.C.

Netherland Benevolent Society, 40 Finsbury Circus, E.C. Hon. Secretary, Rev. A. D. Adama van Scheltema.

Hospitals for Foreigners

French Hospital and Dispensary, 172 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Free to any foreigners speaking French.

German Hospital, Dalston Lane, E. Free to any foreigners speaking German.

Italian Hospital, 41 Queen Square and Devonshire Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Foreign Governesses, etc.

Home Bienvenue, with agency, 3 Colville Houses, Talbot Road, W. Chairman of Committee, the Pasteur Du Pontet de la Harpe, B.D., French Parsonage, Bayswater.

German Governesses, 16 Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, W. Has also a sanatorium and a convalescent home in the country. The Lady Principal.

Swiss Home for Foreign Governesses and Nursemaids, 15 Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C.

The International Union of the Friends of Young Women protects and befriends young women of all creeds and nationalities by united international action. The central office is at Neuchâtel, but each country has its national office, with a long roll of correspondents and numerous local committees who give information as to safe "homes" and registries. There is an employment agency free to foreign girls at the Continental Office of the

Y.W.C.A. 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W. Secretary, Miss Balsiger.

Foreign Working Girls. Gordon House, 8 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W. (H.W.G.). Founder and director, John Shrimpton, Esq., 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

German and Swiss Women's Christian Institute and Union in London, 21 Baker Street, Portman Square, W. (Registry). John Shrimpton, Esq., 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Ayaks. Home for Indian ayaks, 6 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

Dutch Almshouses, Charlton, Kent, for aged couples and single women. The Consistory Dutch Church, Austin Friars, E.C.

Armenia. Among other results of the national conference on Armenian relief held at Cardiff, the conference itself has been permanently established as a fraternal alliance of all the different British and Irish agencies which are actively engaged in working for the industrial relief of the Armenian widows and the nurture of the orphans. Work is being carried on by—The Friends of Armenia, 47 Victoria Street, S.W. (Treasurer, Mr. H. Munro Ferguson); the Women's Relief Fund (Treasurer, Mrs. Cole, 1 Trebovir Road, South Kensington); and the Harris Homes (Treasurer, Dr. J. Rendel Harris, 5 Park Terrace, Cambridge). The Armenian Refugees (Cyprus) Fund has a somewhat different, but not a less philanthropic object, which its name describes. (Treasurer, Mr. Percy Bunting, 11 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.)

JEWISH CHARITIES

The Pentateuch supplied the lofty spirit of charity on which the precepts of the Talmud are founded. The Talmud laid great stress on personal influence and on sympathy to be shown in condolences at funerals, and especially in rejoicings at weddings; on which occasions, jewels should be lent to a bride if she were poor, and compliments paid to her, even though she were lame and ugly. Pressed by a persecuting world into small and cohesive communities, organisations of charity with investigation proved practicable. They had "overseers" of the poor a poor-rate collected every Friday and distributed by men of spotless reputation, to whose discretion both collection and distribution were left. After one month's residence, a man must contribute to one tax for the poor; after two months, to a second; after six months, to the Clothing Club. Assistance must not be given to those who could work, or who owned much furniture. Clothes to lying-in women, dowries to poor brides, were given; visiting the sick and gifts of medicine were enjoined, and in a list of charities of the seventeenth century, seventy lending libraries are mentioned. When a man failed to contribute the appointed sum, he might be flogged by order of the magistrates, or his goods might be seized to the amount which he should have contributed. The Talmud taught that charity was equal to all the other commandments together, and that kind actions win forgiveness and protection with God. Charity, as a method of expiation for sin, takes the place of the vanished Temple, "for now we have many altars."

"The Jewish Year-Book," edited by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, price 8s., published by Greenberg and

Company, 80 Chancery Lane, is most interesting and valuable. For our present purpose we can only enumerate some of the more prominent of the many Jewish charities which are mentioned in its pages.

1. Orphans

East London Orphan Aid Society (subsidiary to Jews' Hospital).

Orphan Schools, West Norwood. Contested election or admission by Committee.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys and Girls—For orphans of Freemasons (Jewish candidates, if elected, can, at the request of their guardians, be educated outside the Institution). Office, Great Queen Street, W.C.

Spanish and Portuguese Orphan Society (only for children of Sephardim).

2. Girls

(a) **Domestic Training Home,** 54 Hem-stall Road, West Hampstead, N.W. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Model, 105 Fellowes Road, Hampstead.

(b) **The Sarah Pyke House.** 2A Tenter Street North, Great Alle Street, E. Lodging House for respectable girls.

(c) **Charcroft House, Roseford Gardens, Shepherd's Bush**—Rescue Home for fallen girls. These three Homes are in connection with the Jewish Ladies' Association for the Protection of Girls. Hon. Secretary, Lady Battersea, Surrey House, Marble Arch, W. This association does much preventive visiting work, especially among young servants. Its agent meets immigrant vessels, and sees that the girls are put in connection with friends.

Girls' Club, 22 Great Prescott Street. Hon. Secretary, Lady Magnus, 16 Gloucester Terrace, W.

West Central Jewish Girls' Club, 8A Dean Street, Soho, W. Hon. Secretary, Miss L. H. Montagu, 12 Kensington Palace Gardens, S.W.

3. Deaf, Dumb, and Blind

Institution for the Relief of the Indigent Blind. Secretary, Henry H. Hyams, 8 Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C.

Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home. Hon. Secretary, Rev. I. Samuel, Walmer Road, Notting Hill, W. (Election by Committee.)

4. Evening Classes for Study of English

are held at the following Board Schools:—Old Castle Street, Chicksand Street, Bucks-row (morning), and Settles Street.

5. Workrooms, for Women and Girls

Jewish Board of Guardians, Widgegate Street, Bishopsgate, E.C. Hon. Secretary, A. L. Birnstingl.

7. Labour Registry—Location and Information Bureau

(In connection with the Russo-Jewish Committee.) Administrator, J. E. Blank, 45 Great Alie Street, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.

8. Jewish Emigration Society.

Hon. Secretary, G. L. Lyon, 8 South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

9. Loans

Board of Guardians for Relief of the Jewish Poor (Loan Committee). Hon. Secretaries, J. M. Ansell and Joseph Berg.

Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan Society. Secretary, Henry H. Hyams, 8 Duke Street, Aldgate, E.

Western Jewish Philanthropic Society

10. Relief in Kind

(a) meals, (b) clothing, (c) bread, meat, and coals. There are Ladies' Guilds in connection with many synagogues.

11. Nursing for Invalids

Jewish Board of Guardians. Conjoint Visiting Committee, Nursing Home.

Nurses for Invalid Children. Apply to the Secretary of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

12. Lying-in Women

Ladies' Benevolent Institution. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Lionel Lucas, 11 Westbourne Terrace, W.

13. Convalescent Homes and Hospitals

Convalescent Home for Jewish Children.

Jewish Convalescent Home. Apply with Medical Certificate, Great Synagogue Chambers, Mondays, 1.30 P.M.

Hospitals where Kosher Food is provided for Jewish Patients. Charing Cross, W.C. Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E. London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E. Chelsea Hospital for Women, Fulham Road, S.W. Ventnor Consumption Hospital.

Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables. (Election by Committee.)

14. The Aged—(a) Homes

Abraham Lyon Moses' Almshouses, Devonshire Street, Mile-End, E.

Beth Holim Hospital (in connection with the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. Hon. Secretary, Samuel J. Cohen, 258 Mile End Road, E.)

Home for Aged Jews. (Election by Committee.)

Marion Moses' Almshouses. (Jewish Board of Guardians.)

Soloman's Almshouses (in connection with the United Synagogue).

(b) Pensions

Society for Relieving the Aged Needy of the Jewish Faith. Secretary, I. Bloomfield, 68 Grove Road, Bow, E.

15. Workhouses and Infirmaries

Parish of Whitechapel, Bakers' Row, E. (Kosher food provided). Parish of St. George's-in-the-East, Old Gravel Lane, E. Hamlet of Mile End Old Town, Bancroft Road, Mile End, East. City of London Union: Offices, Bartholomew Close.

16. Widows

Benefit Societies (4). Secretary, I. L. Defries, 68 Artillery Lane, Spitalfields.

City of London Benevolent Society for Assisting Widows of the Jewish Faith. Secretary, A. Prins, 111 Brunswick Buildings, Aldgate, E.

General

Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor. Hon. Secretary, Michael A. Green, Widegate Street, Bishopsgate, E.

Hebrew Society for Brotherly Help. Hon. Secretaries, T. S. Cohen and A. Mundy, 21 Stepney Green, E.

Jewish Branch of Country Holiday Fund. Secretary, J. Bernberg, 19 Abersham Road, Dalston, N.E.

Marriage Portions (8). Secretary, A. Prins, 111 Brunswick Buildings, Aldgate, E.

Poor Jews' Temporary Shelter, 84 Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.

Society for Providing Strangers with Meals on Sabbaths and Holy Days. Secretary, H. Shmith.

Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Board of Guardians. Hon. Secretary, Rev. S. J. Roco, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks, E.C.

There are Jewish congregations scattered throughout the United Kingdom, the largest societies existing in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Cork, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Gateshead, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Norwich, Pontypriid, Portsea, Reading, Sheffield, South Shields, Stockton-on-Tees, Stroud, Sunderland, Swansea, Tredegar, Wolverhampton, and York. Each and all in their degree display active benevolence in accordance with the great traditions of the Jewish race.

JEWISH NEWSPAPERS

Australian Hebrew, Melbourne.

Bene Israelite, Bombay.

Jewish Chronicle, 2 Finsbury Square, E.C. 2d. weekly.

Jewish Express (Jargon), office of "Leeds Express," Quebec Street. 1d. weekly.

Jewish World, 8 South Street, Finsbury Pavement. 1d. weekly.

MAGAZINES

Palestina. Organ of Chovevi Zion. 6d. quarterly.

Young Israel, 80 Chancery Lane. 3d. monthly.

REVIEW

Jewish Quarterly Review. Edited by I. Abrahams and C. G. Montefiore. (Macmillan.) 3s. quarterly. 10s. 6d. yearly.

BOOKS BY JEWISH LADIES

Mrs. H. Lucas. Songs of Zion. (Dent, 1894.)

Lady Magnus. Outlines of Jewish History. (Kegan Paul.) 4s. 6d.

Lady Magnus. Jewish Portraits. (Unwin.) 4s. 6d.

L. Montagu. Prayers for Jewish Workgirls. 1894.

Baroness L. de Rothschild. Prayers and Meditations. 1884.

NOVELS ON JEWISH LIFE

G. Aguilar. The Vale of Cedars.

Lord Beaconsfield. David Alroy. (Longmans.) 2s.

F. Danby. Dr. Phillips.

Mrs. Andrew Dean. Isaac Leoser's Money. (Unwin.) 2s. 6d.

George Eliot. Daniel Deronda. (Blackwood.) 7s. 6d.

K. Frances. The Jews of Barnow. (Blackwood.) 6s.

Dorothea Gérard. Orthodox. (Blackwood.) 2s.

S. Gordon. Handful of Exotics. (Methuen.) 8s. 6d.

Amy Levy. Rueben Sachs. (Macmillan.) 8s. 6d.

I. Zangwill. The Children of the Ghetto. (Heinemann.) 6s.

I. Zangwill. The Dreamers of the Ghetto. (Heinemann.) 6s.

I. Zangwill. The King of Schnorrers. (Heinemann.) 6s.

JEWISH SCHOOLS

There are 10 large Jewish schools in London. These had in 1897 a total of 8400 children on their books; of these, 2402 were born abroad, 4226 were born in England of foreign parents, and 1672 of native parents. There were 18,438 Jewish children in London Board Schools, 5219 of whom were born abroad, 9217 were born in England of foreign parents, and 8902 of native parents.

CITY COMPANIES

These administer many charitable bequests. In each case, the letter of application should be addressed to the Clerk of the Company. The

following is not an exhaustive list of the charities of the City, but it gives some of those which are of special service to women.

THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY. Clerk, 41 Mincing Lane, E.C. **Hit-chin's Charity**. Exhibitions of £80 for pupils from public elementary schools in the metropolis, tenable at middle class or higher school approved by the Company. **Heather's Charity**. Bounties of £10 each to six poor widows of decayed householders. **Countess of Kent's Almshouses**, Dean Street, Islington, N. Houses for 7 poor freewomen or widows of freemen of the Clothworkers' Company, who receive £26 a year, and other privileges. **The Blind**. 664 pensions of £5 a year, 151 of £10, and 85 of £20. The pensions of £20 are intended for persons who have been in a better station of life.

THE CORDWAINERS' COMPANY. Hall, 7 Cannon Street, London, E. **Came Charity**. Forty pensions of £5 to clergymen's widows.

THE COOKS' COMPANY. 34-36 Gresham Street, E.C. **Corbett Charity**, and **Kennedy Charity**. Six pensions of £5 to clergyman's widows. **Birch Charity**. Small pensions to widows and others.

THE COOPERS' COMPANY. The Hall, Basinghall Street, E.C. School for 150 girls, £5 and £6 a year, at 86 Bow Road, E.

THE CUTLERS' COMPANY. Hall, 23 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

THE DRAPERS' COMPANY. The Hall, 27 Throgmorton Street, E.C. **Fourteen pensions** of £10 every alternate year to totally blind persons. Two **scholarships** for girls of £30, tenable for four years (London School Board). **Bancroft's School**, Woodford, Essex, for boys (70 places on foundation free). **Corney's School** for Fatherless Girls, daughters of members of the Church of England (40 girls received free). **Thomas Howell's Charity**, two schools for orphan girls: 30 at Llandaff, 35 at Denbigh; paying scholars also received. **Milborne Almshouses**, High Road, Tottenham; houses for 16 widows of freemen.

THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY. The Hall, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C. **St. Peter's Hospital**, Wandsworth, Almshouse for freemen and freewomen, 15s. a week; 20s. married couples; inmates 54. **Trevor's Charity**. Six annuities of £1 to widows; 60 exhibitions for education of sons and daughters of freemen of £20 to £50.

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY. The Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C. **Pensions** 67 blind persons, £20 each. **Technical and Re-creative Institution**, New Cross, S.E.

THE GROCERS' COMPANY. Grocers Hall, Princes Street, E.C.; grants loans to members of the Company.

THE HABERDASHERS' COMPANY. The Hall, Gresham Street, E.C. **Aske's Schools** at Hatcham, New Cross, S.E., and Pitfield Street, Hoxton; Kindergarten also; 600 girls and 800 boys. Fees from £1: 8s. to £3: 2s. a term. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions; application to R. J. Ellis, Clerk to the Managers, at the Schools.

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY. The Hall, 117½ Fenchurch Street, E.C. Betton's Charity assists education in 1104 Church of England day schools in England and Wales. Homes and pensions for the poor, Kingsland Road, N., and Great Mitchell Street, St Luke's, E.C.

THE LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY. The Hall, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

THE MERCERS' COMPANY. The Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. **Whittington College**, Archway Road, Highgate, N. Houses for 28 poor women (gentlewomen), and £40 a year. **Whittington Fund.** Ten pensions of £30. **Lady Mico's Almshouses**, Stepney. Nine widows of freemen, £30 a year.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY. The Hall, Threadneedle Street, E.C. **Helen Gulston's Charity.** Annuities of £5 each; of £5 to six widows: 2 of citizens, 2 of ministers, 2 of gentlemen. **Ladies' Convalescent Home**, Hothamton Place, Bagnor. Free, including railway fare. Washing charged for. **Pensions** £50 a year each to 20 women, free of the Merchant Taylors' Company, citizens of Bristol, or nominated by the central governing body of the City Parochial Foundation. Secretary to Sion

Hospital, A. H. Clarke, 66 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C. **Merchant Taylors' School** has a Mission to the poor in Shacklewell, West Hackney. Missioner, Rev. M. M. Cassidy.

THE PAINTER STAINERS' COMPANY. Hall, 9 Little Trinity Lane, Cannon Street, West, E.C. 174 pensions to the blind of both sexes of £10 each.

THE SALTERS' COMPANY. Salter's Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. Almshouses, Watford, Herts, for freemen and freewomen of the Company, 16s. a week, and other gifts.

THE SKINNERS' COMPANY. Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C. Pensions to deserving poor; two Exhibitions to Alexandra College, Dublin (Ladies), value £27 and £21.

STATIONERS' COMPANY. Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Five pensions to widows of freemen of about £10 each, and six small pensions to widows of compositors and pressmen.

TYLERS' AND BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY. Clerk, 6 Bedford Row, W.C. Almshouses for liverymen and freemen of the Company and their widows, £18 a year, and coals.

RELIGIOUS WORK

POSITION OF WOMEN IN CHURCH GOVERNMENT.
FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.
MISSIONARY AND DEACONESS TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, AND SOCIETIES OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS.
WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN CHURCH GOVERNMENT THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Owing to the Constitution of the Church of England, by which the government, both in local matters and in business affecting the whole Church, is in the hands of the Bishops and clergy, women, in common with laymen, can take little part officially in the management of Church affairs, one office only, that of churchwarden, being open to them. But in the large and well-organised voluntary associations which have grown up within the Church, and which support and foster the work of the Church in many and various ways, women have no lack of opportunity. Their work as servants of the Church is not only recognised, but has become an absolute necessity to its welfare, and positions of honour and high responsibility are accorded to those who prove capable and earnest in its service. The following paragraphs by Miss Helen Blackburn and Mrs. Mitchell (Llandaff) give an account of the recent movement in connection with the formation of Parish Church Councils.

Churchwardens.—When the destruction of the convents at the Reformation swept away the positions of dignity and power filled by abbesses and prioresses, only one modest office in the Church remained open to women, that of Churchwardens, for administering economic details of the Church arrangements. As in the fifteenth century, so in the nineteenth, this office is occa-

ANGLICAN SISTERHOODS.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESSSES.
ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS OF WOMEN.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

sionally filled by women. There are at the present time some twelve parishes in which women act as Churchwardens, probably more.

The resolutions passed by Convocation in May 1898 on the formation of voluntary **Church Councils** for the initiation and development of parish work provides that such Councils shall be elected by the votes of the parishioners, whether men or women; and that the Councils shall consist of elected members, who must be male communicants, and of churchwardens as *ex officio* members.

Thus women are placed in this anomalous position, that they cannot be eligible for election, but they may serve *ex officio*.

Council of the Church Committee.—The refusal of the Convocation of Canterbury to admit women to Parochial Church Councils seems the more extraordinary when we consider their position in the General Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction, a large and influential body organised by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and consisting of an amalgamation of the Church Defence Institution and the Central Church Committee. All subscribers of £1:1s. are members of the General Committee; the Governing Body is the Council, which may not consist of more than 200 members. At present it has 141 members, of whom 44 are women (22 of the Diocesan secretaries are also women). Each diocese has to elect two direct representatives on the Council, one man and one woman. If a woman be considered worthy to represent a dio-

case, it seems extraordinary that she may not represent a parish.

Religious Communities.—Though the mitred abbesses have disappeared, the necessities of modern times have called forth Superiors of Sisterhoods almost as powerful, though in a different way. These Sisterhoods have succeeded to the work and devotion of the ancient convents, and have grown and prospered ever since the founding of the community at Devonport by Miss Sellon. They are the homes of trained and organized work, under the direct supervision and approval of the Bishops. The list of them under "Sisterhoods," and the information given in the articles on "Deaconesses" and on "Foreign Missionaries," will give an idea of the various agencies worked by women of the English Church all over the world.

CONGREGATIONALISTS OR INDEPENDENTS. By Mrs. Martindale.

Each church in this denomination is independent of the other, and manages entirely its own affairs.

The minister and deacons form the executive, and bring all matters before the church members at their meetings, when, after due discussion, everything is decided by vote.

Women members have equal votes with the men in all questions—the appointment of the minister and the deacons, the admission of members, and the internal management of the church.

There are women deacons, but, owing to the individuality of each church, their number cannot be ascertained. They are appointed by ballot or open voting, according to the rules of the individual church, and take their full share in the work spiritually and financially. The only exception thus far known is, that it has not been the custom for them to hand the bread and wine at the Communion Service.

The English Congregationalists have not yet gone as far as the American in appointing women to the pastorate, or in encouraging them to go in for a theological course. Most Congregational colleges were founded in the last century, when such a question was not before the public; but when suitable women come forward it may be found that there are colleges whose trust-deeds do not prevent women from sharing the privileges of a theological training. Hackney College, Hampstead, appears to present the least difficulty.

In 1890, women were first appointed delegates to the Congregational Union of England and Wales (Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.; Secretary, Rev. W. J. Woods), the Woodford Congregational Church appointing that year as their delegates Miss Linnington and Miss Harriet Spicer. In the year 1898, 126 women delegates were appointed by churches in England and Wales to represent them at their meetings, and there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent them from speaking, nor, if duly elected, from holding official positions.

The churches connected with the London Congregational Union (Office, Memorial Hall; Secretary, Rev. Andrew Mearns) have this year appointed 78 women delegates to represent them at their meetings.

The London Missionary Society (see notice under "Foreign Missions") was founded in 1895. It ranks among its missionaries the

honoured names of Robert Morrison of China, Robert Moffat and David Livingstone of Africa, and has now on its staff 261 missionaries—192 male, 69 female. It is quite unsectarian in its Constitution, but is largely supported by Congregationalists. Its management was reconstituted in 1881 on the most democratic lines; the Board of Directors was then made to include elected representatives of all the auxiliaries throughout the country, and sex disability was entirely removed; so that women now take part in the entire management of the Society, and can be duly elected to any official position.

There are 800 Directors, 87 of whom are women, and this year Miss Jessie Balgarnie has been appointed Secretary of the Watchers' Band Branch.

METHODISTS. By Mrs. Ralph.

The great group of Churches included under the title "Methodist" had a common origin in the religious revival of the last century. John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield were the most prominent apostles of this revival, and of these the first named was specially gifted with organising genius. It was to John Wesley's ready appreciation of the changes made inevitable by a new power working on the hearts and minds of men that the world owes the permanent results of that great movement. He instituted, amongst other things, the class-meeting, which is the unit of the ecclesiastical life of all Methodist churches. A large number of new converts, desiring to be taught more fully and to have better opportunities of Christian fellowship, were gathered into "classes" of ten or twelve persons, at the head of whom was put a Leader, who might be either man or woman as propriety or other circumstances dictated. To this Leader was (and is) committed the spiritual oversight of the "members" of their "classes," each of whom they were expected to see once a week. These classes now often number from thirty to forty, and as the numerical strength of most of the Methodist Churches is reckoned from the class-books, the effective supervision of the classes is of primary importance to the church as a corporate body, as well as to the individual souls of members. The office of Leader requires deep spirituality of mind, a wide knowledge of Holy Scripture, and very great tact and sympathy. Class Leaders, both men and women, are enrolled in a "Leaders' Meeting," before which questions of character and church discipline are, in the first instance, brought, as well as other matters relating to the single church or society to which it is attached. As Leaders, both men and women are *ex officio* members of the Quarterly Meeting, the second court of the Church. This Meeting deals with all the finances of the Circuit—the group of local churches or societies which, according to Methodist usage, are placed under one superintendent minister—including the raising and paying of ministerial stipends, the renting and furnishing of ministers' houses, and the building and renovation (subject to connexional restrictions or grants where needed) of chapels. The Quarterly Meeting also reviews the membership of the Circuit, appoints church officers, accepts or rejects the nomination, by the superintendent, of ministerial probationers, invites new ministers or renews invitations to those already on the Circuit. From this meeting representatives, who may be either men or women, are

sent forward to the District Meetings or Synods. These important courts revise and prepare the work of the whole connexion for the yearly Conference or Assembly. It is part of their business to examine and present candidates for ministerial ordination, or to reject those considered unsuitable, to investigate and recommend all claims for help from local circuits, to hear all cases of breach of church discipline, to investigate charges against ministerial character, and to present Memorials to the Conference or Assembly. From these District Courts representatives chosen by ballot are sent to the Annual Conference.

There is nothing in the Constitution of any of the Methodist churches to prevent women equally with men sitting as representatives in the highest Court of their Church. But Methodist women allowed some of their rights to fall into desuetude, and accordingly when in 1894 a woman was sent forward to the **Wesleyan Conference**, while she was allowed to sit, she was not allowed to vote. The Conference further issued a request that no more women might be nominated from the District Synods until it had had time to investigate the matter. Undoubtedly, if the importance of the underlying principle were felt and a widespread agitation were set on foot to secure the right, no logical or legal argument could be opposed to women entering Conference. The lady above referred to held office as Circuit Steward, and in her hands were all the monetary accounts of the Quarterly Meeting. She was, therefore, *ex officio* a member of the District Synod, and no reason, except that of sex, could be assigned for the disability under which she was placed.

In most of the Methodist churches women are permitted to act as local preachers; but the Wesleyan body is more conservative than at its foundation, and has for many years ignored and discouraged women who feel a vocation to this form of service.

PRESBYTERIANS

The system of the various Presbyterian bodies is that adopted by the greatest number of Reformed Churches. It combines congregational self-government with the centralisation of the whole Church under one general authority. The Elders of each congregation constitute the spiritual court, which is called Session or Kirk-Session, and is presided over by the Minister. They are elected to office by the members in full communion with the Church, and are ordained for life. The Minister is elected by the members of the congregation, but holds his office by authority of the Presbytery. The financial and secular affairs of each congregation are entrusted either to a Court of Deacons, also elected by members of the congregation and ordained for life, or to a Congregational Committee, elected periodically, both bodies subject to the authority of the Session. The Minister and one representative Elder from each of a group of neighbouring congregations constitute a Presbytery; and all the Ministers, with an Elder from each Congregation, constitute the Synod, which in England, as well as in the United Presbyterian Church and some smaller Churches in Scotland, is the supreme court of the Church. In the Established Church and Free Church in Scotland, and in the Irish Presbyterian Church, the Synods are district organisations, and the central authority in each Church is the General Assembly. From the

decision of each of the inferior Courts, an appeal lies to the one above it.

As members of the congregation, on the Communion Roll, women are entitled to vote on an equality with men on all Church matters—the choice of a minister, the election of elders and deacons. Women cannot hold the office of minister, elder, or deacon in either the Established Church of Scotland, the Free Church, or in the United Presbyterian, English Presbyterian, or Irish Presbyterian Churches. There is one Presbyterian Church in America that has some women elders. As a matter of custom, though women have equal voting rights with men, they do not speak in congregational meetings, nor otherwise take a public part in the call of a minister or in other Church business. As women cannot hold office, they are naturally excluded from all the regular Church courts. They cannot conduct the regular Sunday services, but a minister, in the non-established Churches at least, can practically invite any one to speak in his church, and women often address extra church meetings both on Sundays and week-days; as often as not they speak from the pulpit. In connection with the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Churches women take a much more prominent part. Owing to the Foreign Mission Committees being composed of ministers and elders, the Women's Foreign Missions have to be managed by special Committees of Women, which are recognised and encouraged by the Churches, but do not act directly by their authority. In the Established Church of Scotland there is also a Woman's Committee for Home Missions. The Deaconesses of the Established Church are ordained in Church for the work of tending the sick and poor, but have no office in the administration of the Church. Any person desiring admission as a Deaconess must purpose to devote herself, so long as she shall occupy the position of a Deaconess, specially to Christian work in connection with the Church as the chief object of her life, and must promise to be subject to the courts of the Church, and in particular to the kirk-session of the parish in which she works.

BAPTISTS

Baptist Churches act independently of one another. They have no defined creed or rules of fellowship. The majority recognise no authority but that of the New Testament, and have no other standards to which they appeal. All admitted to the fellowship have equal rights, women as well as men. In the choice of a pastor, or election of church officers, or in the disposition of church property, women have votes of equal value. The deacons, who have charge of the financial affairs of the society, are chosen from the male members, but all have a voice in the selection. Women take an active part in the collection, and often in the disposal of the finances. They conduct Bible classes, in some cases where men are admitted as scholars. Men and women are equal in the Sunday Schools, and not infrequently the superintendent is a woman. Women take their share in visiting and counselling candidates for membership. They also take part in leading prayer at the prayer meetings. Where they are capable of doing so, they are often called upon to speak at public meetings. In many of the more influential churches, they are appointed to conduct services at mission halls, and prove very acceptable. Very rarely do they enter the pulpit, but occasions do

occur when they conduct the entire service. Now and then they are asked to take anniversary services. As a rule, the female members of Baptist Churches prefer to serve in some less conspicuous way, and certainly contribute their share to the activities of the Church. But sometimes women are found of exceptional gifts, and then it is not considered right that the talent should be unused. When the Holy Ghost descended at Pentecost it was said, "Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy." In this respect Baptists are similar to Quakers in believing that, where God, by giving the gifts, the opportunity, and the desire, calls a woman to engage in Christian work, no one should interfere with her to hinder her from serving Christ.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. By Mrs. Spence Watson.

The cardinal point of the teaching of George Fox was "the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world," using "man" in the broadest sense of "mankind."

This light was to be a guide to the conduct of life, influencing men in their every thought and word and action. The intervention of no minister was necessary for the completion of a righteous life; no human, priestly mediation was required for prayer or praise. All men were free to preach the Gospel, and, as a matter of course, all women also. This doctrine of the "inward light" could not be preached for man alone. Therefore, from the earliest rise of the Society in 1646, the place given in it to women was equal in all respects to that of men. Women preached in the meeting-houses of the Society; women travelled in the ministry if they felt themselves called upon so to do; women suffered imprisonment and persecution for the sake of their faith just as men did.

In the simple marriage ceremony of the Society there is no promise to "obey"; the beautiful pledge of love and faithfulness is exactly the same for both husband and wife. And in the earliest discipline of the Society women had their own separate meetings, their own clerks, and conduct of their own business, with perfect freedom of speech for all members, whether old or young. This training in the conduct of meetings has been invaluable to women Friends, and has helped to make them the efficient members of committees and the active secretaries they have often proved themselves to be, in connection with philanthropic or other work.

From the earliest times when the Society opened schools, they were for girls as well as for boys. Whenever a matter of great importance, such as the acknowledgment of a minister, is under consideration, it is brought before a joint-meeting of men and women Friends. Friends have no voting in their meetings, but women have an equal voice with men, and their views are given equal weight. Of course, the position of all women during the last fifty years has so much altered, that Friends are no longer alone in these matters, but there is no doubt that they were the pioneers, and that their influence has greatly helped in the progress of women generally.

SALVATION ARMY. By Mrs. Bramwell Booth.

Paul says, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, neither male nor female," and that is the ground on which the Salvation Army has taken

its stand in the matter of the position of women. There is to be no distinction between any two people in the kingdom of Jesus Christ. The Roman, the Eastern, the Anglo-Saxon has as much right to proclaim the truth as the Jew; and the female has as much right to preach the Gospel and exercise any sacred office as the male.

This is where we stand. We can see no escape from this principle and the all-comprehending truth it involves. If God would only have willed to save the two sexes in two different ways, then there might have been some ground for distinction between men's and women's rights in the churches. As it is, it does not appear to us to have a shadow of reason.

In a remarkable measure, the Army is what it is owing to the ministry of its women. To Mrs. General Booth belongs the honour of having been the pioneer of women's opportunity on any large scale to exercise her gifts for God on the public platform, and there is no doubt that her fine character and noble devotion, as well as her great gifts as a public speaker, helped to secure the prominent place which women hold in our ranks. Equally with men, women may fill every office in our organisation. As a matter of fact, they do hold every position, from the head of a nationality to the beating of the big drum. Many of our most gifted speakers and successful officers are women, and there is nothing to prevent a woman from holding the position of General-in-Chief.

The work undertaken by women in the Salvation Army is of three kinds; that which may be called **public work**, which is directed chiefly to influencing the outside world; that which is **internal** to our own organisation, such as the care of converts, and the direction of the affairs of corps (corps having the same significance as "society" or "church"); and the work that is best described as that done among the **wreckage and waste of human society**, and which perhaps demands a higher level of spiritual devotion than either of the others. Of the 15,000 officers who are supported by the Army, about 6000 (exclusive of married officers) are women occupied entirely in these descriptions of labour for God.

As public speakers, women have shown themselves well able to grapple with the great opportunities we have given them. As mere talkers, they are certainly equal to the men; and as solo singers, they are at least able to hold their own. In open-air work among very rough populations, they are often much surer of an attentive hearing and much safer from insult and violence than men.

In the management of affairs women officers have also excelled. Stephen was chosen for the service of tables in the Church, because he was a man full of the Holy Ghost. That preparation has proved of equal worth with our women. Hundreds of them manage the affairs of a corps or "church" with the greatest skill. Our system requires that certain sums of money must be raised for the maintenance of their work, and, taken all in all, women are as successful in this as men.

It is quite true that all this has only been reached after years of labour and training. But what of that? For generations the brethren have had a monopoly of opportunity in these things, so far as the Church of Christ is concerned. We have had to mark out a new path. In time the women will become yet more capable

for the guidance and direction of the affairs of the Kingdom than they have been in the past.

In the Foreign field our women have won immortal rewards, and in work for the outcasts of society woman stands first with us in love, in zeal, and in faith. Many of them *live* in the lowest slums that they may reach and bless the worst. We know of nothing so helpful to faith in God as the patient toil of the women engaged in our social work. In the power of the Spirit they are daily dealing with the most degraded characters, and hundreds of those who have been the terror of their respective towns have been completely transformed and subdued under the conquering love of Christ revealed in His "Daughters."

We rest our claim for all women of God to serve and suffer for Him on the divine command given to all to "Preach the Gospel to every creature," on a spiritual revelation common to all, and on the call which comes to every one alike.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

By Mrs. Katherine Parr, T.O.S.D.

From the earliest ages the women in the Catholic Church have toiled unceasingly for the souls and bodies of the poor and distressed.

In the early history of the Church we read of widows, deaconesses, hospitalers, and consecrated virgins living with their parents who were chosen to assist the priests in their apostolic labours.

The first *Community* was founded by a sister of St. Anthony about 270, and from that date up to the present day Communities in all parts of the world, for every imaginable kind of work, have grown and flourished.

The Contemplatives have, by their unremitting industry and the sale of their work, been able to give largely in alms to the poor as well as to the active orders, and during the famines so prevalent in Egypt in the early centuries hundreds of lives were saved by this means.

Apart from the Communities, many noble ladies have given themselves up with their riches for work in the world, in hospitals, prisons, etc.; such as Blessed Fabiola in 400, St. Melanie in 410, and others.

Later on, in 1218, St. Dominic founded a Third Order of women, married and single, living in the world and in society, who kept a rule of life, and devoted themselves to work for the poor. St. Catherine of Sienna was one of the earliest of these Tertiaries; and a little later still St. Francis of Assisi founded a similar Third Order. Both these are large and flourishing at the present day.

The late Duchesse d'Alençon, who perished in the Paris fire of 1897, was a Royal Dominican Tertiary, and the present Duchess of Newcastle, one of the most successful workers in the East End, is a Franciscan Tertiary.

The various charitable works at present carried on by Catholic women, both those in Community and those living in the world, will be found under their respective headings in different parts of this volume.

UNITARIANS

The congregations which are known to the world as "Unitarian" have many names, but there is none which belongs to them all, as there is no ecclesiastical body to which they all belong. The tie between them is the fraternal one—that all alike refuse to impose any doctrinal

test on their ministers or members, and seek to be simply fellowships devoted to the worship of God and the service of man, in the spirit and faith of Jesus Christ.

These congregations own about 812 chapels and other places of worship in England and Wales. Each is a self-contained and independent body, with methods of government that vary a good deal in different localities. In some congregations the government is carried on by the votes of subscribers; in others, by the votes of all members of the congregation over the age of 16 years. Women are on an equality with men as far as voting is concerned, and are eligible to any office in the congregation, though by custom the offices of chapel-warden, treasurer, secretary, etc. are commonly filled by men. No women have hitherto been chosen as ministers in England. In the United States and Australia several kindred congregations have women as their appointed ministers.

JEWISH WOMEN. By Miss Lily Montagu.

Jewish women do not hold any official position in the Synagogue, nor do they have votes as seatholders. In some Synagogues there are joint choirs of men and women. Besides the Synagogue ritual, there are definitely recognised home observances, in which women take a prominent part. For example, upon them devolves the duty of lighting the Sabbath lights, which burn from sunset to sunset. Both in London and the provinces, women conduct Sabbath services for girls and women, and take active part in the communal work. In London, although they cannot sit on the rota of the Jewish Board of Guardians, they act as members of the Visiting Committees, and of the Committee for conducting the Workrooms, the Clothing Committees, etc. Mixed committees of men and women conduct the work of the Society to provide penny dinners to children, of the Jewish Branch of the Children's Holiday Fund, of the Happy Evenings Association, of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women; while sub-committees of women superintend the Jewish Servants' Training Home, the Girls' Lodging House, and the Rescue Home for Fallen Girls. Among the charities which are officered by women are the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan Society, the Jewish Ladies' Clothing Association, the Jewish Ladies' West End Charity, the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, and the Ladies' Holy Vestment and Benevolent Society. In the educational work of the community women assist as members of the Religious Education Board, as members of the Committee of the Bayswater Jewish Schools, and as organisers of Working Girls' Clubs. A Ladies' Committee assists in the administration of the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Norwood Orphan Asylum, the Westminster Jews' Free School and the Stepney Jewish Schools, and of the Jews' Free School.

On the whole, the tendency is for Jewish women to become more responsible workers. This progress is mainly due to the fact that the general appreciation of higher education for women has begun to touch a sympathetic chord in the heart of the Jewish people.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Baptist Zenana Mission.—Hon. Sec. Miss Angus, Ellersdale, Hampstead, London, N.W.

Instituted in 1867, to impart a knowledge of the Gospel to the women of India and China, and to train native converts. There are sixty lady missionaries (two medical) in India, and seven in China.

British and Foreign Bible Society, 164 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secs. the Revs. John Sharp and J. G. Watt. The Society employs very few English or European women. It has Biblewomen in several centres in Europe and North Africa, and also in Singapore; besides these, about 500 native Biblewomen in India, Ceylon, China, Korea, Japan, Egypt, Syria, and Mauritius. The annual amount paid to native Biblewomen does not exceed £12. They work under the superintendence of Missionary Societies and some other bodies.

British Syrian Mission.—Sec. Miss Willmot, 29A High Street, Wimbledon. Employs sixteen English lady missionaries, seventy-six native teachers, and twenty-four Biblewomen. Lady missionaries receive salaries of £20 to £40, with board, lodging, laundry, and medical attendance; some are honorary workers; there are no qualified women doctors, but partially trained medical workers.

China Inland Mission, Newington Green, Mildmay, N., formed by the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor in 1865. There are, including wives of missionaries, 450 women workers in connection with this mission (one woman doctor), including members of all the leading denominations and of various nationalities. No salary is guaranteed. The missionaries wear Chinese dress. Qualifications: "The worker must be called of God to the work. He or she must have had at least an ordinary English education, should be a diligent student of Scripture, be possessed of sound health and common sense, and, above all, should be 'full of faith and of the Holy Ghost.'"

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, 9 Salisbury Square, London, E.C. Number of European missionaries in home connection at work in India, China, and Ceylon, 216 (9 being qualified doctors); number in local connection, 106 Biblewomen, 748 native teachers. Information as to conditions can be obtained of the Secretary to the Candidates' Committee, Manor-side, Leigh Road, Highbury, London, N. *Hibernian Auxiliary*, Miss Wade, 28 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

Church of England Women's Missionary Association for Home and Foreign Missions, Palestine and Lebanon Nurses' Mission. Conference Hall, Clapham Road. *Foundress and President*, Mrs. Meredith, 148 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. The number of European lady missionaries at present with the Society is between 240 and 250. Each candidate is looked upon as offering herself for life service, though no contract is entered upon. There is no regular stipend. Some missionaries go at their own expense; others are paid what is needful by the Society; allowances vary in different missions and countries. If a missionary, after serving to the Society's satisfaction, is obliged through ill-health or old age to retire from work, provision is made for her. The Ladies Committee of the Society in some cases trains candidates: (1) ordinary training: one or two years of Bible and Prayer-Book and

doctrinal study, Christian work, teaching, nursing, dispensing, first aid; minimum age, 22; cost about £55; (2) medical training, from age of 19; the Medical Missions Auxiliary undertakes to pay fees; candidates must provide their own board and lodging, though scholarships from other sources are sometimes obtainable. Medical candidates must have passed the London matric. exam. before they can be accepted. (See section on Medical Training.) Places of Training: the Society's Training Home at 68 and 65 Highbury Hill, London, N., Superintendent, Miss Ellen Oates; "The Willows" in connection with Mildmay; "The Olives," a private home at Hampstead, and various homes of clerical friends in the country.

Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh. Number of missionaries and native and Eurasian assistants: thirty-six, working in India, Africa, and China. They are engaged for five years in India, four in Africa, and sign an agreement with the Committee. The work abroad is carried on with the help of a local Mission Council, but each missionary is responsible to the Home Committee. Salaries, Rs. 1820 for first two years, Rs. 1680 afterwards. Allowance of £20 for outfit; passage money and allowance for pundit also given. Medical missionaries receive higher salaries. Candidates must undergo missionary training. There are hospitals at Poona, Gujrat, Sialkot, Kalimpong, Ichang, with women doctors or nurses, and native assistants.

Congo-Balolo Mission, in connection with the **East London Institute**, Harley House, Bow, E., works in the horse-shoe bend of the Upper Congo, at four mission stations. Allowance of women missionaries £20 a year; the Mission pays the transit of goods, there being no money currency.

Free Church of Scotland Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the Rev. William Stevenson, Free Church of Scotland Offices, Edinburgh. There are at present sixty-five European women missionaries in connection with the Society: forty-one in India, twenty-four in S. Africa; the native staff is nearly 400. The natural qualifications necessary are good health, good temper, and common sense. For Zenana work in India good education is required, some knowledge of society, and for school work a teacher's certificate. Industrial training is sometimes necessary for work in Africa. The best age for going to India is twenty-five. Missionaries are supposed to offer themselves for life, but the engagement may be terminated at any time with six months' notice. (1) The salaries in India vary from £100 to £150 a year, with furnished accommodation, a conveyance when necessary, and £40 outfit, besides travelling expenses. Eighteen months' furlough is given after 5½ years' service; passage home is paid, and a furlough allowance of £70 a year. The principal departments of work are Boarding Schools, Zenana Missions, Day Schools, Medical Missions, Rural Work. Medical missionaries usually receive £140 salary. (2) In Africa, where the climate is less trying, the missionary has one year of furlough after every 8 years of service, other provision for furlough being the same as for India. Salaries from £50 to £90, with board, varying according to the station. Missionaries are under the supervision and control of the Mission Councils of the several stations.

Friends Foreign Mission Association, 15 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C. There are forty-seven women missionaries (none medical), including the wives of missionaries, working in India, Madagascar, Syria, China, and Ceylon. As a rule only members of the Society of Friends are accepted for service. Allowance for maintenance is made when necessary.

Jamaica Church Association.—*Hon. Sec.* in England, Miss Klein, 24 Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W. Six English sisters are at work. Mildmay deaconesses go out for three years at a time; monetary arrangements made individually. There are eighteen native workers.

Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund, Dumbleby Rectory, Folkingham. Seven English ladies working in Palestine and Egypt. Board and lodging are provided, and £25 personal allowance, if required. A knowledge of German or Spanish is useful; colloquial Arabic must be acquired.

London Missionary Society, founded 1795, 14 Blomfield Street, London, E.C. *Secs.* Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Rev. A. N. Johnson, M.A., Rev. George Cousins; *Treas.* Albert Spicer, Esq., M.P. Income, 1897-98, £142,000, besides special contributions for centenary fund. There are 69 women missionaries on the staff, viz. in China, 24; North India, 17; South India, 14; Travancore, 8; Madagascar, 8; Africa, 8; Polynesia, 5. They go out under the condition of devoting their lives to the work; their first term of service is seven years, after which they have about eighteen months' furlough. The allowances made are not regarded as salaries, but simply the means of living. There are four medical missionaries.

Moravian Missions, 82 Fetter Lane, London, E.C. There are 195 women missionaries, including European, American, and native, missionaries' wives, and single women. They work in Greenland, Labrador, Alaska, N. American Indians, West Indies (West), West Indies (East), Demerara, Mosquito Coast, Surinam, S. Africa, E. Central Africa, Australia, and Central Asia. Women must be at least twenty before applying; training is necessary, and sound health; the consent of parents must be obtained; the decision as to the country to which a missionary goes rests in every case with the Missions' Board. A small salary is given. The wife of a Moravian missionary is herself a missionary, and as such must be called by the Board.

North Africa Mission, founded in 1881, 19, 21, and 29 Linton Road, Barking; work is done in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt, among Moslems, by itinerant and localised work in selling the Scriptures, by preaching, by conversations in houses, streets, shops, and markets in town and country. The character of the work is evangelical. There are about 72 women engaged in it. No salaries are guaranteed to the missionaries.

Presbyterian Church of England Women's Missionary Association.—*Pres.* Mrs. Hugh Matheson, Heathlands, Hampstead, N.W. There are 24 ladies working in China, India, and Formosa (one a medical missionary just started). They are under the supervision of the Mission Council at their respective centres. In case of resignation within a certain time from any cause but ill-health, they enter into an

agreement to refund any money spent on their previous training, outfit, and passage money. Candidates must apply to Mrs. Matheson. A series of questions to be put to candidates has been prepared.

Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Female Association in connection with the **Foreign Missions.**—*Mrs.* Park, 119 University Street, Belfast. There are 18 missionaries (8 medical) under this society, 4 of whom are in Manchuria, N. China, the rest in India. There are 24 girls' schools, with 1869 girls on the rolls, and 818 orphans in the orphanages in India; training is given to native workers, and work is also carried on in Zenanas. Candidates offering themselves are expected to do so for life. In the case of candidates for medical service, the committee may partly pay for their training; but they must take a full qualification. Missionaries on resigning must give six months' notice; if they resign within the first five years, some of the money spent on them must be refunded. Their salaries are: £120 for the first year, £180 for the second, £140 for the third year, and £150 for the following years. Examinations in Gujarati must be passed after the first and after the second years. Allowances are also made for house, travelling expenses, sanatorium for one month each year, a pundit for one year, conveyance. £40 is granted for outfit. After six years of service a furlough of not more than two years is allowed; salary during furlough £80 a year; expenses home and back again paid.

Salvation Army.—International Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.O. The total number of women officers in the Salvation Army abroad is 3321. They go out for life. The countries in which they work are as follows:—*Europe:* France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Gibraltar, Iceland, Malta; *Asia:* India, Ceylon, Java, Japan, Hong-Kong; *Africa:* Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Zululand, Transvaal, St. Helena; *America:* United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Argentine, Uruguay, Hawaii, West Indies, B. Guiana, Bermuda, Barbadoes; *Australia:* Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, S. Australia, N. Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.

Society for Promoting Female Education in the East.—*Sec.* Miss Webb, 267 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. Established in 1834. The earliest agency in England for conveying Christianity to the women of the East, by sending out Zenana missionaries and school teachers; by training native teachers for Zenanas and schools; by establishing girls' day and boarding-schools, and orphanages; by forming Bible-classes and training Bible-women. Forty women missionaries are working in Japan, China, India, and the Holy Land. They are required to have some knowledge of school-keeping, and to pass an examination at the end of their first year of service in the native language. Each missionary signs an engagement to repay money expended on her if she resigns within five years. The amount of salary varies according to circumstances; six weeks' holiday are allowed in the year; salary on furlough £1 a week, if required; furniture, carriage, and horses, when required, are provided, but become the property of the society. A list of questions for candidates has been drawn up.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Women's Mission Association, 19 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, Miss Ethel F. Mackenzie. About 160 missionaries and teachers are employed, of whom about 40 have been definitely trained in England, and are supported by the Association. The others are native teachers and honorary workers; they work in India, Burma, Japan, China, S. Africa, and Madagascar. Medical work is just being started at Cawnpore. Special training in teaching is valuable, as the Government exacts a high standard in all schools to which it gives grants. Aptitude for learning languages is essential, also good health and a distinct vocation for mission work. Candidates should be between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age. The Association does not send out trained nurses at present, but a practical knowledge of nursing is invaluable to a missionary. The salaries vary from £40 to £125 per annum. Each missionary signs an agreement to repay to the committee the money spent on her in case of her resignation or marriage within three years. A second-class passage is provided, and help towards outfit if necessary. An examination in the native language must be passed within the first year; and a second later on. Six months' notice must be given of resignation. A furlough of twelve months is allowed after six years' service.

South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (Church of England). There are 19 women missionaries engaged in this work. A knowledge of Spanish is necessary, or of Portuguese for work in Brazil. Age about twenty-five. The time for going out to S. America is between March and August. Some of the women missionaries go at their own expense; some are wives or relations of the men missionaries; others receive salaries of from £50 to £70, with residence. Work is carried on in the Falkland Islands and Tierra Del Fuego, in the Argentine, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, and Chili.

Student Volunteer Missionary Union, 98 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. More than 1400 volunteers have been enrolled in 100 colleges; 800 of these have already gone out as foreign missionaries. The basis of the Union is the declaration: "It is my purpose, if God permit, to become a foreign missionary." The Union does not send out missionaries, but aims at influencing students to offer themselves. The travelling secretary for women students is Miss A. B. Glass (Cambridge). Organ of the Union, *The Student Volunteer*, is. per annum. Post free.

United Methodist Free Churches Foreign Missions.—*Mission Secretary*, Rev. Henry T. Chapman, Glenholme, Harehills Lane, Leeds. There are eight ladies working under this society, including missionaries' wives, in China and in East Africa. Several have had some training in nursing and medical work. The salaries rise from £80 to £100 a year, with house. Those who work in China have a year's furlough at the end of ten years' service.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 9 Dartmouth Street, Westminster. There are 29 English ladies working in Eastern Central Africa. The work is organised in England through diocesan committees and committees of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London. Ladies' Association, *Hon. Sec.*

Miss Leslie, Bourdon House, Davies Street, W. Ladies who are qualified nurses or experienced teachers are most useful. Candidates should be over thirty years of age. "The Bishops are unable to offer any inducement in the way of salary, periodical holiday, ultimate pension, or temporal advantage of any kind; it is necessary that those who join should do so with the single desire to live for, and willingness, if it be so, to die in their work." They offer to those who need help a free passage to Africa, board, lodging, and necessaries during their stay; outfit allowances £25, and £5 on arrival at Zanzibar; an annual allowance of £20 for clothes and personal expenses; a passage home at the end of three or five years' work should health require it. The climate of Central Africa necessitates the fullest inquiry into the health of all candidates. No member may refuse any work or employment which his Bishop may desire him to undertake. All who join are understood to pledge themselves to three years' service at least.

Wesleyan Foreign Missions, Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate Street Within, London. *Sec. of Ladies' Association*, Miss Anna M. Heller. There are 50 women missionaries, besides Eurasian and native workers employed in Africa (West and South), Ceylon, India, and China. Women thinking of devoting themselves to this work should apply for further information to Mrs. Geden, The College, Richmond, Surrey. The committee is not able to provide medical training, but frequently gives grants in aid to accepted candidates qualifying themselves for medical mission work. The agreement with a missionary is for five years. At the end of five years she is entitled to twelve months' furlough. If she is not intending to return, her passage will not be paid till the end of the sixth year. Salaries, from £50 to £100; lodgings provided. Outfit allowance, £15; passage paid. A candidate must be a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; must have satisfactory testimonials, a doctor's certificate of good health; she must pass an examination in religious and secular knowledge.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, 2 Adelpi Terrace, London, W.C., and 122 George Street, Edinburgh. The society was originated by members of the Church of England, but is not denominational and co-operates with other churches. There are Normal Schools, Zenana Visitation, Medical Missions, Female Schools, Biblewomen, Village Missions. It is managed by a Ladies' Committee. There are 400 women agents at work in India, European and native. At the 3 medical missions, 1490 in-patients and 15,526 out-patients were attended at the hospitals and dispensaries, and 279 in their own homes. There are 71 schools under the Society, and 8087 pupils in Zenanas. The expenditure in the year 1897 was £18,657. The Society assists candidates with their training. There are 4 medical students now preparing. Other candidates are trained at Mrs. Menzies' Institute in Liverpool (for further particulars for candidates apply to the Secretary). The Society is supported in England and Scotland by a large number of local associations, and with the aid of a travelling secretary. A list of the working parties, with the addresses of the secretaries, can be obtained from the central office.

See also "Medical Women in India," and "Settlements."

MISSIONARY AND DEACONESS TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

For training with a view to ordination as deaconess see the list of institutions under Deaconesses.

Canterbury Training Home for Women Missionaries and Church Workers, Sister Superior, Mission House, Canterbury. Training: one or more years; course of theological instruction; missionary teaching; practical experience in parish work; elementary school teaching; domestic matters; special facilities in preparing for examinations those required to take charge of schools abroad. Charge, £18 per term.

Church Army Nurses' Training Home.—Miss Carlile, 21 Nutford Place, London, W. Hon. Sec. Mission Nurse Candidates: Miss Hindley, 180 Edgware Road. Candidates receive training, usually about three to six months, and are boarded and lodged free of charge. The training consists of visiting, nursing, Bible and Prayer Book studies, all kinds of mission work, including rescue work. When accepted it is expected that they will not leave the work for at least two years. Age for candidates, 21 to 40. The uniform costs about £4.

After training, some are placed in charge of homes for inebriates, rescue and other cases, others in parishes when their mornings are mostly spent in sick and other visiting; their evenings in visiting and holding classes and small meetings; the afternoons in study and rest. No night or infectious duty is expected of them. Their stay in one parish varies from a few weeks to two years; they work under the direction of the vicar of the parish. The salary is 12s. a week, and a furnished room or rooms free. The minimum amount of work in a parish is forty-four hours a week. Fourteen days' holiday are allowed in the year. One day a week must be taken for rest and recreation. The number of mission nurses now employed is 150.

Church Missionary Society's Training Home; see notice under Foreign Missions.

Liverpool Ladies' Parochial Bible and Domestic Mission for the benefit of wives and mothers. Hon. Sec. Ladies' Committee: Miss F. Ashton, Oldfield, Aigburth; Lady Superintendent for training Biblewomen: Miss Austin, 57 Shaw Street, Everton; minimum training, one month.

Fund for Lady Visitors in Parishes (Miss Jackson, 26 Grosvenor Road, S.W.) to meet the need for district visitors in poor parishes; the lady visitor is chosen by the clergyman, the fund paying part, not all, of her salary.

Parochial Mission Women Fund, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.; principles: (1) the employment of poor women among the poor, (2) no almsgiving, (3) practical teaching of thrift, economy, and cleanliness, (4) endeavour to lead the lowest class through social improvement on to spiritual; the mission women work under lady superintendents and are paid according to circumstances; average 12s. per week. 145 mission women are employed by the Fund. Their work of visitation is done by collecting savings.

St. Denys College, Warminster, receives students to train for Home and Foreign Mission work; usual length of training lasts about two years; in the case of certificated teachers and nurses it may be shorter; minimum cost of training, £26 to £40 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition; the training is on strictly catholic lines, conducted by the Sisters of St. Denys; it is not for deaconesses; the course of study comprises theology, nursing, teaching, district visiting, help in orphanages, domestic work and a few optional subjects; there are two or three free scholarships; warden, the Rev. Sir J. Erasmus Philipps.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is prepared to give assistance, at a rate not exceeding £75 a year for a period not exceeding four years, for a complete course of medical and surgical training to ladies offering themselves for work as medical missionaries in connection with some Missionary Society of the Church, or under the direction of a Bishop of the Church among heathen or Mohammedan races. For further information, address The Secretaries, S.P.C.K., Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

METHODIST

The Children's Home and the Wesley. Deaconess Institute.—Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Bonner Road, Victoria Park, London, E. Training for foreign mission work, not less than 12 months; for home mission work, 12 months' residence and twelve months' experimental work; help, with cost of training, is given to those who need it; the course includes theological, medical, practical, and, in rare cases, elementary educational training. No salaries are paid to deaconesses, but board, lodging, and necessary expenses are provided; about 120 deaconesses belong to the order, of whom 60 are engaged in orphanage work, and 60 in mission work at home or abroad; the denomination is Wesleyan, but members of the Evangelical Communions are received; they are expected to join the Deaconess Order.

The Sisterhood of the West London Mission is established on a Christian basis, and though a religious organisation in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, it freely admits suitable candidates who are members of other Christian churches.

Candidates for the Sisterhood must apply *in person* to Mrs. Price Hughes, 8 Taviton Street, Gordon Square, W.C.

The Sisterhood consists at present of 25 Sisters, 4 of whom are fully trained nurses. Their work is both spiritual and social. The social work consists of numerous and varied departments, including district visiting and district nursing, extensive temperance organisations, a crèche, where upwards of 50 infants are received daily, a hospital for the dying, girls' and boys' clubs, rescue work, relief work, work among the inmates of the workhouses, the "Guild of the Brave Poor Things," mothers' meetings, evenings for social recreation, provident clubs, etc., etc.

Two of the Sisters also act as guardians of the poor, while others sit on various local committees, such as the Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Children's Country Holiday Fund, and others.

Bible classes and other meetings of a devotional character are held by the Sisters.

Visitors who are interested in Christian social work, and who wish to acquaint themselves with the methods adopted by the Sisters, are allowed to stay at the Sisterhood House, 10 Fitzroy Square, W. Moderate charges are made for board and lodging.

There are also Sisters and Deaconesses working in various parts of London and in the large towns in connection with the home missionary work of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

United Methodist Free Churches Deaconess Institute, Bowron House, 165 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W., established 7 years ago. Income last year £1875:5:8. The Institute receives candidates from any evangelical Christian Church, but expects the Sisters when trained to serve the churches of its own denomination. They must be women of good mental capacity, education and address, of high Christian character, and spiritual force.

No vows will be taken by any Sister, but those who enter upon the work must be prepared to devote to it a considerable term of years. Yet Sisters will be at liberty to retire, and are liable to dismissal if found unsuitable. Each Sister will be expected to accept any post of duty to which she may be appointed; to wear the Bowron House dress when provided; to conform to the religious services recognised in the Home; and to the rules of the house.

At the close of their training, Sisters shall be put apart to their work at an appropriate religious service. They shall retain their connection with Bowron House; all arrangements for their services shall be made by the committee; and all future changes shall be entirely under the committee's control.

Usual length of training 1 year, beginning as probationers. Board and lodging is provided all the time, and allowance for incidental expenses after probation. Those who can are expected to contribute to their own support. Trained Sisters receive allowances necessary for their requirements. The training comprises (1) a course of biblical and theological teaching, (2) a course of medical instruction, (3) general reading, (4) practical Christian work. There are 84 deaconesses engaged in district mission work and evangelistic work.

PRESBYTERIAN

Church of Scotland Women's Association for Home Missions.—Secretary, Miss Irvine, 65 Morningside Park, Edinburgh. Home Mission workers in the Church of Scotland are either deaconesses of the Church or Parish Sisters; length of training one to two years; cost at Deaconess Home or hospital £1 weekly; course consists of Bible study, district visiting, and parish work, six or twelve months' nursing; salaries £70 to £84; number at present employed by the association, 25 deaconesses and 1 Bible-woman. The association pays for training at the Deaconess Institution. The **Woman's Guild** bands together all the women of a congregation for purposes of mutual help, and for the work of the Church. All women's societies in the Church are affiliated to it. Particulars may be obtained of the Secretary of the Committee on Christian Life and Work, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Church of Scotland Deaconess House (Miss A. M. Maxwell, 27 George Square, Edinburgh) to afford missionary training for work either at home or abroad. The course of training

extends over 2 years, but ladies can be received for periods of 3, 6, or 12 months. The training given includes (1) systematic instruction by means of lectures and classes; (2) practical experience in home mission work acquired by working in St. Ninian's Mission, Pleasance; (3) practical experience in sick nursing and ministry among the sick poor. To provide facilities for this, the committee have erected the Lady Grisell Baillie Memorial Hospital on a site adjoining St. Ninian's Mission. Terms:—For ladies desiring to remain 2 years and to take the *degree of Deaconess*:—The regular course of instruction shall be 1 year's training in the Deaconess House, and 1 in the Deaconess Hospital. The charge for the first year's training shall be £40 (ministers' daughters, £25). If, at the end of 1 year, a satisfactory certificate is obtained, the second year's training (viz. that in the Hospital) will be given free of charge. Ladies taking a shorter course of training than 2 years, or who do not desire to become Deaconesses, will be received when there is room at a charge for board of £1 per week (or £48 a year). Ladies interested in Christian work may be enrolled in the various classes and attend lectures, etc., without residing in the home. A syllabus can be obtained from the Secretary.

Free Church of Scotland Women's Missionary Training Institute, 16 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; Superintendent, Miss Small. Applications to be made to the Rev. William Stevenson, M.A., Free Church Offices, Edinburgh. To train for Home and Foreign Mission work, but chiefly the latter; course of training 2 years, fees £50 a year; there are 2 bursaries of £25 a year for 2 years, and 2 of £15 a year for 2 years to candidates for work abroad in connection with the Free Church; ladies of other denominations can be trained at the Institute; course of training: Bible study, Christian doctrine, New Testament introduction, the apologetic study of religions, Indian languages, ambulance and health lecture, method, drill, singing, etc. Practical mission work is carried on under the superintendence of Miss Mary Martin.

Lady Missionaries' Training Home, 15 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow, for ladies of any evangelical denomination; one or two years' biblical instruction and practical experience in connection with the Grove Street Institute; fees for board and instruction, £30 per annum; the Medical Training Home for lady missionaries is open to applicants from mission boards intending to undertake foreign mission work; 2½ years practical training in medical science; fees, £42 per annum. Apply to Miss Forrester-Paton, Mars Hill House, Alloa.

UNDENOMINATIONAL

Christian Instruction Society and Deaconess Mission (President, Sir George Williams; Secretary, Miss A. R. Newman), Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. The deaconesses are supposed to be above the class usually known as Biblewomen. They work in connection with churches and chapels of all denominations, under the direct superintendence of the minister. There is no training or institute in connection with the society; all the deaconesses have homes of their own. Work is only undertaken in "Greater" London. Salaries, 15s. per week for whole time, 10s. for half-time. There are about 80 deaconesses now employed.

East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions; practical training for Christian young women belonging to any evangelical section of the Church intending to be missionaries, at Doric Lodge, 28 Bow Road, London, E. Apply to Mrs. Guinness, Harley House, Bow. About 200 young women have passed through the home; board and lodging, and tuition may be given free; usual charge 15s. per week; £12 to £15 a year at least would be required for expenses; a regular costume is worn; practical mission experience, Bible study and work at the nursing home and medical mission form part of the training; home missions are carried on by the students in town and country centres; candidates should be between 20 and 30 years of age.

Institute for the Training of Foreign Missionary Candidates, 1 Blackburn Terrace, and 20 Rupert Lane, Everton, Liverpool. Apply to Mrs. Menzies, Glenmore, Prince's Park, Liverpool. Period of training 2 sessions of 10 months each; both for home and foreign work; Bible study, mission experience, and practical household work form the course; residence 10s. to 15s. per week, according to candidates' means; some are accepted free; age preferred 20 to 25. Since the opening of the institute 6 years ago, 100 deaconesses have been sent abroad under various missionary societies, and about 20 or 30 are engaged in home work in connection with various societies and institutions. 50 deaconesses are in training.

London Biblewomen and Nurses Mission, founded by Mrs. Ranyard in 1857, nursing branch 1868. President, The Earl of Harrowby; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Selfe Leonard, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. The Biblewomen's branch trains and supplies women for house-to-house visitation amongst the poor of London. Staff 90 to 100. The nursing branch trains and sends out hospital nurses to the sick poor in their own homes. Staff 70 to 80. Training for the society's Biblewomen is given at the Parker Street Hostel, Little Queen Street, Holborn, W.C.; a charge of £1:1s. for residence is made for first 8 weeks during testing; afterwards candidate receives a small salary during training, which consists of house-to-house visitation under experienced Biblewomen and superintendents, instruction in Bible knowledge, in keeping accounts, sanitary matters, etc.; it may last from 1 month to 6; the salaries, after training, are from 14s. to 17s. 6d. a week. There are a certain number of foreign Biblewomen affiliated to the society. The nursing staff consists of nurses, sisters, and probationers; nurses receive at least a year's general training in a London hospital, and obtain in addition a monthly nurse certificate; each nurse costs the association £72 to £75 a year.

Mildmay Deaconesses Institution (founded by the late Rev. W. Pennefather), Mildmay Park, N. Branch home at 9, 11, and 15 Effra Road, Brixton, S.W.

Mission Training House for Ladies, and Women's Missionary Institute in connection with the Christian Women's Union. Hon. Sec. Mrs. Meredith, 143 Clapham Road, S.W.

Victoria Homes, Ballysillan, Belfast. Lady probationers, under 28 years of age, are taken for training as home mission matrons in every department, and as technical and ordinary

teachers for training homes for girls in Great Britain and Ireland. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Byers, Victoria College, Belfast.

Young Women's Christian Association Testing and Training Home for Foreign Missions, 495 and 497 King's Road, Chelsea, London. Lady Superintendent, Miss Hedley; the length of training varies; subjects: ordinary missionary work, household work, and Bible knowledge; residence in home, 6s. per week; candidates are prepared for work under various missionary societies.

Young Women's Christian Association Deaconess and Missionary Training Institute.—Miss P. S. Brock, 31 Mountpleasant Square, Dublin.

Zenana Medical College, 58 St. George's Road, S.W. Over 150 ladies have been trained in this college, and are now engaged in medical mission work in Africa, India, Burma, China, Ceylon, Syria, Palestine. The college is now in its 18th year. The training is for ladies preparing for foreign missionary work, and embraces a knowledge of medicine, surgery, midwifery, diseases of women and children, eye and skin diseases, tropical diseases, and pharmacy. Board, residence, and instruction 50 guineas a year; the committee give a partially free training to ladies who are unable to pay; usual length of training 2 years.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Organisation of Women's Work in a Diocese. No complete organisation of the kind exists except in the dioceses of Southwell and St. Davids, where "The Woman's League" affiliates every society of women Church workers, including the Mothers' Union, the Girls' Friendly Society, and the Church of England Women's Help Society. In the diocese of Southwell some 7000 members have been enrolled. The League has 126 branches in the diocese, and 12 lodges—that is, councils of federated workers. Some fifty agencies in the diocese are affiliated to it. The Councils are composed of communicant members of the English Church, but there is no such restriction with regard to the admission of members. These are women of all classes, who are banded together in order to help them to realise their power and responsibility as mistresses of households, forewomen in factories, upper servants, or mothers of families, with regard to the formation of public opinion and the maintenance of a high tone in home life and in society.

The Mothers' Union and the Girls' Friendly Society are organised on diocesan lines. Ladies' Associations for the Care of Girls have also taken diocesan shape in the dioceses of Rochester and Salisbury. The Ladies' Home Mission Association for providing additional clergy and mission women for poor parishes is growing in importance as a diocesan agency. The **Societies of Church Workers** in the dioceses of Canterbury, Durham, Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, St. Albans, and Salisbury affiliate Societies of Women Workers. Members must be communicants. The Manual drawn up by the Bishop of Salisbury, published at 6d. by Messrs. Brown and Co., Salisbury, is suggestive and helpful. The plans organised in the dioceses of

Durham and Rochester may also be referred to (see *Lay Help in the Church of England*).

The Women's Diocesan Association in the London diocese brings together women representatives of the various parishes in the diocese, and also representatives of the leading philanthropic societies in the diocese. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Romanes, 18 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

The Organisation of Women's Work in a Parish. This takes many shapes. In some parishes the Vicar enlists the help of members of a sisterhood, or a deaconess, to assist in the management of parochial work; and mothers' meetings, cottage meetings, classes and clubs for ladies and girls, regular visitation, are often carried on largely by means of these trained and skilled women. Trained workers are also valued for nursing the sick poor, and for the difficult phases of rescue work. The mission nurses of the **Church Army**, the Parochial Mission women, and the Biblewomen and nurses in connection with Mrs. Selife Leonard's Society, all do valuable parish work. The parish priest, however, relies chiefly on voluntary assistance from the women residents in the parish, in district visiting, Sunday School teaching, the management of the Band of Hope, the Mothers' Union, the Women's Help Society, the Girls' Friendly Society, or the Guilds, which are established for the good of his cure, and which, whether large or small, offer countless opportunities for the manifestation of interest in the common weal, and scope for the work of women. In a village, however remote, there is need to be in touch with others. To give one illustration out of many. A girl goes to service; the Associated Guild of Registries will tell the mother of a respectable servants' Registry, and her Girls' Friendly Society Associate can pass her on to other friendly care. Winter evenings are long and dull; the National Home Reading Union, and the Arts and Crafts Association, will help her to brighten them. The essence of Church work in a parish lies in the recognition of our common bond in the communion of saints reminding us that, as members in a body, all have an office to fill, and that every communicant should be enlisted as a worker, each responsible for doing her utmost to maintain the whole in health of mind and body. Want of organisation is only too palpably evident in large town parishes where there is no adequate system of relief, but where the members of many congregations and missions distribute money and gifts in kind without reference to each other. **The Charity Organisation Society** supplies information with regard to the formation of relief Committees, which has already proved of much value in bringing order out of confusion. A free-lance may do more harm than good, and before shaping our own course of action it is important to know what others are doing. Probably the Parochial Council of the future will include women as well as men, and adjust its work with a full knowledge of what is being done or can be effected by co-operation with local authorities and with other voluntary helpers, as well as with diocesan organisations and general societies for specific purposes. Parish work offers scope for the use of many gifts, and is best done by the best people, with the fullest possible equipment for their special service. Happily, kindly sympathy, tact, common sense, a trained habit of observation, and a cultivated mind, are possessed in large

measure by many English Churchwomen, and they are not long in finding their special niche. If they desire to see something of wider work it is usually easy to pay a more or less lengthened visit to some good Sisterhood or Settlement of workers, and there is a whole literature at hand for quiet study. The best training for parish work is, however, the patient and persevering doing of it, under the guidance of some one who has a personal enthusiasm and a tried experience. If every good middle-aged worker would enlist an understudy, our hope for the future would be strengthened. Volunteers are everywhere in request to carry on, to develop, and to help in the initiation of new methods suited to the new requirements of the Church of to-day.

EMILY JANES.

CHURCH GUILDS

The following especially appeal to women:—

The Guild of St. Luke. Members of the medical profession. Ladies' Branch open to lady students and practitioners. Secretary, Miss Edwards, c/o E. Symes Thompson, Esq., M.D., 38 Cavendish Square, W.

The Guild of St. Lazarus for persons connected with, or interested in, Church work in Poor Law institutions. Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. H. Bowden, Guy's Hospital, S.E.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses. Hon. Secretary, Miss C. J. Wood, The Nurses' Hostel, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

The Church Guild of Friends of the Infirm in Mind. Hon. Secretary, Rev. H. Hawkins, Colney Hatch, London, N.

The Church and Stage Guild. Hon. Secretary, W. A. Jewson, 3 Oxford House, Great Titchfield Street, W.

Lay Help in the Church of England. Women are enrolled as lay helpers in the dioceses of Bangor, Llandaff, Manchester, Rochester, and St. David's.

The College of Women Workers for God in South London. Warden, The Bishop of Southwark; Head, Miss Yeatman. Trains women as lay helpers of the clergy. Address, Miss Yeatman, Grey Ladies, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath Hill, S.E. Training is also given under Canon Body's scheme in the diocese of Durham. Head, Deaconess Elizabeth Clarkson, Durham. Retreats and quiet days for women are now frequently organised. They aim at deepening the character of the work in which communicant members of the Church are engaged, by affording an opportunity for meditation and prayer, and are usually conducted by clergy of great experience and devotion.

Mothers' Union. Objects: (1) to uphold the sanctity of marriage; (2) to awaken in mothers of all classes a sense of their great responsibility in the training of their girls and boys; (3) to organise in every place a band of mothers who will unite in prayer, and seek by their own example to lead their families in purity and holiness of life. Organs—"Mothers in Council," for educated women, price 6d. quarterly; "The Mothers' Union Journal," suitable for general circulation among the poorer members, price 1d.

quarterly. Secretary, Mrs. Matthew, Church House, Westminster.

The Woman's League for mothers and women in positions of responsibility. A society in the diocese of Southwell (the counties of Derbyshire and Notts) which unites the various branches of philanthropic work for women and children in the two counties, and whose Lodge centres of Nottingham and Derby form local branches of the National Union of Women Workers. Seventy-five different educational, industrial, Poor Law, and religious societies are linked together by its agency. It also forms, among its individual members, Mothers' Unions, of which 118 exist in the two counties. The number of Lodge centres is 12, and of members 6070. President, Lady Laura Ridding, Thurgarten Priory, Southwell, Notts. Hon. Secretary for Derbyshire, Mrs. Baker Cresswell, Halffield, Alfreton; for Notts, Mrs. H. M. Holden, St. Leonard's Vicarage, Newark.

WOMEN'S WORK AMONG MEN. Ladies are enrolled as associates by the following societies: **The Young Men's Friendly Society**, Assistant-Secretary, J. W. Powell; **The Church of England Men's Help Society**, and **The Church of England White Cross Society**. Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Everitt. These societies are all located at the Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

ANGLICAN SISTERHOODS

All Hallows, Sisterhood of, Ditchingham, Bungay, Norfolk. Parochial work in Norwich, rescue work at Ipswich; schools for young servants, for orphans, and for middle-class pupils; country hospital; foreign mission work in British Columbia.

All Saints, Sisterhood of, 78 to 83 Margaret Street, London, W. Founded in 1851 for the care of aged and infirm persons, of the poor, and to train up orphans; orphanages, hospitals, nurses' home. The nursing of University College Hospital is managed by the Sisters. There are mission houses at Wolverhampton, Lewisham, Helmsley, Bradford, Westminster, Hammersmith, and Liverpool; coloured sisterhoods at Baltimore and Philadelphia, U.S.A., Cape Town, and Bombay.

Ascension, Sisterhood of the, 21 Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W., for parish work and teaching.

Ascot Priory, connected with the name of Dr. Pusey.

Bethany, Sisters of, House of Retreat, 13 Lloyd Square, Clerkenwell, London. Spiritual retreat, parochial work. Branches at Chatham, Kennington, Brighton, Bournemouth, Burton-on-Trent, Reading. Mission work to the Nestorian Christians at Urmi, Persia.

Charity, Sisters of, St. Raphael's, Bristol; branches at Clevedon, Leeds, South Devon, Liverpool.

Church, Sisters of the, Randolph Gardens, Kilburn, London, conducts a large number of orphanages, elementary and middle-class schools; mission work in various London districts; schools in London, York, Salisbury, Nottingham, Canada, New York, Burma, Madras, Australia, and Tasmania; depôts for the sale of clothing at 220

Edgware Road, 248 Tottenham Court Road, London, and in a number of large towns.

Epiphany, Community of the, Truro.

Holy Cross, Sisters of the, Holy Cross Home, Hayward's Heath, Sussex; branches in London, Dover, and York.

Holy Name of Jesus, Community of the Mission Sisters of the, Convent of the Holy Name, Malvern Link. Spiritual retreat, training in mission work, parochial and mission work in London, Worcester, Birmingham, Canada. The Community is composed of sisters (choir and lay), associates (clerical and lay), and companions.

Holy Rood, Sisterhood of the, North Ormesby, Middlesbrough.

Holy and Undivided Trinity, Society of the, The Convent, Woodstock Road, Oxford; to pray for the increase and preservation of the true Church, and to work under the Bishop and parochial clergy for the protection of young girls.

St. Andrew of Scotland, Community of, Joppa, Midlothian.

St. Cyprian's, Glentworth Street, Dorset Square, London, W.

St. James, Sisterhood of, Kilkhampton.

St. John the Baptist, Sisterhood of, Clewer, Windsor. Founded in 1849 for various works of mercy, guided from the beginning by Canon Carter; over 200 sisters employed in schools, orphanages, refugees, and parochial work in Clewer, London, Oxford, Gloucester, and the West of England, Folkestone, Salisbury, Great Maplestead; also in New York and Newark, U.S.A., and at schools and hospitals in Calcutta, Ballygunge, and Darjeeling; work is undertaken among the Guards at Chelsea, Wellington, the Tower, Windsor, and Caterham; ecclesiastical embroidery establishment at 72 Gower Street, London; parochial work of the parish of St. Albans, Holborn.

St. John the Divine, Nursing Sisters of, 19 and 21 Drayton Gardens, London.

St. Katharine's Sisterhood, Normand House, Fulham. Founded in 1879 for various works of mercy.

St. Lawrence, Sisterhood of, Belper; nursing and parochial work.

St. Margaret, Sisterhood of, The Convent, East Grinstead. Founded by Dr. Neale to provide sisters to visit and attend the sick in their own homes, in hospitals, and infirmaries; celebrated for the beauty of its buildings as well as for the thoroughness of its nursing work; schools, orphanages, and homes in London, Hitchin, Cardiff, Isle of Wight, Manchester, Merthyr, Devonport, Worcester, Saltash, St. Columba, Newcastle-on-Tyne; also at Colombo, Ceylon; free home for the dying at Clapham; school of church embroidery at 32 Queen Square, London.

St. Margaret of Scotland, Sisterhood of, Bay View, Spital, Aberdeen. Founded in 1864. School and mission work.

SS. Mary ye Virgin and Modwenna, 10 King Street, Dundee.

St. Mary, Sisterhood of, Wantage, Berks; teaching and penitentiary work; branches in Cornwall, Plymouth, London, Leicester, Kettering,

Narborough, Spelthorne (sanatorium for inebriate women), Worthing, Wigan, Swindon, Ealing Dean, Boston; also at Poona, India. The needlework at Wantage is renowned for its beauty.

St. Mary's Home, Queen Square, Brighton. Founded 1855; education and penitentiary work.

SS. Mary and John, Sisterhood of, St. Mary's Convent, Burlington Lane, Chiswick. Founded in 1868 for the care of the incurable sick and dying.

St. Mary and St. Scholastica, St. Mary's Abbey, West Malling, Kent. A community of sisters who devote themselves to the devotional life; they also undertake church needlework and the care of a few aged and infirm persons; priests and lay people are admitted as associates of the convent, also oblates. Lady boarders received.

St. Michael and All Angels, Sisterhood of, Bussage.

St. Peter, Sisterhood of, House of Mercy, Horbury, Wakefield.

St. Peter's Home, Kilburn, London. Sisters undertake all kinds of parochial and mission work, church embroidery, etc. Branches at Woking, St. Leonards, Haggerston, Sydenham, Cheddar; mission and hospital work in Corea.

St. Saviour's Priory, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney, branch of East Grinstead Sisterhood.

St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford. Founded in 1847 by Canon Chamberlaine. Ladies taken for training for foreign mission work.

The communities mentioned above are under the direct supervision and approval of Bishops of the Anglican Church.

DEACONESSSES

Church of England.—The following passage from a paper "On the Associated Work of Women in Religion and Philanthropy," contributed by Miss James to the volume of essays "*Woman's Mission*," edited by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for the Chicago Exhibition of 1893, gives a succinct statement of the position of Deaconesses.

"Some thirty years since a quiet movement was set going in the Anglican Church with the object of reviving the primitive order of Deaconesses as a definite part of its system, and at the present time there are eight bodies of Church Deaconesses working under the direction of their bishops, in the dioceses of Ely, London, Rochester, Chester, Salisbury, Winchester, Durham, Chichester, Exeter, Lichfield, Llandaff; probationers, who must be educated women of undoubted character, receive thorough training in practical details and due religious instruction for at least two years. Then, if approved, they are set apart by the Bishop to work in a parish, whether in town or country, and are henceforth responsible to him and their parish priest. They are thus a recognised 'order' in the sacred ministry, with work varied as the needs of the parish to which they go." (P. 184.)

The ceremony of ordaining Deaconesses in the Church of England took place for the first time in a Church on 22nd February 1886, when the Bishop of London ordained three ladies in St. Michael's and St. Mary's, Paddington.

Deaconess Institutions.—**St.**

Andrew's Deaconess Community, founded 1861. Mother Christine, 12 Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, London, W. Deaconesses are required to have an earnest purpose of life-devotion.

All Saints East London Diocesan Deaconess' Home, founded in 1880. Church Crescent, S. Hackney, London.

Durham Diocesan Church Workers, founded in 1884. Diocesan Mission House, Durham. (1) Deaconesses, ordained for life; (2) Licensed Workers. All work unpaid. Training two years. There are four deaconesses at present, thirty-four licensed workers, and ten probationers.

Winchester Deaconesses in all parts of the diocese; training for foreign mission work at the Deaconess Home, Portsmouth. Apply to Mother Emma.

Chester Deaconesses' Institution. — Sister Violet Hyde. Training for home mission work, two years; cost of residence, £20 a year and upwards; practical training in district work, knowledge of poor laws and sanitary matters, nursing, management of girls' homes, theological study. Salaries to Deaconesses vary from £40 to £70 per annum, paid by clergy or Diocesan Societies. Candidates must be under 35, free from home ties, educated, of good character, members of the Church of England. Visitors received at £1 : 1s. per week.

St. Mary's Lodge, Halton in Hastings: "The Community of Sacred Compassion."

Ely Diocesan Deaconesses' Institution, established in 1869. Information can be obtained from the Rev. Canon Thornton, Downham, Ely.

Exeter Diocesan Deaconess Home. — Sister Emily, St. Andrew's Home, 12 West Southernhay, Exeter. Visitors and probationers pay £1 : 1s. per week.

Lichfield Deaconess Institution, The Home, Birmingham Road, Walsall, established in 1894. Period of training at least one year.

Llandaff Diocesan Deaconess Institution, founded in 1893, at Penarth, near Cardiff. Two years' probation.

Rochester Diocesan Deaconess Institution, to train ladies for work in parishes; length of training about two years. Head-Deaconess Gilmore, 83 North Side, Clapham Common.

Salisbury Diocesan Deaconess Institution. The Deaconesses are bound by no vows, and are at liberty to resign their commission. Address: The Rev. Canon Hutchings, Alderbury Vicarage, Salisbury.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Benedictine Nuns.—Vows perpetual. Enclosed, except that children are admitted for education. 9 establishments in England, 1 in Scotland.

Bon Secours, Sisters of (from Troyes).—Nurse the sick in their own homes throughout the United Kingdom. 115 houses in Europe, Africa, and New York. Applications for Sisters to be made at 21 Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

Carmelite Nuns.—Rule: silence, fasting, and prayer. Cloistered. In Ireland some of the houses have schools—6 houses in England, 10 in Ireland. London house, Convent of the Most Holy Trinity, St. Charles's Square, Bayswater, W.

Charity, Sisters of, of St. Vincent de Paul.—Between 80,000 and 40,000 Sisters, with 2000 houses in all parts of the globe; governed by the Father-General of the Congregation of the Mission at Paris. After five years' probation the sisters take simple vows, renewable every year. The community when constituted was "to consist of girls and widows unencumbered with children, destined to seek out the poor in the alleys and streets of cities. They were to have for monastery the houses of the sick; for cell, a hired room; for their chapel, the parish church; for their cloister, the streets of the town or the wards of the hospital; for enclosure, obedience; for grating, the fear of God; for veil, holy modesty." About nineteen establishments in England, 4 in Ireland, and a hospital at Lanark. London, 9 and 11 Lower Seymour Street, W.

Charity, Sisters of, of St. Paul.—A teaching Order. Schools of various classes at 48 places in England.

Charity, Irish Sisters of.—Vows perpetual. 2½ years' probation. About twenty-three establishments.

Dominicanesses (2nd Order of St. Dominic).—Contemplative; cloistered. Establishments mostly in Ireland.

Dominican Nuns.—A combination of the active and contemplative. Visit hospitals and the sick in their homes. 12 houses in England.

Faithful Companions of Jesus.—Devoted to female education. 15 houses in England, 3 in Ireland.

Franciscans (3rd Order Regular).—Each house is independent. 7 convents in Scotland, 4 in England, 1 in Ireland.

Good Shepherd, Nuns of the.—For the reclamation and instruction of women and girls who have fallen, or are in danger of falling. Rule, enclosure. Vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and to labour for the salvation of erring souls, are taken after two years' novitiate. 11 penitentiaries in United Kingdom.

Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, known in Ireland as Loretto Nuns. 5 houses in England, 19 in Ireland, chiefly for elementary and middle-class education.

Ladies of the Sacred Heart, for the education of young ladies. 5 houses in England, 1 in Scotland.

Little Sisters of the Poor, founded by working women for the care of aged people of both sexes, irrespective of creed. They have no funds or income, and support their aged inmates by collecting daily, from house to house, scraps of food, old clothing, alms, or anything that may be offered. There are now more than 240 houses containing many thousands of the aged poor. 26 in the United Kingdom.

Mercy, Sisters of, for all works of mercy, corporal and spiritual, especially education. Each convent has its own Mother Superior, and is also subject to the Bishop of the diocese. Probation,

six months; novitiate, two years. Vows: poverty, chastity, obedience, and the service of the poor, sick, and ignorant, and to persevere until death in the Congregation of our Blessed Lady of Mercy. 68 convents or establishments in England and Scotland, 116 in Ireland.

Notre Dame, Sisters of (de Namur).—Devoted to education, conducts elementary and middle schools, high schools for young ladies, and pupil teacher schools in 14 towns and cities in England.

Poor Clares (including Colettines).—Rule of St. Francis; strict poverty. Convents enclosed; external lay sisters live outside the enclosure to transact necessary business, teach the poor, etc. 16 houses in Great Britain.

Poor Sisters of Nazareth.—Follow the rule of St. Augustine. Homes for aged poor, orphan and incurable children. Sisters collect alms, food, and clothing from house to house. Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, has accommodation for 400 poor.

Presentation (of our Blessed Lady in the Temple), **Nuns of the,** for the gratuitous instruction of the female poor. Rule of St. Ursula. Vows of chastity, poverty, and perseverance in the work of education. Enclosure. 1 house in Manchester, 58 in Ireland.

Servants of the Sacred Heart; refuges and orphanages; about 6 in England, 1 in Ireland.

Ursuline Nuns, for the education of the better classes.

Visitation Nuns; a large order, though there is only one house in England.

For detailed information see "The Religious Houses of the United Kingdom," published by Burns and Oates, London.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

British Chautauqua, to educate Sunday School teachers and Christian workers by (1) courses of home study; (2) an annual united summer holiday, at which lectures, discussions, and conferences are held; (3) examinations, preliminary, intermediate, and final. President, Rev. C. H. Kelly. Hon. Secretaries, Rev. W. J. Avery, "Inglennook," Nether Street, North Finchley, N.; Rev. Jos. Jackson, "Kingswood," Ridgmont Road, St. Albans.

The 1898 summer school was held at Edinburgh in August.

The text books selected for the examinations in 1899 are:—

For the preliminary examination:—

"When our Gospels were Written." By Constantine Tischendorf.

"The Ministry of the Lord Jesus." By Thomas G. Selby.

For the intermediate examination:—

"The Books of the Prophets in their Historical Succession." Vol. I. By George G. Findlay.

"Landmarks of Church History." By Henry Cowan.

For the final examination:—

"The Credentials of the Gospel." Fernley Lecture by J. Agar Beet, D.D.

"The Work of the Holy Spirit." By James H. Candlish.

Christian Endeavour Union.—Course of daily Bible readings. Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Christian Evidence Society.—Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A., 36 Charing Cross, London, S.W. Annual examinations, elementary, intermediate, and advanced, are held for persons studying either singly or in classes, and can be conducted under superintendence in any part of the country. Prizes and certificates are offered. The date for examination in 1899 is 14th April, application to Secretary to be made before 1st April.

Elementary subject—Gibson's *Rock & Sand*.

Intermediate subject—Stewart's "Handbook of Christian Evidences," Iversch's "Truth of Christianity."

Advanced subjects—

Div. 1—Butler's "Analogy of Religion."

Div. 2—Atheism and Anti-Theistic Theories (no examination in this division in 1899).

Div. 3—Religion and Science.

Div. 4—The Old Testament.

Div. 5—The New Testament.

Div. 6—Prophecy (no examination in this division in 1899).

Church of England Sunday School Institute.—Mr. John Palmer, 13 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., has a system of training and examinations for Sunday School teachers, a Bible reading union for the young, and a union for Bible study for teachers.

Church of Scotland Guild and Bible Class Examinations.—Mr. George M'Alpine, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh. Biblical and literary department. Examinations are held at many local centres for the benefit of guilds, classes, home-reading circles, etc. Prizes and certificates of merit are given.

Congregational Union of England and Wales, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Examinations in religious knowledge for young people over sixteen held annually. Date for 1899, 31st January. Subject—The History of the Reformation.

Free Church of Scotland Committee

on the Youth of the Church, Free Church Offices, Edinburgh. Scheme of Sabbath School lessons, covering a period of five years; scheme of instruction and examinations for young people; organisation of guilds in the congregations. The examinations for 1899 will be held on the 22nd and 23rd of March, at convenient centres in each Presbytery. Prizes are awarded.

Girls' Friendly Society Reading Union, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster.

Higher Education in Religious Knowledge and in Church Principles for the Upper and Middle Classes is available through the Church Reading Unions in the various dioceses. The Secretary of the London Diocesan Church Reading Union is the Rev. B. Jackson, 29 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Presbyterian Church of England Higher Instruction of Youth Scheme.

—Secretary, The Rev. Donald Matheson, The Manse, Briar Walk, Putney, S.W. Examinations, usually in four subjects, of which candidates are recommended to take one or two, are held annually. There are three divisions—Junior, up to 17 years of age; middle, between 17 and 21; senior, 21 and over.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

Sunday School Union. International Bible Reading Association. Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Waters, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. Branches all over the world; 68,000 members; cards issued in thirty different languages. The Union issues a list of lessons for Sunday Schools, and a plan of daily Bible reading on the topics of the lessons.

Wesley Guild. Secretaries, The Rev. Simpson Johnson, Grove House, Marshall Place, Cheetham Hill, Manchester; and Rev. W. Blackburn Fitz-Gerald, Burton Crescent, Headingley. Number of Guilds, 890; total members, 58,451.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR

NOVEMBER 1897 TO OCTOBER 1898 INCLUSIVE,
AS THEY AFFECT WOMEN

1897

November

Formation of a Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

National Union of Conservative Associations rejected a motion in favour of Women's Suffrage.

Eight women elected on to the London School Board.

Coming of age meetings of the British Women's Temperance Association.

A woman elected representative of Convocation in the Court of Victoria University.

The Royal Red Cross conferred on Mrs. Ann Eyre Hely, a Crimean heroine.

December

General Committee of the National Liberal Federation passed resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage.

Deputation of shopkeepers and their assistants to the Home Secretary in favour of early closing by law.

Special meeting of the Charity Organisation Society in London. A Central Hospital Board for London was proposed.

1898

January

Appointment of Miss Penrose as Lady Superintendent of Holloway College.

Miss Louisa Stevenson and Mrs. Marcus Dods elected to the Board of Management of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, the only leading hospital where women are on the committee of management.

First Annual Conference of Head Teachers' Federated Associations opened in London.

Meeting of Ladies' Health Society at Manchester.

Opening of the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women (in connection with the National Union of Women Workers) at 60 Chancery Lane, E.C.

February

Miss Phoebe Ward selected as Lady Superintendent of Bootle Day Industrial Schools.

The Order of the Royal Red Cross conferred on Miss Susan Cator for service to sick and wounded in the Crimean War.

Local Government Board sanctioned Oswestry Guardians' appointment of a woman as relieving officer.

Appointment by the London County Council of a woman inspector under Infant Life Protection Act.

Women excluded by Convocation from the right to sit on Parish Church Councils.

The Queen visited wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital.

Meeting of Manchester and Salford Women's Trade Union Council.

The Sergeant-at-Arms refused a lady journalist a reporter's order to the House.

Miss Lankester appointed Assistant Superintendent of Money Order Office (first woman employed).

March

Refusal of the Governors of Christ's Hospital to accept Miss Eve on their board as a representative of the London School Board.

Woman's Parliamentary Franchise Bill talked out.

Miss Barton appointed to investigate sufferings in Cuba.

Celebration of the Bi-centenary of the S.P.C.K. Exhibition of Irish Industries at Lansdowne House.

April

The Anglican Sisterhood of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, send out four members of their community to found a branch in South Africa under the sanction of the Bishop of Pretoria.

Opening and dedication of St. Hilda's, the new house of the Cheltenham Ladies' College and Guild Settlement in Shoreditch, by the Bishop of London.

May

Deputation to the Duke of Devonshire in favour of a Midwives Registration Bill.

Jubilee of Queen's College, London.

Annual Council Meeting of British Women's Temperance Association.

Annual Meetings of Women's Total Abstinence Union.

Conference of promoters of the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women at Wimborne House.

Petition to the Secretary of State for a special woman inspector of the 'Potteries' district.

Annual Meeting and Conference of the Women's National Liberal Association at St. Martin's Town Hall.

Meeting of the Froebel Society at Bloomsbury Square.

Conference on Women's Work in London at St. Martin's Town Hall.

June

Miss Cave Brown Cave, fifth Wrangler at Cambridge.

Miss Elsbeth Philipps received the Geoffrey Fellowship.

Annual Council of Women's Liberal Federation.

Meeting of the National Health Society at Grosvenor House.

Women-Writers' Dinner, Criterion Restaurant. Chairwoman, Mrs. Craigie.

Miss Gertrude Halley appointed an Anatomy Demonstrator at Melbourne University.

First Annual Conference of Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

Press bazaar in aid of the London Hospitals, opened by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York at the Hotel Cecil.

United British Women's Emigration Association Meeting.

Production of *The Ambassador* by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) at the St. James' Theatre.

July

men's Compensation Act came into operation.
 of new laboratories at the London
 Medicine for Women by the Princess of
 and meetings of the Girls' Friendly
 of Women's Co-operative Guild.
 of Invalid Children's Aid Association.
 tion of Women's Work (at the Goldsmith's
), opened by Lady Darling.
 as Christian presented badges and certificates
 the Queen's nurses.
 world's Sunday School Convention at the
 ple.
 Exhibition and Sale of Work at S.P.C.K.
 Northumberland Avenue. Organised by
 es' Missionary Association.
 tion waited on the Home Secretary to
 the total prohibition of the use of yellow
 rus in match-making.

August

ing accident on Lake Derwentwater, 5
 drowned.
 European ladies died of plague in Bombay.
 al Exhibition of Women's Work at the

September

Installation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland at
 Amsterdam.
 Empress of Austria assassinated at Geneva by
 an Italian anarchist, Lucchiani.
 Women's Meetings in connection with the
 Church Congress at Bradford.
 Death of the Queen of Denmark.
 Meeting of the British Association for the
 advancement of Science at Bristol. Papers read
 by Miss M. A. Ellis, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Mary
 Owen, Miss Collet, and Miss Mary Kingale.

October

Conference of Head-Mistresses at Oxford.
 Conference of Women's Total Abstinence Union.
 Conference of the National Union of Women
 Workers at Norwich (President, Mrs. Alfred
 Booth), and Annual Meeting of its Council—styled
 "The National Council of Women of Great Britain
 and Ireland."
 Irish Local Government Board suspend Clogher
 Guardians on account of their persistence in
 appointing a woman rate-collector.
 First Annual Meeting of the Women's Institute,
 Grosvenor Crescent.
 Conference on Women's Work in Dundee in
 connection with the Annual Conference of the
 Scottish Episcopal Church (the first Women's
 Meeting so convened).

OBITUARY

NOVEMBER 1897 TO OCTOBER 1898

1897

November

ry, Mrs. Parkes (Miss Amy Sedgwick).
 m, The Countess of.

December

e, Miss Janet (Mrs. Hanning).
 n, Mrs. Emma Strange.
 lohe, Princess.
 s, Lady.
 , Lady.

1898

January

a, Mrs. Charles Cowden, *née* Novello.
 li, The Dowager Countess.

February

, Miss Phoebe (Edinburgh).
 en, Mrs.
 i, Mrs. Sidney.
 anan, Mrs. Julia B. (Temperance worker,
 rewsbury).
 d, Miss Frances Elizabeth, U.S.A.

March

ll, Mrs. Delia.

April

M'Dougall, Miss W., and } while nursing plague
 Morgan, Miss } patients in India.
 Robinson, Mrs. (Gainsborough).
 Russell Carpenter, Mrs.
 Shaftesbury, Countess of.

May

Desart, The Dowager Countess of.

June

Ashworth, Mrs. Robert (Bolton).

July

Linton, Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn.
 Meath, Dowager Countess of.

August

Davies, Miss Ann J. (Liverpool).
 Mackenzie, Miss Ina (Secretary of the Home
 Arts and Industries Association, London).
 Sowers, Mrs. J. Balfour.

October

Cromer, Lady.
 Eccles, Mrs. (Chorley, Lancashire).
 Howard, Blanche Willis.
 Martin, Lady (Helen Faucit).

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The Objects of this Society are—

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE to Governesses in distress, afforded privately and delicately through the Ladies' Committee.

ANNUITY FUND.—Elective Annuities to Aged Governesses, secured on invested capital, and thus independent of the prosperity of the Institution.

PROVIDENT FUND.—Provident Annuities purchased by Ladies in any way connected with education, upon Government Security, agreeably to the Act of Parliament. This branch includes a Savings' Bank.

A HOME for Governesses during the intervals between their engagements.

A SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION, entirely free of expense.

AN ASYLUM for the Aged.

CHARLES WILLIAM KLUGH, Secretary,

32 SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Sir S. Scott & Co., 1 Cavendish Square; by Messrs. Drummond & Co., Charing Cross; by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane; by Messrs. Hatchard, 187 Piccadilly; by Messrs. Nisbet & Co., 21 Berners Street; and by C. W. Klugh, Esq., Secretary, at the Office, 32 Sackville Street, W.

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION,

18 BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.

THE Association has been formed for the purpose of visiting and helping in the most suitable way the seriously invalided and crippled Children of the London Poor. It works chiefly by VISITORS, each of whom takes charge of one or more children. Children are sent to Nursing and Convalescent Homes. Surgical Instruments are provided. Spinal Carriages lent.

Funds are urgently needed to enable the Committee to carry on this work.

VISITORS.—The Association is very much in need of the help of Ladies or Gentlemen who would undertake to visit children, especially in the poorer districts.

All communications to be addressed to H. G. EVERED, Secretary.

THE NEW HOSPITAL for WOMEN, 144 EUSTON ROAD.

THE PHYSICIANS ARE WOMEN.

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THIS Hospital was established in 1872. There are 47 beds. In-patients pay a weekly sum according to their means. Out-patients a fixed sum. Attendance 1 to 1.30. Visitors are invited to see the Hospital any afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock.

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Secretary—M. M. BAGSTER.



THE RESCUE SOCIETY

(Established 1853),

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Bankers—MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO.

SEVEN Homes, accommodating 200 young women and girls, with Lock Hospital and Maternity Home, are maintained.

509 applications for admission were received during the year 1897, suitable cases being admitted, others given temporary aid or advised. 17,488 have been welcomed to this "door of hope" since the Society was established.

WE HELP ONLY THOSE WHO DESIRE TO HELP THEMSELVES.

FUNDS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED on behalf of this Reformatory and Preventive Work.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. C. STUART THORPE, to whom all Cheques and Money Orders (crossed "BARCLAY & Co.") should be made payable, and sent to the Offices of the Society, 79 FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL HOMES FOR LADIES, WANDSWORTH COMMON.

THIS Charity is exclusively designed for the Assistance of Poor Ladies. Applicants must be over Fifty years of age, and are required to possess an income of not less than £20, and not more than £50 per annum. The right of selection rests with the Committee, who decide according to the merits of each case. Each Lady has a separate room, and is provided with Coals, Gas, Attendance, Medical Advice, and other comforts.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THESE HOMES.

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Hon. Secretary—MRS. EDWARD L. JACOB, 17 SPENCER PARK, WANDSWORTH COMMON.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOME FOR MOTHERLESS GIRLS, SHALBOURNE, near HUNGERFORD.

THIS Institution is intended for *Motherless* Girls whose Fathers are living, and who are willing to contribute towards their support, though a few other deserving cases are admitted. It is a distinctly Church of England Institution, the younger girls attending the National School, while the elder ones help in the domestic work of the Home.

There are at present some vacancies. Girls are admitted between the ages of six and twelve years.

Donations of Clothes, House Linen, Books, Toys, etc., will be thankfully received by the *Lady Superintendent*, who will also gladly give all information about the Home.

Hon. Sec., THE LORD FREDERICK BRUCE.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE WELFARE.

Established 1866.

President—THE COUNTESS OF HARROWBY.

Treasurer—ARTHUR T. BEVAN, Esq.

Bank—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Baker Street, W.

ESTABLISHED as a centre of union for Institutions for the benefit of Women and Girls of good character. Its work embraces Industrial, Educational, Benevolent, and Missionary Agencies, conducted on Scriptural and Protestant principles. There are at present upwards of 80 Institutions affiliated to the Central Office, where a Registry is kept for Ladies and Servants.

As the Office is only partially self-supporting,

Subscriptions and Donations are greatly needed.

Central Office—22A DEVONSHIRE STREET, W.

Resident Secretary—MISS BARNETT.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES DEACONESS INSTITUTE,

BOWRON HOUSE, 165 LUPUS STREET, PIMLICO, LONDON, S.W.

Treasurer—J. A. BOWRON, Esq., Bryan House, Blackheath.

Lady Superintendent—MISS BUSHELL.

THE Institute trains women and sends them forth to all parts of the Kingdom to conduct Evangelistic Missions and to do General Church Work. There are upwards of thirty Sisters connected with the Institution.

Subscriptions and Donations to the extent of £500 per year are necessary to carry on the work. Contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Rev. T. J. COPE, 39 Salcott Road, New Wandsworth, London, S.W.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1855.

President—THE LORD KINNAIRD.

Mottos: 'Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.'—Zech. iv. 6.
'By Love serve one another.'—Gal. v. 13.

BRITISH NATIONAL COUNCIL.—Office: 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

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SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Offices: 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

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IRELAND.—Office: 75 Harcourt Street, Dublin. *President*—Mrs. SMITH.

Divisional Councils meet monthly.

British National Council, composed of elected Representatives from Divisional Councils, meets twice yearly.

WORLD'S Y.W.C. ASSOCIATION.—Office: 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

President—Mrs. J. HERBERT TRITTON.

Committee for the European Continent. *Chairwoman*—Mrs. J. HERBERT TRITTON.

Committee for other Continents. *Chairwoman*—Mrs. HATT NOBLE.

International Union of Friends of Young Women. British National Office: 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

BASIS.

A living union with Christ our God and Saviour. The only principle of action the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost. The union, in prayer and work, of those who desire to extend God's kingdom among Young Women by all means in accordance with the Word of God.

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THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION enrolls as—

I. **MEMBERS.**—Young Women of all classes who desire to be distinctly and avowedly on the side of Christ. They shall agree to unite in prayer (in their own homes) for Young Women of all Classes, on Saturday evenings. Subscription, 1s. annually.

II. **ASSOCIATES.**—All who desire to place themselves under Christian influence, and to have secured to them help and sympathy as they move from place to place. Subscription, 1s. annually.

III. **WORKING MEMBERS.**—Friends in sympathy with the Association and Basis, who belong to the Prayer Union, and are willing to help in Association work. Subscription, 2s. 6d. annually.

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Under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A.

FACTORY HELPERS' UNION. TRAVELLERS' AID SOCIETY.

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The Institutes, Boarding Houses, Servants' Homes and Restaurants, open to all Young Women, irrespective of Membership, number in London, 49; Liverpool, 4; Bournemouth, 4; Bristol, 3; Edinburgh, 2; Dublin, 3; and in each of the following Towns one or more: Aberdeen, Andover, Barrow-in-Furness, Bath, Belfast, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Brighton, Bromley, Cardiff, Carlisle, Cheltenham, Colwyn Bay, Cork, Croydon, Dawlish, Douglas, Dundee, Eastbourne, Exeter, Felixstowe, Folkestone, Glasgow, Guernsey, Hastings, Jersey, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Plymouth, Preston, Reading, Redhill, Reigate, Rhyl, Ryde, Scarborough, Sevenoaks, Sidecup, Southampton, Southend, Southport, Southsea, Sunderland, Swansea, Taunton, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Watford, Weston-super-Mare, Weymouth, Winchester, Worthing, York, and many others.

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Our Own Gazette. 1d. Monthly. Worker's Copy, 3d. Monthly.

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Directory of Secretaries, Referees, Institutions, Meetings, Bible Classes, Homes, etc. (price 1s. 6d.), can be had on application to Secretary, Editorial Department, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

Postage extra.

LIVERPOOL UNION OF WOMEN WORKERS.

OBJECTS OF THE UNION.

To form a common centre for all Women engaged in the work of helping and caring for others, and to encourage sympathy and co-operation.

President—Mrs. ALFRED BOOTH.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. LANGTON, Miss RYLE, Mrs. S. G. RATHBONE.

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Girls' Training Home, Vale House—Miss Cornelius.
Governesses' Home—Miss Roxburgh.

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Home for Incurables—Mrs. Gale.

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Women's Suffrage Society—Miss E. Rathbone.

Workrooms for Blind Women and Girls, Cornwallis Street, and Home for Blind Children—Miss Wainwright.

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Bromboro' House and Sandon House—Miss Grayson

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Office—8 SANDON TERRACE, LIVERPOOL. *Secretary*—Miss BLOMEFIELD.

BIBLEWOMEN & NURSES' MISSION.

Founded by Mrs. Ranyard, 1857. Nursing Branch established 1868.

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Hostel for the training of Candidates—**Holborn.** Convalescent Home—**Southend.**

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Instituted by the Huguenots, 1685.

Office—MEMORIAL HALL, LONDON STREET, BETHNAL GREEN, E.

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THIS, the oldest of all the Evangelistic Societies in London, is largely engaged in taking the Gospel to two classes, viz. those who cannot, and those who will not, attend ordinary places of worship. The former are met with in workhouses, infirmaries, and such like places; the latter in the open air, common lodging-houses, etc., besides in rooms and 8 mission-halls, where every sort of religious, social, and benevolent efforts are in daily operation, by 450 volunteer workers and a large contingent of lady helpers, who visit 23 workhouses and infirmaries, with 15,000 inmates.

Free breakfasts, teas, and cocoa suppers are given to the destitute poor, and poor gutter children, all the year. Nearly 50,000 were given last year.

During the winter an earnest and most successful effort has been made to reach the "Submerged Tenth." Thousands of them have been sheltered all night and fed in the Mission Hall, Spitalfields. Many have been secured work and assisted in other ways. To sustain this and the general work, Funds are urgently needed.

Parcels of Goods for the Free Meals, as well as Old Clothing, Old Periodicals and Tracts, Hospital Letters, etc., will be most acceptable at any time, and can be sent to the Secretary.

Subscriptions and Donations will be most gratefully received by the Treasurer, F. A. Bevan, Esq., at the Bank; by the Secretary, Mr. James Atkinson, Memorial Hall, London Street, Bethnal Green, London, E.; by the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co., 54 Lombard Street, E.C.; or the Editors of THE CHRISTIAN, 12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.

JAMES ATKINSON, *Secretary.*

GENTLEWOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

87 ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

HIGH-CLASS REGISTRY FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNESSES,
AND DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF LADIES' WORK.

Rules on application to Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED in 1846 for the purpose of affording Pensions and Temporary Relief to Domestic Servants of both sexes. 355 Pensioners have been elected; 96 at the present time are in receipt of £15 to £20 each per annum. Upwards of £49,500 have been thus distributed, and the Committee earnestly trust that both Employers and Servants will consider the objects and advantages of becoming Subscribers and Members. Has a Reserve Fund of the present value of nearly £20,000. Servants are not disqualified by marriage or change of occupation.

Prospectuses and full particulars can be had on application to WILLIAM SLY, Secretary.

GLASGOW COUNCIL FOR WOMEN'S TRADES, FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF WOMEN.*

Hon. President—THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

Acting President.—MRS. LINDSAY.

THE WORK IS DIVIDED UNDER THREE DEPARTMENTS:—

COMMITTEE A.—Department of Inquiry.—To Investigate and Report on the Conditions of Employment among Women and Children. *Convener*—Professor GEORGE ADAM SMITH, LL.D., D.D.

COMMITTEE B.—Department of Organisation.—To Promote Trade Combination among Women. *Convener*—LIONEL W. LYDE, M.A., Oxon., F.R.S.G.S.

COMMITTEE C.—Parliamentary Bills.—To Watch the Progress of and to Promote Legislation in the Interests of Women and Children. *Convener*—ANDREW BALLANTYNE.

JOHN MANN, JUN., C.A. } *Joint Hon.*

Secretary—MISS IRWIN.

MISS BURNET, Parish Councillor } *Treasurers.*

Office: 58 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW.

The Society has published Reports of Investigations into the Conditions of Women's Employment (1) in Laundries, (2) in Shops, (3) in Home Work. The two latter 7d. each, carriage paid.

* See pp. 86-87.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1878.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. *Vice-Patron*—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Presidents—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY; HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Vice-Presidents—THE BISHOPS OF THE TWO PROVINCES, and THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. To band together, in one Society, Women and Girls as Associates and Members, for mutual help (religious and secular), for sympathy and prayer.
2. To encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, temperance, and thrift.
3. To provide the privileges of the Society for its Members, wherever they may be, by giving them an introduction from one Branch to another.

THE CENTRAL RULES.

1. Associates to be of the Church of England (no such restriction being made as to Members), and the organisation of the Society to follow as much as possible that of the Church, being diocesan, rural deanery, and parochial.
2. Associates (Working and Honorary) and Members to contribute annually to the funds, the former not less than 2s. 6d. a year, the latter not less than 6d. a year.* Members' payments to go to the Central Fund.
3. No girl who has not borne a virtuous character to be admitted as a Member; such character being lost, the Member to forfeit her card.

* Every Member of a Branch pays 1s. a year, of which 6d. is paid to the Central Fund, and the other 6d. is retained for the expenses of the Branch.

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FRIENDLY LEAVES. Illustrated. Price One Penny, monthly; post free, 1½d. Edited by C. R. COLERIDGE.

THE GIRLS' QUARTERLY. A Paper for Workers: With which is incorporated FRIENDLY WORK. Price 2d. quarterly. Post free, 2½d. Edited by HENLEY I. ARDEN.

THE G.F.S. ASSOCIATES' JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER. Monthly, price 1d., or 1½d. post free (Anniversary Number, 3d.; post free, 4d.)

All information to be obtained from the Secretary, G.F.S. Central Office, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.

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Address for particulars, **THE REV. MOTHER.**

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE Colonial and Continental Church Society.

THE objects of the Association are to raise funds for providing for the Spiritual needs of our fellow-countrymen living in the Colonies or on the Continent of Europe. Its Members pledge themselves to contribute, annually, one shilling and one article of work.

Women who have brothers or friends in the Colonies should join the Association. Names and subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, Miss WOOLMER, Colonial and Continental Church Society, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Society has 153 Clergymen and 113 School Masters and Mistresses working amongst the NINE MILLIONS of Britons living abroad.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME FOR LADIES.

OSNABURGH STREET, N.W.

THIS Hospital, which is conducted under the superintendence of one of the All Saints Sisters, is intended for Ladies of limited means. The staff consists of three Physicians, three Surgeons, an Obstetric Physician, an Ophthalmic Surgeon, and a Dental Surgeon.

Public support is earnestly asked for this Institution, which is entirely unendowed, and provides for a class of cases to which it is an inestimable boon.

The total expenditure for last year amounted to £1990, whilst the payments received from patients amounted to £599 only. The work of the hospital is steadily increasing, but donations are urgently needed.

A. B. HARDING, *Secretary.*

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

22 BERNERS STREET, W.

THIS Society was established in 1859, incorporated in 1879. It collects and disseminates trustworthy information about openings and work for women, it gives advice in the selection of occupations, and assists those who need help in procuring the training necessary for the art or business selected. It also acts as a medium between employers and employees, a free register being kept at the office. Temporary work—writing, typing, needlework, etc., is also undertaken.

Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturday, 11 to 2.

WOMEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

Offices—4 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

For information respecting the Women's Total Abstinence Union, the formation of a Women's Total Abstinence Society, and for Lady Speakers, address to the Secretary as above.

"*Wings*," the Official Organ of the Women's Total Abstinence Union. Monthly 1d., or 1s. 6d. per annum.

NURSES' NATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.

Federated to the Women's Total Abstinence Union.

The Hon. Mrs. ELIOT YORKE, President.

This League was formed 24th February 1897, in order to unite all Nurses who are Total Abstinents.

The Rules, with Form of Application for Membership, can be obtained from the W.T.A.U. Offices, 4 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

DEACONESSSES' NATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.

Federated to the Women's Total Abstinence Union.

President—Mrs. W. S. CAINE.

This League was formed 22nd July 1898, in order to unite all Deaconesses who are Total Abstinents.

The Rules, with Form of Application for Membership, can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. S. SNELL, Treverbyn, Cambridge Park, Wanstead; or from 4 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

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The Home is close to the Sea, and the air is very bracing.
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